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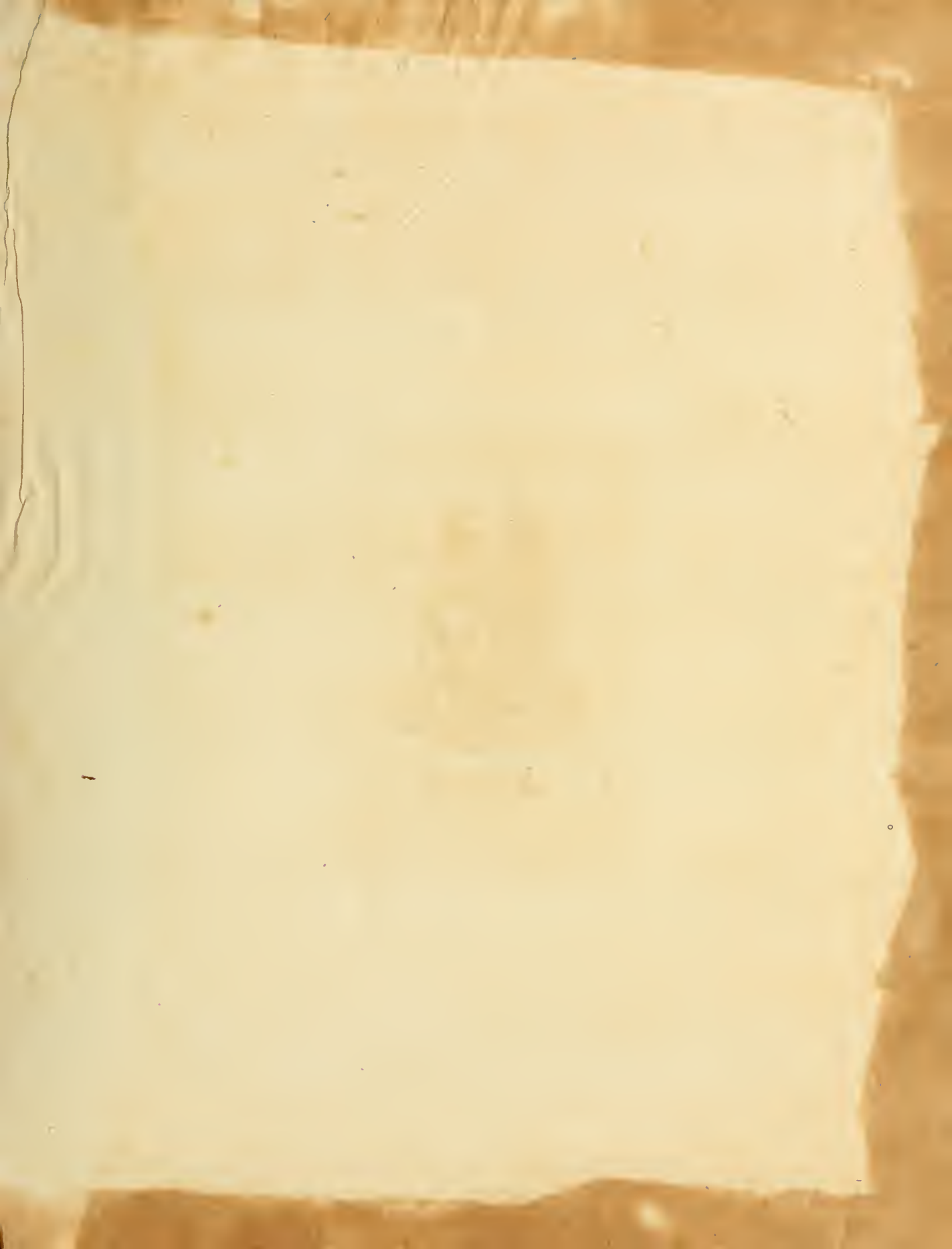
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A
N E W S Y S T E M
O F
G E O G R A P H Y:

IN WHICH IS GIVEN,

A General Account of the SITUATION and LIMITS, the
MANNERS, HISTORY, and CONSTITUTION, of the
several KINGDOMS and STATES in the known World ;

And a very particular Description of their *Subdivisions* and *Dependencies* ; their
Cities and *Towns*, *Forts*, *Sea-ports*, *Produce*, *Manufactures* and *Commerce*.

By A. F. BUSCHING, D. D.

Professor of Philosophy in the University of GOTTINGEN, and Member of the
Learned Society at DUISBURG.

Carefully Translated from the last Edition of the GERMAN Original.

To the Author's Introductory Discourse are added three *Essays* relative to the Subject.

Illustrated with Thirty-six *Maps*, accurately projected on a new Plan.

I N S I X V O L U M E S.

VOLUME the SIXTH.

C O N T A I N I N G,

I n G E R M A N Y,

Part of BRANDENBURG, POMERANIA, the Circles of UPPER-SAXONY,
SWABIA, FRANCONIA, and the County of GLATZ.

L O N D O N :

Printed for A. MILLAR in the Strand.

M D C C L X I I.

THE
STORY OF
THE
GREAT
WALL

By
H. G. WELLS
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME I

The
Great
Wall
of
China
is
the
most
extraordinary
work
of
man
that
the
world
has
ever
seen.
It
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C O N T E N T S

TO THE

S I X T H V O L U M E.

The E M P I R E of G E R M A N Y.

T HE Uckermark	page 1	<i>The Abbey of Quedlinburg</i>	page 110
New-Mark	7	Gernrode	111
<i>The Principality of Weimar</i>	26	Walkenried	112
Eisenach	31	<i>The Principality of Schwarzburg</i>	113
Coburg	37	<i>The County of Mansfeld</i>	127
Gotha	44	<i>The Counties of Stolberg and Werni-</i>	
Altenburg	53	gerode	139
Querfurt	60	Wernigerode	142
<i>The Dutchy of Pomerania</i>	63	<i>The County of Barbi</i>	148
Anterior-Pomerania, and the <i>Princi-</i>		<i>The Lordship of Reussen</i>	149
<i>pality of Rugen</i>	71	Schonburg	157
Hinder-Pomerania	87	<i>The County of Hohnstein, &c.</i>	162
<i>The Principality of Cammin</i>	95	<i>The Circle of Lower-Saxony</i>	171
Anhalt	98	<i>The Dutchy of Magdeburg</i>	172
Deßau	102	<i>The Jericho Circle</i>	187
Cothen	106	<i>The Saale Circle</i>	189
Zerbßt	107	<i>The</i>	
A 2			

C O N T E N T S.

<i>The Luckenwalde Circle</i>	page 200	<i>The Canton of Hegau, Algau and Bodenfee</i>	page 481
Brunswick Luneburg	201	Neckar Schwarzwald	483
<i>The Dutchy of Bremen</i>	212	Kocher	485
<i>The Principality of Luneburg-Zelle</i>	237	Creichgau	487
Grubenhagen	270	<i>The Nobiliary Circle of Franconia</i>	489
Calenberg	286	<i>The Canton of Ottenwald or Odenwald</i>	ibid.
Hanover Quarter	292	Steigerwald	497
Hamelen and Lauenau, Quarter	304	Geburg	498
Gottingen Quarter	314	Altmuhl	500
<i>The Principality of Wolfenbittel</i>	329	Baunach	502
Wolfenbittel District	333	Rohn and Werra	503
Schening District	341	<i>The District of Katscher</i>	601
<i>The Principality of Halberstadt</i>	355	<i>The Standesherrschaft of Plesz</i>	ibid.
<i>The Dutchies of Schwerin and Gultro, or the Dutchy of Mecklenburg</i>	366	Beuthen	603
<i>The Dutchy of Holstein, with the Lordship of Pinneburg and the town of Altona</i>	392	<i>The free Minderberrschaft of Loflau</i>	605
<i>The Diocese of Hildesheim</i>	424	Oderberg	606
<i>The Dutchy of Saxe-Lauenburg</i>	436	<i>Part of Lower-Silesia</i>	ibid.
<i>The Archbishopric of Lubeck</i>	447	<i>Part of the Principality of Troppau</i>	607
<i>The Principality of Schwerin</i>	449	Jagerndorf	608
Ratzeburg	450	Teschchen	609
Blankenburg	451	Bilitz	611
<i>The County of Ranzau</i>	452	<i>Part of the Minderrschaft of Oderberg</i>	ibid.
<i>The Imperial City of Lubeck</i>	454	Freudenthal	612
Goslar	457	Olberdorf	ibid.
Muhlhausen	459	Friedek	613
Nordhausen	460	Freystadt	ibid.
Hamburg	ibid.	Roy	ibid.
<i>The Imperial Lordship of Schauen</i>	475	Deutsch-Leuthen	ibid.
<i>The Principality and County of Mumpelgard</i>	476	Reichenwaldau	614
<i>The Lordship of Asch</i>	477	<i>The County of Glatz</i>	ibid.
<i>The Nobility Circle of Swabia</i>	479	INDEX	623
<i>The Canton of Donau or Danube</i>	ibid.		



T H E U C K E R M A R K .

S E C T I O N I .

HE *Uckermark*, to the south and west terminates on the *Middle-Mark* and the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, from the latter of which it is principally divided by the *Havel*; to the north and east on *Pomerania* and the *New-Mark*; being for the most part separated from the former by the *Welse* and *Rando*, and from the latter by the river *Oder*. Its greatest extent is about thirteen *German* miles in length, and eleven in breadth.

§. 2. This province was anciently called the *Uckerland*, or simply the *Ucker*, which name it unquestionably received from the lake and river *Ucker*. This lake, which is the largest in all the electoral *Mark*, has its beginning at the seat of *Sucko*, and extends for two large *German* miles in length, reaching as far as *Prenzlö*, where the river *Ucker* issues from it, which one *German* mile below that place, namely at the village of *Blindo*, again forms a lake, and after passing by *Pasewalk* and *Torgelo* in *Pomerania*, falls into the *Great Haff* at *Uckermunde*. The title of the *Uckermark* was first applied to it towards the latter end of the fifteenth century.

§. 3. The *Uckermark* except one narrow slip which runs along the *Middlemark*, from the frontiers of *Mecklenburg* towards the river *Oder*, consists of a very good soil, which by means of the labour of its industrious inhabitants has been so improved, that this province is enabled almost every year to export several thousand lasts of all kinds of grain, and more particularly supplies *Berlin*. The parts adjoining to the rivers have good meadow grounds, but it is not so in the others; in the latter therefore their grasery is so inconsiderable that great numbers of horses and black cattle are bought up by the inhabitants in *Pomerania* and *Poland*. In sheep however they abound; and these turn to a good account among them. The

Uckermark also produces a sufficiency of fruit, hops and honey, together with plenty of good tobacco. In some parts it labours under a want of fuel, inasmuch that the inhabitants are partly supplied therewith from the neighbouring districts, but other parts abound in fine woods of oak, beech and pine.

§. 4. In this *Mark* are nineteen cities exclusive of castles and market towns, and the villages here are computed at three hundred and seventy-five. It may likewise boast of forty-one flourishing noble families in it, of *Wendish*, *Franconian*, *German*, and *Saxon* descent, as namely the Lords of *Arnim*, *Ablim*, *Arensdorf*, *Aschersleben*, *Bardleben*, the *Berg*, *Bredo*, *Brocker*, *Buch*, *Dollen*, *Duringhofen*, *Eickstedt*, *Falkenberg*, *Frühbofer*, *Gloden*, *Greiffenberg*, *Hacken*, *Hagen*, *Happe*, *Holzendorf*, *Ketelbucka*, *Klutzo*, *Linger* and *Luck*; together with the Counts of *Muncho*, the Lords of *Neckern*, *Oertz*, *Ratheno*, *Raven* and *Rehdern*; the Counts of *Schlippenbach*, the Imperial Counts of *Schwerin*, the Lords of *Sido*, the Imperial Counts of *Sparr*, and the Lords of *Stephani*, *Stotz*, *Stulpnagel*, *Verzenbre*, *Wedel*, *Weyber*, and *Winterfeld*. Of these families some are possessed of the privilege of burgrave and castellany, as namely the Lords of *Arnim*, who hold these privileges by virtue of *Boytsenburg*; *Fredenwalde*, *Gerfwalde* and *Zicho*; the Lords of *Buch*, by virtue of *Stolpe*; the Lords of *Holzendorf*, by virtue of *Jago*; the Imperial Counts of *Schwerin*, by virtue of *Wolffhagen*; and those of *Sparr* by virtue of *Greiffenberg*. The Noblesse of the *Uckermark* are proprietors of the greatest part of the country, and possessed of the civil and criminal jurisdiction thereof, as also of the high and low venery, (some few excepted who reside on *Grimnitzed* heath, and have surrendered up the former, being in return to receive an annual present of venison from the Sovereign's forests) together with the right of patronage. The peasants on the estates of these Noblesse, instead of being annexed to the lands, consist of vassals and freemen who engage for a number of years with the proprietors.

The States of the country meet annually at *Prenzlö*, where likewise the affairs of the province are administered by the provincial director and three councillors, who are chosen by the nobility out of ancient families and have under them the country-receiver, with the recorder of the *Uckermark* register. The excise and other affairs of the towns are managed by a board of taxes, who are accountable to the Elector's treasury and war-office.

§. 5. The reformed colonies of *French* and *German* excepted, who have their respective churches and ministers in the several towns and villages, the inhabitants in general are *Lutherans*, and their parishes and ministers divided into six inspections, namely, *Prenzlö*, *Templin*, *Straßburg*, *New-Angermünde*, *Gramzo* and *Zehdenick*.

§. 6. Those *Wends*, who after the retreat of the *Goths* and *Vandals* in the fifth and sixth century, gradually possessed themselves of this country,

country, are the *Wilzi* and the *Ucri*; the former of whom inhabit the eastern parts, and the latter the western. *Mislevoy* having in the year nine hundred and eighty-three reduced all the country betwixt the *Oder* and the *Elbe*, the *Uckerland* fell under the dominion of the house of *Obotrized*, under whom it continued till the demise of *Pribizlaw* the last Prince thereof, which happened about the year 1142. On his death the Princes of *Pomerania* got the *Uckerlande* into their hands and kept it above one hundred years, during which time also they diligently consulted its improvement. The Marggrave *Albert the Bear* made some fruitless attempts to dispossess them of it. His successors likewise were not wanting vigorously to assert their right to the *Uckerlande*, insomuch that the Princes of *Pomerania* had but a troublesome enjoyment of their acquisition. At length Duke *Bernim I.* ceded *Prenzlo* the capital together with the *Uckerlande*, to the Elector *John I.* of the *Ascanian* Line; which cession seems to have been made towards the beginning of the year 1252: That being the time in which the said Elector's charter to the city of *Prenzlo* bears date.

§. 7. The principal court of judicature in the *Uckermark*, to which appeals lie from the towns and courts of the nobility, is held at *Prenzlo* and called the *Obergericht*. The nobility and gentry of the *Uckermark* and the independent towns, have their first hearing before this court, the families of *Arnim*, *Buch* and *Winterfeld* excepted, together with the Counts of *Schlippenbach* and the capital city of *Prenzlo* who have obtained the privilege of exemption from it. From this court an appeal lies to the *Kammergericht* or court of exchequer at *Berlin*, though the *Obergericht* directs the proceedings of the said appeal till such time as a decree be issued. The *Obergericht* consists of a president and four assessors, two of whom are noblemen and two commoners. The three first of these are constantly chosen out of the ancient families of the *Uckermark*, and of the two latter, one is always at the same time also first or ruling burgomaster at *Prenzlo*.

§. 8. The *Uckermark*, is divided into two Circles, namely into those of *Uckermark* and *Stolp*.

I. The *UCKERMARK* Circle contains in it,

1. *Prenzlo*, an independent city and the capital of the country, as also the seat of the chief court of justice, and an ecclesiastical inspection. It lies in a very fruitful plain on the lake and river *Ucker*, being large, well built, with straight broad streets and divided into the old and new. The revenues arising to the corporation from the city mills, its several farms and large woods, are considerable. There is also a very numerous *French* colony here, whose judge is invested with power over all the *French* colonies in the *Uckermark*. This city contained formerly three convents, two of which have been given away to noblemen, and the third converted into an alms-house. In it at present are six churches

wherein divine service is performed, that is to say three parochial churches in the old city, one in the new city, the church of the reformed *German*s, and that of the *French* Protestants. Here is also a good *Latin* school, and the place itself carries on a very large trade in corn, cattle and tobacco; for the last of which it is particularly noted, as likewise for its manufacture of cloth. In a bull of Pope *Innocent's* bearing date in 1140, (wherein however the several places belonging to the Diocese of *Pomerania*, *Prenzlau* do not occur, though mentioned in a bull of Pope *Clement's* in 1188) are these words, *viz. Castrum Prenzlau cum foro et tabernâ*. *Bernim* I. Duke of *Pomerania*, enlarged and improved the city, and bestowed on it the *Field-mark* which is still actually existing near the old city, and consists of 300 hufs * of land.

2. *Templin*, an immediate town situated on the *Dolgen* lake, and containing an ecclesiastical inspection. In the year 1735, this place was totally consumed by fire, but has been rebuilt to very great advantage: Its streets being now broad and streight, and its houses uniform, exclusive of a spacious market-place in it, which forms a regular quadrangle, insomuch that at present it is one of the most beautiful towns in all the *Mark*. It carries on a very large trade in timber, which is greatly promoted by means of a canal newly made for the communication of several bodies of water hereabouts, particularly of the lake of *Fahr*, which is above seven *English* miles in length.

3. *Liechen* or *Lychen*, an immediate town, seated among woods and lakes, and which was consumed by fire in 1732; but, like *Templin*, has been regularly rebuilt. Large floats of timber are sent from hence, and it enjoys also a great trade in beams and planks.

4. *Straßburg*, an immediate town, and the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection. Its inhabitants are for the most part *Lutherans* with a *German* and a *French* congregation. Abundance of tobacco is grown and manufactured here. This town seems to have been composed of three villages, which are possessed of three different feldmarks or boundaries, called the *Astadt juteritz* and *Falkenberg*.

5. The royal prefecture of *ZEHDENICK*, to which belongs

Zehdenick, an immediate town seated on the river *Havel*, and containing an ecclesiastical inspection. In it also is a convent for ladies of noble descent, consisting of a *Domina* and six sisters. It carries on a large trade in wood and corn. In the year, 1438, the town and castle of *Zehdenick*, together with the village appertaining thereto were conferred as a vacant fief on the *Arnim* family, who in 1528 made a surrender of it to the sovereign in exchange for *Boytzenburg*.

In the pastures near this city iron ore is met with in great abundance, and accordingly there is a mill here for that purpose, which is driven by

* A Huf of land contains about $\frac{1}{6}$ of a hide, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ *English* acres.

the *Havel*. At this place likewise is a foundery, where bombs, grenadoes, bullets, mortars, pots, weights, and even small cannon, are cast.

6. The royal prefecturate of GRAMZO, the soil of which is remarkably fertile, and which, exclusive of a great number of farms and villages, contains in it

Gramzo, a market town and ecclesiastical inspection. This town is likewise the residence of the minister of the *French* colonists who have settled in the prefecturate.

Potzlo, a small town seated on *Ucker* lake, and formerly more considerable than at present, tho' it still has a numerous *French* colony.

7. The royal prefecturate of HIMMELPFORT, seated on a large lake, through which runs the river *Havel*, and owing its original to a secularised convent, which was granted in 1557 to *Adam von Trotte*, but in 1730 on the extinction of his line, was erected into a royal prefecturate.

8. The bailiwick and village of *Seebausen*, which is almost entirely surrounded by the *Upper* and *Lower Uckersee*, and belongs to the *Joachimsthal* college at *Berlin*. This place was formerly a convent for ladies.

9. The bailiwick and village of *Blankenburg* likewise belonging to the said college.

10. The Lords of *Arnim* are proprietors of *Boyzenburg* a small town situated on a lake; near which is a well-built seat on an eminence, with fine gardens belonging to it, a park and pleasant walk. The culture of silk is followed here with great advantage.

Gerfwalde, a seat and village.

Fredenwalde, a seat and small town. The seat of *Lucko*; which with its appurtenances the late field marshal *von Arnim*, who died in 1734, bequeathed as a patrimonial *fidei commissum* to his nephew *George Frederick von Arnim*, is a beautiful place, and stands in a very pleasant country, having also belonging to it one of the finest gardens in the whole *Mark*. Near it the *Uckersee* has its beginning.

Werbelo, *Necklin*, *Krochlendorf*, the *Schwarzensee*, *Sternbagen*, *Gotschen-dorf*, *Milmerstorf*, *Cratz*, and *Temmen*.

11. The imperial counts of *Schwerin*, who were originally of *Pomerania*, obtained in the seventeenth century the two vacant *Blankenburg* fiefs of *Wolfsbagen*, a castle, and *Furstenwerder*, a small town.

12. The Counts of *Schlippenbach*, who derived their original from *Curland*, obtained in the seventeenth century the escheated fiefs of *Schonermark*, *Schwanepul*, *Arentsee*, and *Docho*, belonging to the house of *Gust*, with all their dependencies.

13. The Lords of *Berg* who were originally of *Zutphen*, and in all appearance descended from *Henry* Lord of *Berg*, second son to *Otbo* Count of *Gelderland* and *Zutphen*, who lived about the year 1125, and whose arms are the same with those of the *Zutphen* Lords *von Berg*, who were raised

raised to the dignity of counts of the empire in the year 1486, are still possessed of *Schonefeld*, *Klepto*, *Herzfeld*, *Kremzo*, and *Mittenwalde*, together with their dependencies.

14. The other estates of this Circle belonging to noblemen, are, *Old-Hobenwalde*, *Baumgarten*, *Blumenbagen*, *Damro*, *Dedelo*, *Fabrenbolz*, *Fridenfelde*, *Golmitz*, *Goritz*, *Great-Lucko*, *Great-Spiegelberg*, *Guterberg*, *Holzen-dorf*, *Jago*, *Little-Lucko*, *Klocko*, *Kutzero*, *Lindborst*, *Malcho*, *Mezelthin*, *Neuenfeld*, *New-Hobenwalde*, *Neuen-Sund*, *Parmen*, *Pinno*, *Pokwitz*, *Raschenberg*, *Ringenwalde* and *Thoratz*, together with those of *Kitgarten*, *Schenkenberg*, *Schmarfo*, *Strebien*, *Torno*, *Vietmansdorf*, *Zernick* and *Zufedom*.

II. The Circle of STOLPE contains in it

1. *New Angermunde* an independent town, and the most considerable of all the towns in the Circle, lying on the lake of *Munde*, and having an ecclesiastical inspection, the inspector of which bears the title of provost. At this place likewise is a *French* community. *New-Angermunde* carries on a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Anciently there stood a castle here, from which this town acquired the appellation of *New-Angermunde*.

2. The royal prefecturate of LOCKENITZ, which is very considerable. In this prefecturate is

Lockenitz, a very ancient castle with a small town belonging to it, seated amidst marshes on the river *Rando*. The Elector *Frederick II.* took this place in 1468, and though the *Pomeranians* recovered it again in 1476, yet the Elector *Albert* retook it a second time, and by virtue of a treaty concluded in 1479, kept possession thereof. In the same year also he conferred it as a fief on *Gerrard von der Schulenburg*, whose line is now become extinct. The customs collected at this place bring in a large sum.

Berkbolz and *Ballien*, two church-villages inhabited by reformed *French*.

3. The royal prefecturate of BRUSSO, in which lies *Brusso* a small town, and *Wolfscho*, a village; both which places were purchased in 1726, of the family of *Rammin*, by King *Frederick William*.

4. The royal prefecturate of CORIEN, comprehending under it *Corien* or *Chorin*, formerly a convent in which several of the Marggraves lie interred.

Zietben and *Parstein*, two church-villages inhabited by reformed *French*.

Lower Fiehno, a frontier village.

Grimnitz, anciently a castle and hunting seat, lying on the great *Grimnitzsee*, out of which the river *Welse* has its source. In the year 1519 a perpetual compact was concluded at this place between *Brandenburg* and *Pomerania*.

5. The district of SCHWEDT, belonging to the Marggrave *Frederick William*, and which, exclusive of several villages, contains in it

Schwedt, a well built town, lying on the *Oder*, and having a stately seat near it which is famous for its gardens. *Schwedt* anciently belonged to the *Ascherleben* family, from whom it descended to the counts of *Hobenstein*,
and

and on the failure of their line escheated to the Elector as a vacant fief. The river *Oder* divides itself at this place into two branches, betwixt which lies a morass with a dyke cross it, serving to communicate with both, and having over each a bridge.

Vieraden in ancient records named *Ad quatuor rotas* from the four wheeled mills there on the river *Welse*, is a small town seated in a fertile neighbourhood on the above river, which at this place joins the *Oder*.

6. The bailiwick of *Joachimsthal*, containing in it *Joachimsthal*, which together with the whole bailiwick belongs to the village of that name, which was once founded here, but has since been removed to *Berlin*.

7. The Bailiwick of *Neuendorf* belongs to the same college. The farm of this name lies on the river *Oder*.

8. *Stolpe*, a castle of great antiquity, with a small town near it, lies on the river *Oder*, and for some centuries past has belonged to the Lords of *Buch*. This place gives name to the circle.

9. *Greiffenberg*, a castle and town seated on the *Sernitz*, and which, in conjunction with its dependencies, constitutes a considerable Lordship, whence the family of that name derive their original; which family bequeathed it in the fifteenth century to the Lords of *Sparr*. This place is noted for its fine earthen ware.

10. *Ziecho* a beautiful seat, which together with *Lutzlo*, *Golme*, *Verkebrten* and *Gruno*, belongs to the Lords of *Arnim*.

11. The estates here appertaining to Noblemen are those of *Old Kunickendorf*, *Bruchhagen*, *Carnizo*, *Crieven*, *Crusso*, *Damm*, *Eickstedt*, *Felcho*, *Flehmisdorf*, *Frauenhagen*, *Glambeck*, *Gorlsdorf*, *Gruneberg*, *Hoben-Landien*, *Rubweide*, *Menkien*, *Muro*, *Lower-Landien*, *Passo*, *Pinno*, *Polsen*, *Polzo*, *Schmiedeberg*, *Stendal*, *Stendalichen*, (at the pass near the left of which over the river *Welse* in *Pomerania*, several encounters happened in 1302 and 1306, betwixt the *Markers* and the *Pomeranians*) *Stolzenhagen*, *Tanto*, *Trampe*, *Wolletz*, *Wollien*, *Ziemkendorf*, and *Zutzen*.

II. The N E W - M A R K.

§. 1. T H E present *New-Mark* is a long but narrow track of land; which to the west is separated from the *Middle* and *Uckermark* by the river *Oder*, to the north terminates on *Pomerania*, and eastward on *Pomerania*, *Poland*, *Silesia* and the *Lower Lusatia*; being in its greatest length about forty, and in its greatest breadth ten, geographical miles. Its present limits with respect to *Pomerania*, were settled in the years 1542 and 1565; with *Poland* in 1251, and renewed in 1364.

§. 2. The soil here is for the most part sandy, but the Circles of *Konigsberg*,

berg, Soldin, Frideberg and Arnswalde, have very good corn lands belonging to them. Near the rivers are luxuriant pasture grounds and marshes, but the grass in them is generally coarse and rushy. It abounds in wood, and has a sufficiency also of fruits, garden-stuff, fish, and game. The incorporated Circles produce wine, and yield likewise great quantities of iron ore. Under King *Frederick William* this country in most circles of it received great improvements. It appears however from the furrows still discernible on the heaths that the *New-Mark* is not so well cultivated as formerly.

§. 3. The *New-Mark* contains in it thirty-eight towns; the burials here one year with another amount to about 5700, whence the number of its inhabitants may be estimated at about 216000. Among the noble families settled in this country are, the Lords of *Benekendorf, Birkholz, Blankensee, Bork, Born, Brand, Briesen, Burgstorf, Derfflinger, Golz, Guntersberge, Hagen, Ilo, Kalkreuth, Kleist, Klitzing, Knobelsdorf, Kottwitz, Lichnowsky, Loben, Marwitz, Martitz, Moblen, Mublenheim, Muschwitz, Pannowitz, Papstein, Platen, Podewils, Puckler, Rabeno, Ruckel, Sack, Schenkendorf, Schmidberg, Schonbeck, Schoning, Sido, Unrub, Wachholz, Waldo, Wedel, Winnigen, Wreech, &c.* The states of the *New-Mark* have their meetings at *Kustrin*. The *Lutheran* churches here are divided into twelve inspections. The reformed constitute five congregations.

§. 4. The *New-Mark*, properly so called, extends itself from the river *Rega* to the river *Warte*, and by ancient writers is described as a large forest. This tract of land was cultivated by the *Wends*, and belonged partly to *Poland* and *Pomerania*, till by means of wars, conventions and marriages, it came to the Margraves of *Brandenburg*, who were in possession of it so early as the year 1257. *Otho the Tall* in 1286 disposed of it to the *Teutonic* order in *Prussia*; but in 1290 it was again redeemed. Betwixt the years 1309 and 1318, *Waldemar* disposed of it a second time by parcels, together with *Pomerania*, to the *Teutonic* order, but it was again redeemed. In the year 1400, *Sigismund* alienated it a third time, transferring the circle of *Drumburg* to the *Teutonic* order, in consideration of the sum of 470,000 *Bohemian Groschens*; and in 1402, made sale of the whole country for 63200 *Hungarian* guelders. The agreement at first was that only the house of *Lutzelburg* should be possessed of the power of redemption; but in 1429, the country was totally ceded to the *Teutonic* order, which cession in 1443 was confirmed at *Frankfurt* by the Elector *Frederick II.* But the ill circumstances of the *Teutonic* order obliged them in 1454 to mortgage it to the said Elector *Frederick II.* and in 1455 to make an absolute sale of it, the said Elector paying them down 100,000 gold guildens, in consideration thereof. Since that time it has remained continually in the house of *Brandenburg*, under the appellation of the *New-Mark*. The *Teutonic* order indeed laid claim to it, but in 1518, made an absolute renunciation thereof. Concerning the enlargement of the *New-Mark*

by incorporating the Circles with it, an account will be given in the description of them.

§. 5. The *New-Mark* has a regency of its own, which holds its sessions at *Kustrin*, and consists of a president and four counsellors, two of whom are nobles, two commoners, one prothonotary, and four clerks. It has likewise its own particular consistory, and criminal court of justice, as also a board of war and a chamber of Demefnes. Revisals and appeals indeed lie from it to the exchequer at *Berlin*; but it has been agreed that it should determine in cases relating to the *New-Mark*, only by way of commission, and not as a superior court. The annual produce of the excise in the several towns of the *New-Mark* amounts to about 130,000 rixdollars.

§. 6. The *New-Mark* consists 1. Of the town of *Kustrin*. 2. Of seven original circles which are divided into the anterior and posterior circles, and 3. Of four incorporated circles. This order I shall observe in its description.

1. *Kustrin*, the capital of the *New-Mark*, lies in latitude 52 degrees, 35 minutes, and in longitude 32 degrees, 34 minutes, counting from the meridian of *Ferro*. Its proper name is *Koztryn*, i. e. a *Rushbasket*, which is the name of a large lake betwixt this city and *Sonnenburg*, and from which probably it came to be so called. It lies on the river *Oder*, which a little above this city receives into it the *Warte*, and their respective waters are afterwards distinguishable as far as *Schauenburg*, a village seated at about half a *German* mile's distance from the confluence of these rivers, those of the *Oder* being of a yellowish cast, and that of the *Warte* black, whence indeed it is also called the *black Oder*. The adjacent country is marshy, for which reason the approach to it on the *Middle-Mark* side is by means of a causeway reaching opposite to *Manschno*, in the prefecturate of *Lebus*, which causeway runs to the length of three fourths of a *German* mile, and has no less than thirty-six bridges on it large and small; the approach likewise to the suburb called the *Short*, on the *New-Mark* side, is over a causeway of seven bridges. *Kustrin* therefore by its situation is very strong, and has likewise good fortifications. The city indeed itself is but small, nevertheless it hath large suburbs, as namely the *Kurtsee* suburb, the *Neustadt*, which was built in 1733, in the hornwork towards the *Oder*, and the large or long Suburb on the *Middle-Mark* side of the same river, being very large, and communicating with the *Neustadt*, by means of a very long bridge, defended by a strong fort. It is the seat also of the regency, the consistory, the criminal court of justice, the *New-Mark* exchequer, and war office; and the residence likewise of an ecclesiastical inspection. Before the year 1758, in the town, and fort, were about 200 houses, an old mansion-house, and a church where the *Calvinists* used to perform divine service, together with three arsenals, one salthouse, three magazines, a *Lutheran* parish-church and the garrison-church, the latter of which escaped the undermentioned desolation. The *Kurtsee* suburb too contained in it a

church and a hospital, and the long suburb a hospital and a house of correction; but in the above year the *Russians* setting it on fire by means of bombs and red hot bullets it was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fortifications however held out against all their attempts, and on the approach of the king of *Prussia*, the *Russians* precipitately raised the siege.

II. The original NEW-MARK Circles, and first

Of the anterior Circles, which are

1. The Circle of *Soldin*. This Circle abounds in lakes, which are rich in fish, and though mountainous, yet is not unfruitful. It contains in it three towns and thirty-two villages, twelve of which belong to the King, and are within the prefecturate of *Carzig*; the other villages here are in the hands of Noblemen. The most remarkable places are as follows, viz.

1. *Soldin*, the Circle-town and formerly the capital of the *New-Mark*. This place stands on a lake belonging to it, and to which it also gives name. The lake is a *German* mile and a half in length, and in some parts near half a mile broad, with a depth of upwards of twelve fathom. It is also particularly noted for its delicious lampreys. In the town are at most not above two hundred houses, and two churches, one of which is *Lutheran*, and the other appropriated to the service of the few *Calvinists* that have settled here. *Soldin* has likewise manufactures of cloth. In former times it contained a chapter, and is even still the residence of an ecclesiastical inspection. In the year 1655 this place was destroyed by fire.

2. *Lippehne*, a small town subsisting by agriculture.

3. *Berlinchen*, also a small town, and subsisting in the same manner.

4. The royal prefecturate of *CARZIG*, to which, as is before observed, belong twelve villages. This prefecturate yields a revenue of about 20000 dollars per annum, exclusive of the money arising from the forests. The largest villages in it are *Carzig* or *Hoben-Carzig*, (which is also the seat of the prefecturate, and contains a castle) *Fahlenwerder*, *Neuenburg* and *Staffelde*. In this prefecturate likewise stand *Neubausz* and *Muggenburg*, two hunting seats.

5. *Deetz*, *Derzo* or *Diko*, *Glaso* and *Mellentin*, the principal villages belonging to Noblemen; the other villages here are *Adamsdorf*, *Babto*, *Chursdorf*, *Cranzen*, *Cremlin*, *Grunberg*, *Little-Latzko*, *Naulin*, *Pisferwitz*, *Rebnitz*, *Schonau*, *Trampe*, *Wutenau*, *Zieten*, and *Zollen*.

III. The KONIGSBERG Circle contains in it

1. *Konigsberg*, the Circle town, seated on the *Roricke*. This place is well built, and has an ecclesiastical inspection. In the year 1427 it was set on fire by the *Hussites*.

2. *Schonflies*, in ancient records stiled *Schowensfiet*, a small town subsisting by agriculture; near it lies the lake of *Sonnenburg*.

3. *Barwalde*, a little town also subsisting by agriculture, and manufactures

tures of cloth. This place lies on a lake, which is divided into the greater and lesser, and belongs to the corporation.

4. The royal prefecturate of GERLSDORF, which lies half a German mile from *Schonflies*, and formerly belonged to the *Sydo* family.

5. The royal prefecturate of BUTTERFELDE, situated not far from *Mobrin*, and formerly appertaining to the family of *Sack*.

6. The royal prefecturate of ZEHDEN, including *Zebden*, a small town seated in a vale on the *Muglitze*. On the adjacent mountain here formerly stood a *Cistercian* nunnery, and thirteen villages.

7. The royal prefecturate of NEUENHAGEN, as traversed by the *new Oder*, which has its beginning at *Gustebiese*.

8. The royal prefecturate of ZELLIN, formerly belonging to the *Morner* family. The village of *Zellin* here stands on the *Oder*.

9. The royal prefecturate of NEUENDAMM, to which belongs *Neuendamm*, an open town, where good cloth is made. *Wittstock*, at present the prefecturate town.

10. The royal prefecturate of QUARTSCHEN, comprehending under it *Quartschen*, or *Quartzen*, a village seated in a delightful situation on the *Miezel*. At this place was formerly a commandery of the *Malta* order, but it has been exchanged for *Schievelbein*.

Rutzdorf, a village seated one fourth of a German mile from *Quartschen*. In 1755 some iron works were set up at this place.

Zorndorf, a village lying about one mile from *Kustrin*, and where, in 1758, was fought a very bloody battle betwixt the *Prussians* and *Russians*, to the advantage of the former.

Furstenfelde, an open town, one German mile from *Quartschen*, and subsisting entirely by agriculture. The family of *Briesen* are possessed of a manor house at this place.

11. *Mobrin*, a small town seated on a lake, which is noted for its fine lampreys. This town appertains at present to the *Papstein* family.

12. The District of *Gruneberg*, belonging to the *Sonnenburg* grand mastership of the order of St. *John* of *Malta*, and which was at first a commandery purchased by *Liborius von Schlieben*, as grand-master, of the Elector *Frederick II.* This District contains in it

Gruneberg, a considerable village.

Gustebiese, a village seated on the *Oder*, at the place where the canal, named the *New Oder*, made by king *Frederick II.* begins, and is carried on through the district of *Neuenhagen*, into the *Old Oder*, about one German mile's distance, below *Oderberg*. This canal was opened in 1753. It has been already observed, in the account of *Freienwalde*, in the *Oberbarim* Circles of the *Middle-Mark*, what a considerable tract of land has been saved from the inundations of the *Oder*, by means of this canal.

13. *Schildberg*, a large village belonging to the *Dorfling* family, who are likewise proprietors of *Kerko*, *Sydo*, and *Thoren*.

14. *Rostin*, a village appertaining to the Lords of *Bredo*, and famed for its tobacco-pipes.

15. *Bellin*, a large village of which the *Marwitz* family are proprietors, as they are likewise of *Berfeld*, *Dolzic*, *Beym*, *Hammer*, *Liebenfeld*, *Higb* and *Low-Lubicho*, *Sellin* and *Zerniko*.

16. *Warnitz*, a large village belonging to the family of *Osten*.

IV. The *Landsberg* Circle contains in it,

1. *Landsberg an der Warte*, the Circle town seated on the river *Warte*. This place is well built, and enjoys a good trade. It is likewise the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection, contains a parish-church, with another in the suburbs, exclusive of a third for the garrison, and is also one of the royal magazines. More particularly here are some fine woollen manufactories, which constitute the principal branch of its trade. On the revival of the decayed commerce carried on here with *Poland*, by means of the *Warte*, *Netze* and the *Oder*, King *Frederick* II. in 1750, exempted the navigation on these rivers betwixt *Stettin* and *Poland*, from all duties, that of timber and floats excepted. In the year 1427, this town was sacked and burnt by the *Hussites*; and betwixt 1628 and 1639, taken no less than four times by the *Imperialists*, and as often by the *Swedes*. It was also besieged by the latter in 1678, and in 1755 by the *Russians*.

To this town belong the villages of *Borko*, *Dechfel*, *Kernin*, *Lohreusdorf*, *Eulern*, *Weperitz* and *Zecko*.

2. The royal Prefecture of *HIMMELSTATT*, which has been formed out of a convent and contains under it twelve villages, exclusive of several others, which have been lately built; at *Torno*, *Lotzen*, and *Roberbruch* are glass-houses; and in 1754 an iron foundery was set up at *Vietz*.

3. *Bernowichen*, or *Berneucken*, a village and noble estate belonging to the family of *Born*.

4. *Zantoch*, once a small town, but at present only a village lying on the *Notecz* or *Netze*, which below this place joins the *Warte*. *Zantoch* belongs to some noble families.

5. *Stolzenberg*, a church-village having a seat with a fine garden, park, and other embellishments to it, belongs to the Marggrave, *Henry Frederick*.

6. *Grabo*, *Libeke*, *Pollichen*, *Diedersdorf*, *Marwitz*, *Gemin*, *Stennewitz*, *Pyrebne*, *Wormfelde*, *Tamsel*, *Warnick*, *Great* and *Little-Cammin*, all seats and estates belonging to noblemen.

The *Hinder* Circles are

1. The *Friedeberg* Circle, containing

Friedeberg, the Circle-town which stands in a fruitful country, on two lakes. This place has frequently suffered by fire, but is at present pretty well rebuilt; and the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection. The *Augustine* convent which formerly stood here, has been converted into a lordship. Within the dependencies of the city lie *Schonefeld* and *Muckeburg* two farms, the revenues of which are paid into the exchequer.

2. The

2. The royal Prefecture of *DRIESEN*, the seat of which is *Driesen*, in ancient records called *Dresn* and *Dresno*, a small town pleasantly situated on the river *Netze*, which at this place divides itself into two branches, one called the *Lesser* or *Old-Netze*, the other the *Larger-Netze*. The former of these streams after passing through the morasses near the town joins the *Larger Netze*, as it runs on the other side of the fort, which fort besides this stream is also environed with a particular moat of its own. It was particularly erected against the incursions of the *Polcs*, which end it fully answers; but lies on the *Polish* side, whereas the prefecture and town lie on that of *Germany*. The inhabitants procure themselves a subsistence, by tillage, grassery, woollen manufactures and trade. The town itself is said to have been built in 1270, by *Bolislav* King of *Poland*. In 1317, the Margrave *Woldemar* conferred it on *Henry* and *Burchard von der Ofsen*, their brothers and heirs. In 1662 it was totally destroyed by fire. The fort was not built till the year 1603. In 1636 the *Swedes* made an unsuccessful attempt upon it, but took it in 1639, and in 1650 restored it. In 1758 the *Prussian* garrison being removed, the *Russians* made themselves masters of it and improved the fortifications.

To this Prefecture likewise belong about fourteen small places.

3. *Woldenberg*, a small town seated on an eminence. In 1712, this place was consumed by fire, but has since been rebuilt to advantage. In the neighbouring country are twenty lakes great and small.

4. *Birkholz*, *Blumenfelde*, *Braunsfelde*, *Breitenstein*, *Busso*, *Dolgen*, *Falkenstein*, *Geilenfelde*, *Hermisdorf*, *Lauchstadt*, *Lichteno*, *Mehrentin*, *Mansfeld*, *Sckonrade*, *Stolzenberg*, *Tanko*, *Pabnitz*, *Wugaten*, *Wolgast* and *Wutig*.

2. The *Arenfwalde* Circle contains under it

Arenfwalde, in ancient records styled *Ckossientzino*, the Circle town, but the greatest part of which was burnt down in 1511 and 1540. This place is the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection. About one fourth of a *German* mile's distance from it, but higher than the town, stands the lake of *Lavin*, and near the village of *Kliecken*, which lies not far from it, is the lake of *Kliecken*.

Bernstein, a small town, with respect to polity and contributions subject to the *New-Mark*, but in its district, and jurisdiction belonging to *Pomerania*. In the year 1315, *Waldemar* sold the *Bernstein* estate to the Duke of *Pomerania*, for the sum of 2000 marks. When the *Brandenburg* house became again possessed of it, it was conferred as a fief on the *Waldau* family, of whom it was purchased by King *Frederick William*, and erected into a Prefecture.

3. The royal Prefecture of *MARIENWALDE*, which was formed out of a *Cistercian* convent. This Prefecture contains no less than forty-seven lakes in it, and the old accounts mention sixty-four. These lakes supply the inhabitants with plenty of fish. Under King *Frederick II.* six new colonies were settled in the Prefecture. In it is

Jagersburg,

Jagersburg, an old hunting seat lying on the *Drage*.

4. The royal Prefecture of REEZ, in which is

Reez, the Prefecture town, small and lying on the river *Ibne*. Tillage and the cloth manufacture are the chief employment of its inhabitants.

Close by this town, formerly stood a *Cistercian* nunnery, which is subject to the Abbot of *Marienwalde*, but has been secularized and converted into a Prefecture.

5. *Norenberg*, a place seated on the lake of *Erzig*, and erected by the *Wedel* family, to whom it also belongs. In the year 1647, this place was consumed by fire.

6. *Neuwedel*, a little town seated on the *Drage*, and belonging to the *Wedel* family. On a high mountain here are still to be seen the remains of an ancient seat, whence the *Wedel* family derive their name, and to them still belong several villages and estates in this country, as namely, *Furstenau*, &c. In these parts too is a steel and iron mill, erected on the river *Drage*.

7. Several places and estates belonging to Nobles, as namely *Old-Klucken*, *Blankensee*, *Buto*, *Cranzin*, *Cratznick*, *Curto*, *Deetz*, *Dieko*, *Grano*, *Grapo*, *Great-Silber*, *Gruneberg*, *Helche*, *Helpe*, *Jago*, *Kessel*, *Kolpin*, *Krining*, *Liebeno*, *Mellen*, *Mietzelfelde*, *Nantiko*, *New-Klucken*, *Neulin*, *Ostenberg*, *Pammin*, *Pisterwitz*, *Polzig*, *Rahnwerder*, *Rako*, *Robrberg*, *Rufen*, *Schlagentin*, *Sido*, *Silberg*, *Spechtsdorf*, *Steinberg*, *Stolzenfelde*, *Studenitz*, *Trampe*, *Wardin* and *Welschenburg*.

3. The *Dramburg* Circle, comprehends under it

1. *Dramburg*, anciently called *Draweburg* and *Drageburg*, the Circle town, seated on the river *Drage*, from which it also derives its name. This river passes through the old and new town, and from the *Baumgartengate* is also carried round a part of the place by means of both the moats. *Dramburg* is the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection, and probably owes its foundation to the *Wedel* family. In the year 1534, it suffered considerably by fire.

2. The royal Prefecture of BALSTER, which was formerly held as a fief by the *Gunsterberge* family.

Calies, a small town which is partly under the jurisdiction of the before mentioned family; and is noted for woollen weavers. This place stands on a small river which runs into the *Drage*, and in 1577 was consumed by fire.

3. The royal Prefecture of SABIN, where in the reign of *Frederick II.* a new colony was settled.

4. *Falkenburg*, a small town having a seat on the *Drage*, and belonging to the *Bork* family. This town is also the principal place of their residence. It is possessed of several other estates and places in this Circle, as for instance, of *Dal*, *Friedersdorf*, *Gersdorf*, *Great-Gruno*, *Hundekopf*, *Klebo*, *Pigo*, &c.

5. Seats and estates belonging to Noblemen, as namely, *Baumgarten*,
Blankenbagen,

Blankenbagen, Carwitz, Denzig, Diederstorf, Dolgen, Gieno, Golz, Great-Schonenberg, Gunterzbagen, Janiko, Kettdorf, Little-Gruno, Little-Lanken, Langenbagen, Mellentin, Lower-Lobitz, Petzenick, Piepstock, Pritten, Runo, Sadelberg, Sarranzig, Schilde, Steinbofel, Storko, Stoven, Wenningen, Wuro, Wusterwitz, Zado, Zambzo, Zetzin and Zeunicken.

4. The *Schievelbein* Circle contains under it,

1. *Schievelbein*, the Circle town, seated on the *Rega* in the most northern point of the *New-Mark*, at this place is a commandery belonging to the *Sonnenburg* Grand-mastership of the Knights of St. *John*, which has a seat here, and is possessed of near one half of the villages in the Circle. The commander is likewise prefect of the *Schievelbein* and *Dramburg* Circles, in which the Nobility stand in his presence. He also usually kept an Official here, who is a Nobleman and a man of letters. Appeals lie from hence immediately to the *New-Mark* Regency. Here is likewise an ecclesiastical inspection, and a Nobleman's seat formed out of a sequestered *Carthusian* monastery.

The town is proprietor of the village of *Nemmin*, as the hospital church is of *Bruno*.

2. The estates and places belonging to Nobles here, are *Barkeno, Briesen, Brustrin, Boltenbagen, Cartlo, Carsbaum, Dolgeno, Falkenberg, Groschin, Klemzo, Klotzin, Klutzko, Kreitzig, Krusseno, Lipze, Labens, Lecko, Meneritz, Pollicleben, Ritzka, Rutzenbagen, Schleszig, Schlonnwitz, Semero, Volzko* and *Wopersno*.

III. The incorporated Circles on the south side of the *Warte*.

1. The *Sternberg* Circle, formerly belonged to the *Churmark*, having been annexed to it by *Poland*, in the year 1220 or 1260. This Circle is about seven *German* miles in length, and four broad, and contains under it,

1. *Drossen*, the Circle town, which is pretty well built, and enjoys a good trade. This place lies on the river *Lenzen*. In the year 1596 it was totally destroyed by fire.

2. *Sternberg*, a small town, in which lies the house whence the *Winning* family derive their name.

3. *Kappen*, a little town seated on the *Eylang*, and noted for its woollen manufactures.

4. The royal Prefecture of *NEUENDORF*, to which belong four villages.

5. The royal Prefecture of *BISCHOFSEE*: once belonging to the family of *Breda*: *Bischoffee*, is a village.

Obs. The royal Prefecture of *FRAUENDORF*, together with the little town of *Goriz* lies indeed within the *Sternberg* Circle, and this is under the *New-Mark* regency at *Kustrin*, but having from time immemorial belonged to the ancient diocese, now called the prefecture of *Lebus* in the *Middle-Mark*, the exchequer at *Berlin* claims and actually exercises jurisdiction over it; for which reason I have already mentioned it under the Circle of *Lebus* in the *Middle-Mark*.

6. *Knigf-*

6: *Königswalde*, a small town belonging to the *Waldau* family. Near this place is an alum mine, with proper works to it.

7. *Sando*, a large village on the *Pleiske* river, which at this place drives an iron mill. The village belongs to a gentleman of the name of *Piper*.

8. *Aurith* or *Ubrt*, a village seated on the *Oder*, in that part where it receives the *Pleiske*. This place is held as a fief under his *Prussian* Majesty, by the prelate of *Neuenzelle* in *Lower Lusatia*.

9. The noble estates and places here are *Arensdorf*, *Balko*, *Bergen*, *Biertheich*, *Botzko*, *Buchholz*, *Clauswalde*, *Dobernitz*, *Frauendorf*, *Gleissen*, *Gorbitsch*, *Grabo*, *Graden*, *Great-Gander*, *Hammer*, *Herzogswalde*, *Hildeheim*, *Kablo*, *Kemnat*, *Kirschbaum*, *Little-Gander*, *Little-Lubbicho*, *Koltschen*, *Kumpelberg*, *Leichholz*, *Lieben*, *Lindo*, *Malso*, *Matschdorf*, *Mittenwalde*, *Niederwalde*, *Osterwalde*, *Pinno*, *Radab*, *Rauden*, *Reichenwalde*, *Schmagrey*, *Schonerwalde*, *Schono*, *Stubenhagen*, *Torno*, *Wandern*, *Wildenbagen*, *Zablo*, *Zerbo*, and *Zibingen*.

10. The *Sonnenburg* grand mastership of the order of *St. John*, or the *Brandenburg* Bailiwick, belongs to the *German* class of that order, as also to the grand priory of *Germany*; accordingly the commandery annually pays, by way of acknowledgment, the ancient assessment of 324 gold guildens to the receiver of the grand priory, who remits it to *Malta*. The estates of this Bailiwick have partly arisen from the dispensations granted by popes, for certain lands held by the Knight's Templers, and likewise from grants of the Electors of *Brandenburg*, the Kings of *Poland*, the Dukes of *Pomerania*, *Brunswick*, and *Mecklenburg*; together with some which have accrued to it by purchase. The patron of the order within the grand mastership is the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

The grand-master himself by virtue of the convention of *Heimbach*, held in 1382, is elected by the free choice of the commanders, and unalterably confirmed by the grand-prior of *Germany*. He is chief of the order in the *Mark*, and the neighbouring countries, all the commanderies of the order in these parts being under him. He is invested likewise with the power of holding chapters, and besides other regalities, is possessed of the civil and criminal jurisdictions within the estates of the order, for which purpose he has a tribunal, with a secretary and counsellors, and not only the vassals, but the commanders themselves may be sued. He takes an oath of fidelity to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as Sovereign of the country, by whom he is considered as one of the states thereof, and on account of the district of *Friedland* and *Schenkendorf*, also does homage to the Elector of *Saxony*, as Sovereign of *Lower Lusatia*; the Districts appeals lie to the regency at *Lubben*, and for the lands in the *Mark* to that of *Kustrin*.

The knights must be either princes, counts, barons, or of the ancient gentry, or descended from such. *Lutherans* are not excluded from this honour. They are likewise permitted to marry. The grand master may
create

create as many knights as he pleases, but the ceremony must be performed at *Sonnenburg*. Every knight at his creation pays down five hundred rix-dollars. All these knights are stiled knights of the Holy Order of *St. John*, and when in the course of their seniority they are preferred to a commandery, bear the title of commander. On the death of one of these, his effects and estates descend to his children and heirs, who likewise enjoy the year of grace.

The ensign of the order is an octangular cross, *or*, enameled, with white, worn pendent to a black ribbon, but the grand master and the common commanders bear on their left breast an octangular cross, embroidered with white silk, and the knights at the ceremony of a creation, wear a long black mantle, on which is a white cross fixed on the left side. The estates of the grand mastership are threefold; *viz.* 1st, Certain Amts or Districts which are bordlands belonging to the grand mastership, and assigned for the support of the grand master's person and dignity. These are

1. The District of *Sonnenburg* in the *Sternberg* Circle, to which, exclusive of ten villages, belongs

Sonnenburg, a small town and castle seated on the *Lenze*, which not far from this place runs into that branch of the *Warte* called the *Lonig*. This branch issues from the *Warte*, at the village of *Limmeritz*, but joins it again below *Sonnenburg*. The town is the settled residence of the grand master and his regency. In the years 1596 and 1752, the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire.

2. The District of *Rampitz*, also lying in this Circle. The villages of *Rampitz* and *Kloppitz* or *Kloppet*, were purchased by the order in 1448. Both these villages stand on the *Oder*, and frequently suffer by its inundations.

3. The District of *Gruneberg*, taken notice of above in the Circle of *Konigsberg*, to which Circle it belongs.

4. The District of *Collin*, which lies in *Pomerania*, and is described there in the sequel.

5. The *Friedland* District, which together with that of

6. *Schenkendorf*, lies in *Lower-Lusatia*, where an account has been already given of them.

2. Certain commanderies, under the direction of commanders residing in them. The acknowledgement money arising from them is remitted to *Malta*. Of these commanderies the following are still in being, *viz.*

1. The commandery of *Lagau*, which lies in the Circle of *Sternberg*. The annual revenues arising from this commandery are estimated at about 8000 rixdollars. Exclusive of several villages, belonging to it is

Lagau, a small town, containing a seat.

Zielenzig, another little place seated on the *Poste*, which is likewise called *Postan* and *Postun*, and near *Kritzsch* runs into the *Warte*. This town

is famous for its woollen manufactures. In the year 1244 it fell to the knight's templers, but afterwards came, with other of their estates, to the order of Saint *John*. Near the city formerly stood a castle, but at present both in and without it are certain mansions belonging to fiefs, which are held by immediate tenure, under the grand master and his regency. The grand master is also possessed of the advowson of this place, and likewise has the right of choosing every member of the magistracy.

2. The commandery of *Schievelbein*, lying in the *New-Mark*, and which is described above: its annual produce about 1200 rix-dollars.

3. The commandery of *Lietzen* in the Circle of *Lebus*, belonging to the *Middle-Mark*, where it has been already described, brings in about 3000 rix-dollars per annum.

4. The commandery of *Werben* in the *Old-Mark*, of which notice has already been taken there. Some affirm that the produce of this commandery amounts to 4000 rix-dollars per annum, but others reduce it to 1500.

5. The commandery of *Wietersheim*, in the Bailiwick of *Hausberge*, in the principality of *Minden*, where an account has been given of it, and its annual produce shown to exceed 2200 rix-dollars.

6. The commandery of *Supplinburg*, in the Dutchy of *Brunswick Wolfenbittel*, brings in about 2000 rix-dollars.

Obf. The ancient commanderies of *Nemerau Mirau*, in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, at the peace of *Westphalia* were transferred to the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, but with a clause that they should procure the consent of the order, and pay the usual quota to it. *Wildenbruch* in *Pomerania*, once a commandery, was at the same peace ceded to *Sweden*. The commanderies of *Zachau Krakau* in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, *Stargard*, and *Gartau*, have likewise been dismembered from the order.

3. Certain fiefs, some of which possibly were from the beginning connected as such with the order; but most of them were its own proper estates, and have been alienated in such a manner, that the *Dominium Directum* only is reserved to the order; among these are *Dobbernitz*, *Leicholz*, *Little-Gander*, *Bucholz*, *Ziebingen*, *Matschdorf*, *Bischofsee*, *Linsee*, *Malso*, *Selcho*, *Schonau*, *Tamsel*, *Warnicke*, *Topper*, *Heinersdorf*, *Hackeno*, *Tempelberg*, *Tempelhof*, *Mariendorf*, *Mariensfeld*, *Riesdorf*, *Hinderburg*, *Dorfer*, *Zarzig*, *Wulko*, *Zalentin*, *Sucho*, the *Budensee*, *Griesen*, *Braunschweig*, *Bornin* and *Gartau*.

2. The Dutchy of *Crossen*, formerly together with *Silesia*, was under the dominion of *Poland*, but by a contract made in 1339, betwixt *Casimir the Great* and *John King of Bohemia*, passed over to the latter, with that country, on which it was reckoned dependent of the Kings on *Bohemia*. Duke *Henry the XI. of Glogau*, to whom *Crossen* belonged, appointed his consort *Barbara*, daughter to *Albert Elector of Brandenburg*, his heiress. And in 1472, actually gave her and her father an assignment of 50,000 ducats, on the Dutchy

Dutchy of *Crossen*. On his demise in 1476, his widow at first remained in possession of the Dutchy; but a war breaking out on that account, betwixt the house of *Brandenburg* and *John* Duke of *Sagau*, uncle to *Henry* Duke of *Glogau*; in 1482 an agreement was made that the Dutchy of *Crossen* should be mortgaged to the house of *Brandenburg*, on account of the pecuniary claims which it had on *Barbara* the Dutchess Dowager. In 1538 it was absolutely ceded to the electoral house of *Brandenburg*, as a *Bohemian* fief, and thereupon annexed to the *New-Mark*. The feudal rights both of this Dutchy and all the other lands, circles and towns, which for many years have belonged to the house of *Brandenburg*, were for ever annulled by the treaty of peace concluded at *Berlin* in 1742. The Dutchy contains in it one hundred and twenty villages, and is divided into two Circles, which are,

1. The Circle of *Crossen*, containing *Crossen*, the Circle town, lying on the *Oder*, which at this place is joined by the *Bober*. *Crossen* is the residence of the office of the King's stewards for the Dutchy thereof, as likewise of a prefecturate, and an ecclesiastic inspection. Besides a castle, here are two *Lutheran* churches, and one *Calvinist*. In it too are some manufactures of cloth, and its neighbourhood produces good wine. This town was burnt down in the years 1459, 82, 1631, and 1708.

2. *Eobersberg*, an open little town, seated on the *Bober*, and belonging to the District of *Crossen*. This place is celebrated for its earthen ware.

3. *Deicho*, a village, near which is dug plenty of iron ore, which is wrought in the iron-mills on the *Bober*.

4. *Sommerfeld*, a town belonging to the family of *Bredo*, and not much inferior to *Zullichau* in its woollen manufactures.

5. *Rothenburg*, a small town belonging to the Counts of *Rothenburg*, one line of whom resides at *Polnisch Netko* near *Rothenburg*, the other line in the village of *Beutnitz*: Each of these places has a beautiful seat. The two lines are likewise proprietors of several other estates and places in these parts.

6. Noble estates and places, as namely *Baudach*, *Blumberg*, *Briesnitz*, *Cremmersborn*, *Cunersdorf*, *Cuno*, *Gossar*, *Daube*, *Drebno*, *Deutsch-Sager*, *Dubero*, *Fritschendorf*, *Gablen*, *Gobren*, *Griesel*, *Giersdorf*, *Gruno*, *Grabko*, *Guslo*, *Heideno*, *Hermiswalde*, *Kurtscho*, *Kuckadel*, *Liebthal*, *Leutersdorf*, *Lippen*, *Logau*, *Merzdorf*, *Plauen*, *Pommerzig*, *Siebenbeuten*, *Riesznitz*, *Schmachtenbagen*, *Schonfeld*, *Schegeln*, *Seedorf*, *Radenikel*, *Sorge*, *Skyren*, *Tarno*, *Topper*, *Trepko*, *Tiemendorf*, *Treppeln*, *Weiszig*, *Wendisch-Welmnitz*, *Woschutz* and *Zettitz*.

II. The *Zullichau* Circle is about a *German* mile and a half in length, and one in breadth, containing twenty-three villages. In it is

1. *Zullichau*, the Circle town, and the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection, situated in a low plain, half a *German* mile's distance from the *Oder*, and

about the same distance from the *Ober*. The town itself consists only of two hundred and fifty houses, one parish church, and a grammar school; but it has four large suburbs, namely the *Lange Gasse*, or *Long Street*, which consists of one hundred and twelve houses, with the new church and a large orphan house, the *Grunberg* suburb, and *Sandgasse* of sixty-four houses, the *Reyl* of sixty-three, and the *Neue Gasse* and *Schwibser*, *Schwibuffer Gasse* of seventy-four. Without the walls is a seat belonging to his Majesty, fortified with walls and moats, which serves for the residence of the King's receiver of the prefecture. In this part also stands the *Calvinist* church. *Zullickau* contains a good woollen manufacture. In 1557 and 1633 this town was wholly destroyed by fire, and in 1624 and 1685 it sustained great damage by the same dreadful calamity.

To the royal prefecture here belong the villages of *Tschickerzig* on the *Oder* and *Glaube*, near which the *Ober* joins the *Oder*. It has likewise several vassals in the *Schwibser* and *Grunberg* suburbs, as also in *Krausche* and *Krummendorf*, and the farm of *Riegel*.

2. The church villages of *Mose*, *Kay*, *Nieckern*, *Schonborn*, *Kalzig*, *Bucke*, *Heinersdorf*, *Hennersdorf*, *Klempzig*, *Schmollen*, and *Padligar*, in some of which are noble estates.

3. Noble estates and places; as namely, *Glossen*, *Gubren*, *Golzen*, *Kahmen*, *Krausche*, *Langmeil*, *Lucho*, *Morzig*, *Mosau*, *Nieckern*, *Oblath*, *Ostertitz*, *Raderwitsch*, *Schonborn* and *Trebschen* or *Trebsen*, the last of which places Baron *Troschke* its owner intended, in 1707, to have erected into a town.

III. The *Cotbus* Circle, or jurisdiction of *Cotbus* and *Peitz*, constituting a part of *Lower Lusatia*, which the Elector *Frederick II.* kept and received as a fief from *George King of Bohemia*, when in 1642 he again ceded the other parts of *Lusatia* to the crown of *Bohemia*. This feudal power of *Bohemia* was entirely abrogated by the peace of *Berlin*, concluded in 1742. The circle contains one hundred and fifteen villages, and abounds in iron ore. The language of the inhabitants is the *Wendish*. The most remarkable places here are

1. *Cotbus*, the Circle town, situated near the *Spree*, and the residence of the government. In it are three *Lutheran* and two *Calvinist* churches, with an ecclesiastical inspection, a grammar school, and some good woollen manufactories. In the years 1468, 1479, 1597, 1600, and 1671, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The royal prefecture here is included in the assessments within the jurisdiction of the *New-Mark*, but in other respects is under the direction of the exchequer of the Electorate.

2. The royal prefecture of *SYLO*.

3. *Peitz*, a small town and fort on the *Malks*. Not far from this place lies a royal prefecture. In the year 1758, *Peitz* capitulated to the *Austrians*, who quickly abandoned it. Near it are iron mills, to which is brought the iron ore of which the prefectures of *Cotbus* and *Peitz*, especially the villages of *Burg* and *Werben* afford great quantities.

4. *Al-*

4. *Almosen, Babo, Bawensdorf, Birschdorf, Bobnsdorf, Brafnichen, Bremen, Briesen, Buckholz, Casel, Cattlo, Demsdorf, Dobberig, Driefnitz, Eicho, Gablenz, Gablen, Gabry, Gallinchen, Geissendorf, Gobre, Gofzna, Gorsdorf, Great-Gaglo, Great-Ofzing, Haaso, Jessen, Ilmersdorf, Little-Dobbern, Little-Lisko, Little-Ofzing, Klinge, Koppatz, Kubren, Krugersdorf, Kuntendorf, Laso, Laubstorf, Leesko, Leuthen, Lindchen, Lubbecho, Loschdorf, Mattendorf, Mischen, Neuhausen, Petershagen, Reffen, Rogoszno, Ruben, Schlieho, Schorbus, Sergen, Strado, Strauszdorf, Torno, Trebendorf, Werben, Winddorf, Wolfjarig and Wolkenberg.*

Of the Dukes of SAXONY, of the ERNEST Line, in general.

§. 1. **I**T has been already observed in Vol. V. that *Ernest* and *Albert*, sons to *Frederick II.* Elector of *Saxony*, founded two capital lines in the house of *Saxony*, which lines have been distinguished by the title of the *Ernestine* and *Albert* lines. The former of these was at first possessed of the Electoral dignity, which dignity the Elector *Ernest* bequeathed to his son *Frederick the Wise*, and he to his son *John the Steady*, as the latter did also to his son *John Frederick*, who being in 1547, put under the ban, by the Emperor *Charles V.* was deprived of the electoral dignity, and all his dominions, which were conferred on Duke *Maurice* of the *Albert* line; who was commanded to pay unto the children of the late Elector *John Frederick*, an annual revenue of 50,000 guilders (each guilder to be reckoned at twenty-one groschen,) and by way of security to make over to them certain districts, towns, villages and estates. These were the district of *Gerstungen*, the district of *Breitenbach*, *John Frederick's* former part of *Berka*, the town of *Eisenach*, the seat and district of *Wartburg*, the sixth part of *Treſfurt*, and the part of *Salzungen*, as formerly possessed by *John Frederick*, the district castle and town of *Weimar*, the district and castle of *Tenneberg*, the town of *Waltershausen*, the town of *Kala*, together with the seat and district of *Leuchtenberg*, the seat and district of *Roda*, the town of *Orlamunde*, the district, town, and castle of *Iena*, the seat, district and borough of *Kappelndorf*, the seat, village and district of *Rossla*, the seat and district of *Wachsenburg*, the toll at *Wugendorf*, the district, seat and little town of *Dornburg*, and the district of *Camburg*, which two last districts, were formerly possessed by Duke *Maurice*. To these he was likewise to add the town of *Buttſtatt*, or *Buttelſtatt*, together with the district and the Elector's share of the protection money at *Erfurt*, the toll at *Erfurt*, in such manner as it formerly belonged to the house of *Saxony*, the hunting
seats

seats and villages of *Fridebach*, *Hummelshayn* and *Trunkenborn*, the districts of *Arnshaug*, *Weyda*, and *Ziegenruck*, with the convents of *Georgenthal*, *Heuszdorf*, *Reinbardsbrunn*, *Eltersberg*, *Ichtershausen*, *Burgel*, *Lausnitz* and *Wallich*. The town, castle and district of *Gotha* were likewise restored to the captive Elector *John Frederick*, the Emperor, further declaring that he would leave his children in the quiet possession of *Saalfeld*, though legally escheated to him, as being an appennage of the crown of *Bohemia*. The unfortunate Elector indeed had hopes of recovering his dignity, but herein he was deceived, and the efforts made for this purpose on the death of the new Elector *Maurice* likewise miscarried, the dignity devolving to his brother *Augustus*. In 1554 by the mediation of the King of *Denmark* an agreement was made at *Naumburg* betwixt the two lines, by which agreement not only the hereditary union and compact of mutual succession was renewed, but the Elector *Augustus* further ceded to Duke *John Frederick* and his sons, the following districts, towns and privileges, as namely the districts of *Sachsenburg* and *Herbisleben*, the town of *Tenstatt* excepted, the district of *Eisenberg*, the villages of *Flemmingen* and *Aldenburg*, together with *Buckholz* and the seat, town and district of *Altenburg*, the high road from *Weissenfels* and *Naumburg* to *Eckartsberg* excepted, with the boroughs of *Luckau* and *Schmollen*. The imposts payable to the Empire by the *Saxon* territories are divided among them. The Elector *Augustus* likewise ceded to the *Ernestine* line his right of redemption in the bailiwick of *Koningsberg* in *Franconia*, together with the enfeoffment, supreme power, all jurisdiction, obedience and subsidies appertaining to him in the bailiwick of *Allstett*; and though the said Elector *Augustus* conferred on Duke *John Frederick* the title of Elector by birth, yet it was on promise that his sons would never assume the title, nor even that of burgrave of *Magdeburg*, whilst any feudal male heirs of the Elector *Augustus's* body were living, and that they would make no scruple of resigning unto them such titles.

§. 2. On the decease of Duke *John Frederick*, the *Ernestine* right line became divided into several collateral branches, particularly into four, namely into those of *Old-Gotha*, *Altenburg*, *Weimar* and *New-Gotha*: the two first of these are become extinct, but the two last are still in being. The founder of the *Old-Gotha* line, was *John Frederick II.* son to the unfortunate *John Frederick*, but taking under his protection the person who had murdered the bishop of *Wurzburg*, even after the Emperor had put him under the ban, he himself in 1566 was declared to have incurred the like punishment, and the execution of it committed to the Elector *Augustus*, who in 1567, possessed himself of the town of *Gotha*, and fort of *Grimmenstein*, and the Duke himself being taken prisoner died in 1595, at *Steyr* in *Upper Austria*. As a security for the payment of the charges of the war, the Elector *Augustus* was put in possession of the ducal bailiwicks of *Weyda*, *Arnshaug*, *Ziegenruck* and *Sachsenburg* under the name of the surety-bailiwicks

bailiwicks, and sometime after an absolute session of them was made with all their privileges to the electoral line of the *Ernestine* line. Of the sons of Duke *John Frederick II.* *John Casimir* obtained *Coburg*, and *John Ernest Eisenach*; and in these two the *Old-Gotha* line came to a period. The *Altenburg* line was founded in 1573, by *Frederick William I.* son to *John William Duke of Weimar*.

§. 3. The *Weimar* line, which is still in being, had for its founder *John William* brother to the unfortunate *John Frederick II.* In 1566, these two brothers agreed on a partition of their countries into the *Weimar* and *Coburg* parts; the former of which was transferred to *John Frederick II.* as being the elder, and the latter to *John William* as being the younger, with all princely sovereignty; but on the expiration of the said three years was to remain unaltered, together with the territories regency and right of holding courts. Duke *John Frederick II.* being made a prisoner the following year, *John William* did homage for the whole country; but in 1572, *Gotha Eisenach* and *Coburg*, were restored to the two sons of the imprisoned Duke *John William*. Of these *Frederick William* founded the *Altenburg* line in the manner above mentioned; and *John* that of *Weimar*, from whom indeed are descended all the Dukes of the *Ernestine* chief line, now in being. Of his two sons, *William* propagated the *Weimar* line, *Albert* gave beginning to that of *Eisenach*, but in him it also came to a period, and *Ernest* founded the line of *Gotha*.

§. 4. Duke *William* who propagated the *Weimar* line succeeded to that part of the country which had belonged to his brother Duke *Albert* of *Eisenach*, but dying in 1662, his sons *John Ernest*, *Adolphus William*, *John George*, and *Bernard* divided their patrimony and the escheated territories of *Eisenach* and *Altenburg* among themselves, each constituting a particular regency of his own, but forming one general privy council and chancery. *John Ernest* propagated the *Weimar* line and dying in 1683, was succeeded by his son Duke *William Ernest* who increased his territories by a part of the *Altenburg* and *Iena* inheritance, and for the first time used *Engern* and *Westphalia* in his title. This Prince died in 1728; his younger brother Duke *John Ernest* governed his part of the territories and in 1691, inherited the incomes of some parts of the *Iena* division, but dying in 1707, was succeeded by his eldest son Duke *Ernest Augustus*, who on the decease of the above-mentioned Duke *William Ernest* became Sovereign of the whole principality of *Weimar*. In 1741, he also inherited *Iena* but died in 1748. His son and successor Duke *Ernest Augustus Constantine*, died in 1758 at no great age, leaving behind him two Princes, one of whom was of posthumous birth. The name of the hereditary Prince is *Charles Augustus*. *Adolphus William* and *John George*, the above-mentioned sons of Duke *William*, founded the *Eisenach* line. The second of these survived the first, and thus became possessed of the whole principality of *Eisenach*. This Prince was succeeded by his

son *John William*, who was followed by his son Duke *William Henry* the last of the *Eisenach* line, and on his death in 1741, the principality of *Eisenach* devolved to the line of *Weimar*. *Bernhard* the above-mentioned son of Duke *William* founded a new line, but this came to a period in his son *John William*, who died in 1690.

§. 5. The modern line or present *Gotha* branch of the *Ernestine* line owes its origin to the above-mentioned (§. 3.) Duke *Ernest the Pious*, who was an excellent Prince. At first indeed he only possessed the bailiwicks of *Gotha*, *Tenneberg*, *Georgintha* and the *Schwarzwald*, *Reinbardsbrun*, *Wachsenburg*, *Ichtershausen*, *Konigsberg* and *Tondorf*; but in 1644, on the death of his brother *Albert*, inherited one half of the principality of *Eisenach*, and in 1672 succeeded *Frederick William* in the principalities of *Altenburg* and *Coburg*, but generously made over a fourth part of these principalities to the *Weimar* line. He died in 1675, leaving his three Imperial principalities of *Gotha*, *Altenburg* and *Coburg*, with his independent part of the county and principality of *Henneberg* to his seven sons, who, at first, pursuant to their father's injunction, ruled jointly, but in 1680 made a partition of them. By these means each had a particular territory of his own, some with all the sovereignty of the Empire, but others with only certain *regalia*. The eldest of these named Duke *Frederick* obtained the best part and was ruling Lord. Duke *Albert* had for his share *Coburg*, and Duke *Bernard Meinungen* with all sovereignty, and that too independent; Duke *Henry* possessed the bailiwicks and towns of *Rombild* and *Konigsberg*, the latter of which he afterwards ceded by a particular contract, to Duke *Henry of Hildburghausen* together with the bailiwick of *Bebrungen Milz farm* and *Echter hief*, which had become vacant. To Duke *Christian* were assigned the bailiwicks and towns of *Eisenberg*, *Ronneburg*, *Roda* and *Camburg*; to Duke *Ernest* those of *Heldburg*, *Hildburgskausen*, *Eiszfeld*, *Veilsdorf* and *Schalkau*: Duke *John Ernest* obtained for his share, the bailiwick, abbey and town of *Salfeld*, together with the bailiwick and town of *Greßenthal*, as also the bailiwick of *Zella* and the town of *Lebsten*: likewise by a particular agreement he obtained afterwards the town of *Posneck*. Concerning the disputes which arose on Duke *Albert's* death relative to the devolution of *Coburg*, an account of them shall be given under the principality of *Coburg*.

§. 6. With respect to the several lines into which that of *Gotha* has been divided, we shall here briefly remark that

Frederick the First reigning Duke of *Gotha* was succeeded by his son *Frederick II.* whom together with all the Princes of this house, the Emperor in 1676 declared to be of age, on the conclusion of their eighteenth year. This Prince likewise introduced the right of primogeniture here, and died in 1732, leaving for successor, his son Duke *Frederick III.* who is the present reigning Prince of that house.

Bernard ruling Duke of *Meinungen*, first lived at *Hildburgskausen*, but afterwards

afterwards removed his residence to *Meinungen*. In 1706 he was succeeded by his son Duke *Ernest Lewis*, who had for successor his son Duke *Anthony Ulrich* the present reigning Prince. The territories of this line, chiefly belong to the circle of *Franconia* as being a part of the county and principality of *Henneberg* (see before Vol. V.)

Duke *Henry* founded the *Rombild* line, but this failed with him in the year 1710. The *Eisenberg* line commenced with Duke *Christian*, but came to a period in his person in 1707.

Duke *Ernest* was the founder of the *Hilburgshausen* line, which at first was called that of *Eisfeld*. By his wife, *Sophia Henrietta* daughter to Prince *George Frederick* of *Waldeck*, he added to his house the lordship of *Cuylenburg* in *Gelderland*. This Prince was succeeded by his son Duke *Ernest Frederick* and he again in 1748, by his son Duke *Ernest Frederick Charles*, the present reigning Duke of *Hildburgshausen*.

Duke *John Ernest* was the founder of the *Saalfeld* line, after whose death in 1729, his sons Duke *Christian Ernest* and *Francis Josias* governed jointly. The former of these dying in 1745 the latter became sole regent, and removed his residence from *Saalfeld* to *Coburg*. This Prince is the present reigning Duke of *Saalfeld*.

§. 7. The title assumed by all the Dukes of the *Ernestine* line is: Dukes of *Saalfeld*, *Juliers*, *Cleve* and the *Berg*, as also of *Engern* and *Westphalia*; Landgraves of *Thuringia*, Marggraves of *Misnia*, Princes and Counts of *Henneberg*, Counts of the *Marche* and *Ravensberg* and Lords of *Ravenstein*, to which the *Gotha* house adds also Lords of *Tonna*. Their arms in general resemble those of the elector of *Saxony*.

§. 8. In the matricula of the Empire are the following assessments for the territories of the *Ernestine* chief line, viz. to a Roman month *Sax-Altenburg*, pays two hundred and twenty-eight florins, and for the district of *Coburg* one hundred and five florins, twenty kruitzers; *Saxe-Weimar*, two hundred and nineteen florins, twenty kruitzers, and *Saxe-Gotha* two hundred and nineteen florins, twenty kruitzers; to this last sum *Saxe-Altenburg* likewise contributes seventy-six florins for the abbey of *Saalfeld*; to the chamber of *Wetzlar*, *Saxe-Weimar* pays fifty-eight rixdollars, sixteen $\frac{7}{8}$ kruitzers, *Saxe-Eisenach* the like sum, *Saxe-Hildburgshausen* for *Coburg* and certain bailiwicks in *Gotha* twenty-five rixdollars, seventeen kruitzers; *Saxe-Coburg Meinungen* twelve rix-dollars, forty-six $\frac{7}{8}$ kruitzers; *Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld* eighteen rixdollars, seventy-one kruitzers, *Saxe-Gotha* sixty-two rix-dollars, sixty-four kruitzers, and for *Altenburg* seventy-six rixdollars, fifty-six kruitzers.

§. 9. Of the agreement made in 1704, between the houses of the Princes of *Saxe*, concerning the precedency and order of voting in the Diets of the Empire and Circles, some account has been given before in the fifth Volume.

§. 10. All the several branches of the *Ernestine* chief line, hold in common, 1. The enfeoffment in all principalities and territories. 2. The title and arms. 3. The directory of affairs concerning the Empire and Circle. 4. The reversion of the counties of *Ißenburg* and *Budingen*. 5. The university, the court of justice, and the *Schoppenstuhl* at *Jena*. 6. The gold and silver mine works. 7. The archive of *Weimar*. 8. The enfeoffment of the Counts and Nobles. They all likewise profess *Lutheranism*, which is the prevailing religion among their subjects.

The Principality of WEIMAR.

§. 1. **A** Delineation of the principality of *Weimar* is to be met with in the maps of the landgravate of *Thuringia*, and in those likewise of *East-Thuringia*, published by *Homann's* heirs; the former in 1738, and the latter in 1747; which maps, in the *Atlas of Germany*, constitute the fifty-first and fifty-fifth, but the latter is the most useful.

§. 2. Of course therefore it lies in *Thuringia*, and its situation is along the *Ilm*, which after traversing the whole length of this principality, loses itself in the *Saale*, in which also some parts of this principality terminate. Its length, as taken in its utmost extent, and including also that part of the countries which formerly belonged to the *Jena* line, is about six *German* miles, and its greatest breadth five; but considerable portions of this principality are detached from the main body.

§. 3. To the *Weimar* diets are summoned the Princes of *Schwarzburg*, with the Nobility and *Kanzleyssitzige* towns.

§. 4. The Duke of *Saxe-Weimar*, by virtue of the principality of that name, is possessed of two votes both in the diet of the Empire, and likewise in that of *Lower Saxony*.

§. 5. The colleges under the Prince are the privy council, the regency and chancery, with the consistory, the treasury, and provincial college.

§. 6. The principality consists of the following towns and bailiwicks, *viz.*

1. Of the town and bailiwick of *Weimar*.

Weimar; the capital and residence of the Prince, lies in a valley on the river *Ilm*; being but small. The new palace here called the *Wilhelmsburg*, was built by Duke *William IV.* by whom it was begun in 1651. In this palace, is the Duke's library, which is very valuable, with the archives of all the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Ernestine* line, a *Museum*, a cabinet of medals, and a gallery of paintings. The church belonging to it is known by the name of the *Himmelsburg*, and contains in it two tombs of princes. The old or red palace was built by *Dorothea Susanna*, widow to Duke *John William*, who made it the perpetual place of her residence, till his death. This palace joins to the former. The *Gartenhaus* is a pleasure-house here, wherein

Duke *John Ernest*, in the year 1638, resided for a considerable time. The town church has always for its minister the superintendent general of the principality of *Weimar*. At the foot of its great altar lie interred the Elector *John Frederick* and his consort, and in it also is the hereditary vault of the princes. The second parish church here is that of *St. James*. The seminary was founded in 1726, by Duke *William Ernest*, who, in 1712, raised the grammar school to a *gymnasium*, which, in honour of him, was called *Wilhelmo-Ernestinum*. The house of correction and the orphan-house were built in 1713. The Emperor *Otho II.* held a diet here in the year 975. In 1299 almost all this town was destroyed by fire, and in 1424 one half of it was burnt down. In 1613 it suffered extremely by a dreadful inundation. In 1618 another terrible fire broke out here. Anciently it belonged to a branch of the Counts of *Orlamunde*. In 1569 Duke *John William* ceded to the town, for a valuable consideration, the hereditary jurisdiction over it, together with certain privileges of seizure in criminal cases, within its precinct.

On an eminence on the other side of the *Ilm*, stands the old *Burg* or *Hornstein*, in which the *Weimar* branch of the Counts of *Orlamunde* resided.

2. *Ettersburg*, a village containing a hunting seat, belonging to the princes.

3. *Mellingen*, *Möllingen*, or *Melding*, a village situated on the *Ilm*, and formerly containing a market, and once even stiled a town. This place also anciently gave name to a family of distinction.

4. The vogtey of *Magdela*, containing

Magdela or *Madela*, a market town, which had formerly lords of its own, who assumed their name from hence. Afterwards this town came to the Counts of *Orlamunde*, who in 1428 mortgaged it to *Henry* Count of *Schwarzburg*; but in the year 1480, it was again redeemed by *William III.* Duke of *Saxony*. In 1663, fifty dwelling houses were burnt down here. In 1582 a convention for the hereditary jurisdiction was entered into between the magistracy of this town and the bailiwick of *Weimar*, and received the confirmation of the regency at *Weimar*.

The villages of *Dobritschen*, *Little of Windisch-Schwabhausen*, *Ottstatt*, *Gottern*, and *Little-Lobma*.

Buttstatt or *Buttstett*, a small place, situated on the *Losse*, and containing a superintendency. In the year 1408, the Landgrave *Frederick the Mild* confirmed on it the right of jurisdiction and administration within its territory. In 1684 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. Formerly eighteen or twenty thousand head of cattle have been brought here from *Poland* and *Hungary* to its beast fair. To it belongs at present the ruined village of *Wenigen-Buttstatt*.

II. The Bailiwick of *Upper-Weimar*, containing

Upper-Weimar, a village situated on the *Ilm*.

Belvedere, a seat of the princes, lying about half an hour's distance from

Weimar, and built by Duke *Ernest Augustus*. The gardens here are very beautiful, particularly the green-house.

Ebringsdorf and *Umpferstett*, both villages.

III. The Bailiwick of *Cramsdorf*, in which lies

1. *Great-Cramsdorf* or *Cromsdorf*, a village situated on the *Ilm*, with a seat in it belonging to the Prince.

Little-Cramsdorf, *Schondorf* and *Wiegendorf*, all villages.

IV. The Bailiwick of *Kappellendorf*, containing,

1. *Kappellendorf* or *Kappelndorf*, also called *Kappendorf*, a village, which was formerly a town, with a *Cistercian* nunnery, and a palace. About the year 1202 this place belonged to the Burgraves of *Kirchberg*; in 1346 or 1352 it came to the town of *Erfurt*, which mortgaged it together with the bailiwick, to the family of *Witzthum*, and in 1508, transferred it redeemably in consideration of the sum of 8000 gold guilders, to *Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, and his brother Duke *John*. In 1534, 4000 guilders being added to the mortgage money, in consideration thereof the place and bailiwick were annexed to the house of *Saxe*, and in 1667 the magistracy of *Erfurt* also made an absolute and hereditary cession of it to the house of *Weimar*.

2. The villages of *Frankendorf*, *Hammerstett*, *Hollstett*, *Great-Swabhausen*, *Hernstett*, and *Stober*.

V. The Bailiwick of *Berka*, which was formerly a Lordship, and contains in it

Berka, a small town, situated on the *Ilm*. In the years 1605 and 1608, Duke *John* purchased this place of the family of *Witzleben*, who held it as an arrier fief of the Counts of *Gleichen*, and not far from it stands a palace. In 1431 the town itself was almost totally consumed by fire, and in 1674 a considerable part of it suffered by the same calamity. In it formerly stood a convent.

St. Georgen Zu Munchen, formerly a convent.

Tannroda, a small town, having a seat on the *Ilm*, and once belonging to a family which took its name from it; afterwards this place passed to the family of *Witzthum*, and from them to the *Bunau*, but at length came to the Prince of *Saxe*. In 1537 and 1551, it was almost intirely destroyed by fire. In 1680 it was added, with the villages of *Eichelborn* and *Neuendorf*, to the bailiwick of *Berka*.

VI. The Bailiwick of *Brembach* and *Hardisleben*, which from the year 1650 to 1673 was mortgaged to the family of *Uffeln*. In it are

The villages of *Great-Brembach* and *Olbersleben*, the latter of which was anciently called *Albrechtsleben*, situated on the *Lesse*.

Hardisleben, a church-village also lying on the *Lesse*, and containing a palace of the Prince's, with the bailiwick-house, which, in 1679, were all burnt down, together with the church, parsonage and fifty-one dwelling-houses.

Raspenburg,

Raspenburg, a small town, having a castle seated on an eminence near the river *Losse*. In the year 1491 this place obtained its charter, and in 1636 was almost totally destroyed by fire.

Deuttleben and *Mannstett*, two villages situated on the *Losse*.

Butteltett or *Botteltett*, a small town, containing a palace, formerly belonging to the Counts of *Orlamunde*, and the Lords of *Weimar*, from whom in 1346 it came to *Frederick* Landgrave of *Thuringia*. In the year 1434 this town was mortgaged to the family of *Gottfarth*; in 1458 ceded redeemably to the family of *Mausebach*, and in 1544 redeemed by the Elector *John Frederick*. In 1675 it suffered by fire.

VII. The senior amt of *Oldisleben*, which was formed out of a convent of *Benedictine* Monks of that name. This convent was founded in 1089 by *Adelheida*, consort to *Lewis* Count of *Thuringia*. The ancient building belonging to it is at present converted into a farm, in which is the bailiwick-house; and in 1641 the revenues of the bailiwick were assigned to the senior of the *Ernestine* chief line of the house of *Saxony*, but the sovereignty belongs to *Saxe-Weimar*.

The town of *Oldisleben* is well built, and stands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the *Unstrut*.

VIII. The Vogtey of *Gebstett*, once belonging to the *Jena* line, and containing in it the following villages, viz.

Gebstett, *Neustett*, *Schwabsdorf*, and *Reisdorf*.

IX. The Bailiwick of *Rossla*, which fell to *Saxe-Weimar* on the decease of *Frederick William III.* Duke of *Altenburg*. To this bailiwick belong

1. The villages of *Nidor* and *Upper-Rossla*, in the former of which is the bailiwick-house and a palace on the *Ilm*, and at the latter also a manor-house. These places with some other villages formerly belonged to the Lords of *Rossla*.

Sulza, a small town seated on the *Ilm*, and the greatest part of which, in the years 1541 and 1682, was consumed by fire. The salt-work near this town belongs to the house of *Saxe-Gotha*.

Wickerstett, a village lying on the *Ilm*.

X. The Bailiwick of *Heuszdorf*, formerly belonging to the *Jena* line, and containing under it the village of *Hufzdorf*, in which formerly stood a convent, with the villages of *Neuendorf*, *Herresend*, *Steden*, and *Stebritz*.

XI. The Bailiwick of *Dornburg*, also belonging formerly to the *Jena* line, and containing under it

Dornburg, a small town situated on a rocky hill on the *Saale*, with a castle and a superintendency. In the year 1717 this place suffered greatly by fire. It belonged anciently to *Wiprecht* of *Groitzsch*. Many erroneously attribute the story of the castle of *Dornburg* in the principality of *Anhalt* to this *Dornburg*, of which we are here treating.

Dorndorf, a village situated below *Dornburg*, and lying on the *Saale*, over which it has a bridge, together with

The

The villages of *Oberndorf*, *Great* and *Little-Romsfiett*, &c.

XII. The Bailiwick of *Burgel*, also once belonging to the *Jena* line, and containing under it

Burgelin, a little walled town, situated on *Geissa* water, and consisting of two hundred houses with suburbs and a castle. This place is also the seat of a superintendency. In the years 1638, 1663, 1682, it suffered greatly by fire.

Tbal Burgel, a church village, lying in a vale below the town of *Burgel*, and formerly containing a *Benedictine* abbey. To its church, exclusive of other places, is annexed, 1. *Gniebsdorf*, together with the village, a demesne estate and a farm. 2. *Zetzdorf*, with its village, manor and free estate. 3. The manor of *Beilbar*.

The villages of *Bobeck*, *Waldeck*, *Upper* and *Little-Lobichau*, *Taupadel*, and the manor of *Wagau*.

XIII. The following *Pfleges* or jurisdictions: viz.

1. *Dentsfiettpflege*, to which belong the villages of *Dentsfett* on the *Ilm*, *Rodigsdorf*, *Schwabsdorf* and *Sussenborn*.

2. *Swerfsett*, containing the villages of *Swerfsett*, *Krautheim* and *Heigendorf*.

3. *New-Mark-Pflege*, situated in the little town of *New-Mark*, which, till the year 1181, was a village called *Werder*.

4. The Bailiwick of *Apolleda*, having its seat at

Apolleda or *Apolda*, commonly called *Apolle*, a small town, but of great antiquity, formerly belonging to the *Schenks*, and afterwards possessed by the *Witzthumes*. On the decease of *Anthony Frederick Witzthum*, the last of the *Apoldo* line, this place escheating to the Dukes of *Saxony* in the year 1633, they conferred it on the university of *Jena*, whose property it still continues. In 1570 a considerable part of it was destroyed by fire.

5. The jurisdiction of *Wormsfett*.

6. That of *Eberfett*, on the *Ilm*.

7. The jurisdiction of *Osmanfett* and *Ulrichshalben*, also lying on the *Ilm*.

8. The jurisdiction of *Robrbach*, formerly called *Robrbich*.

9. The jurisdiction of *Guthmanshausen* or *Juttenhausen*, situated on the *Lesse*.

10. The jurisdiction of *Dasdorf*.

11. The jurisdiction of *Steten*.

12. *Ballfett*, *Hottelfett* and *Ottmanshausen*, jointly forming a *Pflege*.

13. The jurisdiction of *Walichen*.

14. That of *Meckelroda*.

15. That of *Tromlitz*.

16. That of *Synderfett*, to which belong the villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Synderfett*.

Obf. The Princes of *Schwarzburg* sit in the *Weimar* diet, by virtue of the Lordship of *Arnstatt*, the town of *Plauen*, the bailiwick of *Kafernburg*,
the

the feudal parts of *Tannerod*, and the arrear fief of *Erfurt*, which they hold as fiefs of the house of *Saxe-Weimar*; on account also of these they likewise pay annually to *Weimar* the sum of 3500 rix-dollars in three payments. In all ecclesiastical contests at law, appeals lie to the upper consistory at *Weimar*, and all civil cases may be moved from the *Schwarzburg* regency at *Arnstatt* to the provincial regency at *Weimar*. Of these fiefs an account will be given in the sequel under the article *Schwarzburg*.

The Principality of EISENACH.

§. 1. **O**F the principality of *Eisenach*, *Homann* has published a map, which constitutes the fifty-fourth in his *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. This principality lies in *Thuringia*, and therein mostly along the *Werra*, and on the frontiers of *Hesse*; some part of it also lies on the *Saale*, and that not far from the *Unstrut*; a smaller part of it likewise stands on the *Gera*. The face of the country is mountainous and woody, and it bears so little grain, that the inhabitants are supplied with that article from other places. The most fertile parts in it are the bailiwicks of *Alstett* and *Great-Rudestett*. The neighbourhood of *Jena* and some other tracts here yield wine. It has also mines of copper and iron, together with some of allum and vitriol; and in the bailiwick of *Kreuzburg* are some salt springs.

§. 3. The inhabitants of this principality are *Lutherans*. Among the nobility are several families of great antiquity, as namely that of *Herda*, *Utterode*, *Wangenbeim*, *Harstalle*, &c.

§. 4. The Duke of *Saxe-Weimar* sits and votes in the diets of the Empire and *Upper-Saxony*, as Prince of *Eisenach*.

§. 5. The colleges for the various parts of government in this principality reside at *Eisenach*, and are composed of the regency, the treasury, the upper consistory, the tax and mine-offices. At *Jena* is a consistory for the *Eisenach* quota, in the contribution of the *Jena* territories.

§. 6. The Bailiwicks into which this principality is divided, are

I. The Bailiwick of *Eisenach*. To it belongs

Eisenach, the capital of the principality, lying on the *Nesse*, which at this place receives into it the *Horst*. The Prince's palace here was considerably enlarged by Duke *John Ernest*, and in 1709 Duke *John William* added a stately front to it. The old council-house near St. *George's* house was in 1598 erected into the court of chancery, in which the above-mentioned colleges have their meetings; but the states of the country assemble in the present council-house. *Eisenach* is also the seat of the general superintendency for the principality. In the year 1707 the town school was raised to a *gymnasium*; besides which here is also a seminary of divines, with

with an orphan-house. In 1343, 1617, and 1635, the greatest part of this place was destroyed by fire.

Wartburg, also called *Wartenburg*, *Wartberg*, and *Wartenberg*, an old castle, situated on a mountain near *Eisenach*, and built by *Lewis II.* Landgrave of *Thuringia*. This castle was for a long time the residence of the Landgraves; but devolving with *Thuringia* to the Margraves of *Misnia*, was at first made the mansion of the bailiwick officers, but afterwards, namely under Duke *John Ernest*, the burg-vogt or castellan, was appointed to be keeper of it, and the seat of the bailiwick removed to *Eisenach*. It has now for a long time been without any garrison. This is the place where, in 1521, *Luther* suffered eleven months' confinement.

Wilhelmsthal, a seat of the Prince's, situated in a park.

Rubla, a large village, famed for its knives. Only one half of this village belongs to the bailiwick, the other half being the property of the bailiwick of *Tenneberg*. The *Rubla* chalybeat water is something better than that of *Pyrmont*.

II. The Bailiwick of *Kreutzburg*, containing under it

1. *Kreutzburg* or *Kreutzberg*, a town, having a castle. This town lies on the *Werra*, over which it has a stone bridge, leading out of *Thuringia* to *Cassel* and other places. In the year 1295 it was besieged and laid in ashes by the Emperor *Adolphus*. Near it is

2. *Wilhelm's Glucksbrunn*, a salt work.

3. The jurisdiction of *Marksubla*, having its seat at *Marksubla*, a market town, situated on the little river *Subl*, with a castle belonging to it, which some Dukes of *Saxony* made their residence.

4. The jurisdiction of *Burkardtroda*, having its seat in the village of that name, not far from *Marksubla*.

III. The Bailiwick of *Gerstungen*, containing

Gerstungen, a market town, situated on the *Werra*, and anciently belonging to the abbey of *Fulda*.

The villages of *Lower-Subla*, *Possleroda*, *Suffa*, &c.

Haus Breitenbach, on the *Subl*, and

Berka on the *Werra*, a small town, belonging in common to the Duke of *Weimar*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*; but *Saxe-Weimar* is peculiarly possessed of the sovereignty, contributions, and some other rights. The *Hessian* part is held of the abby, now the principality, of *Hersfeld*, to which it belongs.

IV. The Bailiwick of *Tiefenort*, which was mortgaged about the year 1407, by the abby of *Hersfeld* to the Landgrave of *Thuringia*, several noble families of whom, as namely, those of *Meiseburg*, *Slopfgarten*, *Niedesfel*, *Goldacker*, and *Boineburg*, together with the Counts of *Bicklingen*, also have successively held it as a fief, and some even acquired it by purchase. In the year 1588, by the mediation of the Landgrave *William* of *Hesse*, an agree-

ment

ment was concluded at *Fridewald*, between the Dukes of *Saxony* and the abby of *Hersfeld*, by virtue of which the mortgage on this bailiwick was to be discharged, on consideration of their ceding to the house of *Wallenburg* the sixth part of the town, bailiwick and vogtey of *Trefurt*, with the *Saxon* share of *Haderholz*, and a sum of money amounting to 3000 rix-dollars. To it belongs,

Tiefenort or *Tiefendorf*, a parochial-village, situated on the *Werra*, with a farm and the bailiwick-office.

Creyenberg, a ruined castle, standing on a mountain, and from which the bailiwick once took its name.

Kieselbach, *Markers*, *Ettenhausen*, and *Dorndorf*, all parochial villages.

V. The bailiwick of *Great-Rudestett* and *Ringleben*, containing,

1. *Great-Rudestett*, a village, situated on the little river *Gramm*, and formerly belonging to the Counts of *Beichlingen*, who, in the year 1322, sold it to the abby of *our Lady* at *Erfurt*. By the latter it was transferred with right of redemption to the magistracy of *Erfurt*, who held it for several years, and would not permit it to be redeemed; on which the Elector *John Frederick*, in 1535, caused it to be wrested from them by force of arms, but in 1553 restored it to them. His son Duke *John Frederick* in 1559 again made himself master of it, and it continued in his house, to which, in 1667, the magistracy of *Erfurt* also granted letters of confirmation.

2. *Mark Vippach*, a country town, belonging to the demesne.

3. *Bechstett*, a demesne.

4. *Ringleben*, a town, situated on the *Gera*.

5. *Mittelhausen*, a village, lying on the narrow *Gera*, and in which anciently was held the supreme tribunal of the country of *Thuringia*, or the *Dingsbuhl* of the Landgraves.

6. The vogtey of *Schwansee*, the seat of which is in the village of *Schwansee*. To this vogtey have likewise been added the several communities of the village of *Brembach*.

VI. The Lordship of *Farnroda*, otherwise called *Farrenroda*, and *Farroda*, situated at a small distance from *Eisenach*, and belonging to the Burgraves of *Kirchberg*, who were first invested with it in the year 1532, by the Elector *John Frederick*. The Burgraves appoint their own consistory here, but in other respects this Lordship is under *Saxe-Eisenach*. To it belongs,

Farnroda, a castle and village, once the residence of the Burgraves: but on their acquiring a part of the county of *Sayn* in the Circle of *Westphalia*, they removed to *Hachenburg*.

The villages of *Eichbrod*, on the little river *Horfel*, together with those of *Hachenroda* or *Huchbroda*, *Seebach* or *Sibach*, and *Wuta*.

VII. The town and Bailiwick of *Jena*, formerly belonging to the *Jena* line. In it is

1. *Jena*, a town, lying not far from the *Saale*, which also washes it on

the *East* and *South* sides. This place lies in a pleasant vale, among eminences, producing great quantities of wine. It forms an oblong square, and is surrounded with moats, walls, and high towers. Its court of justice, *Schoppenstuhl*, and celebrated university (the last of which was first founded in 1548, and consecrated in 1558) belong in common to the whole *Ernestine* line. Here is also a consistory for the *Saxe-Eisenach* share of the *Jena* territories, with a superintendency, a *Latin* and *German* society of good reputation, and a *Latin* free school. In the Prince's palace once resided the collateral *Jena* line of the chief branch of *Saxe-Weimar*. Near this palace lies the bailiwick-house. The town church of *St. Michael* has for its minister the superintendent. The publick buildings belonging to the university are the refectory, the consistory, the observatory, the university church, the *Collegium*, the *Theologicum*, the library, (which is very copious and valuable) the physick garden, and a tower intended for academical uses. The university is proprietor of the bailiwick of *Reinda*, of which more hereafter, and likewise of *Apolleda*, in the principality of *Weimar*. The town itself has four suburbs: to the west of it lies the suburb before *St. John's* gate, in which is a church and an orphan-house; southward lies the suburb without the *Lobergate*; eastward is the suburb before the *Saalgate*, and northward that before the port wherein are the Prince's gardens, cellar, ball-house, and other edifices. A delightful row of trees has been planted round the moats from the *Lober* to the *Saal* gate, and from thence to the port, which has been continued to almost opposite the *Keilthurm*.

To the town likewise belong the bridge villages, as they are called, of *Jena-Lobnitz*, and *Osmeritz*. The latter lies on the west-side and the former on the east of the *Saale*.

2. The bailiwick, which is divided into the Upper and Lower.

1. To the upper bailiwick of *Jena*, which was formerly called the bailiwick of *Lobeda* and *Burgau*, belongs

Lobeda, a small town, lying about half a *German* mile from *Jena*, together with the castles of *Upper*, *Middle* and *Under-Lobdeburg*; of which the last only remains at present, and belongs to the bailiwick; the other two being now included in that of *Leuchtenburg*, in the principality of *Altenburg*. The old Lords of *Lobdeburg* were a branch of the Counts of *Arnshausen*.

Burgau, a castle and village, seated on an eminence on the *Saale*. This place was formerly the seat of a bailiwick, but has been incorporated with that of *Wind* and *Gleiszberg*, which, for distinction sake, is called the upper bailiwick of *Jena*.

The villages of *Ammerbach*, *Buchau*, *Little-Grobitz*, *Leutra*, *Maue*, *Muncheroda*, *Nensdorf*, *Rotenstein*, *Schorbau*, *Winzerie*, and *Upper* and *Lower Wolnitz*. From the last runs a valley with pretty high mountains on each side, out of one of which issues a spring, called the *Furstenbrunn* or

Princes

Princes spring, which was so named by the Elector *John Frederick*, on his sitting down by it, when fatigued with hunting. The water of this spring is clear and bright, and at its source, free from all argillaceous particles; but at the distance of a musket-shot or two, having passed along a bed of solid clay, any thing laid in it, such as wood, roots, herbs, stones, &c. within three months become incrufted with a whitish loom.

2. To the lower bailiwick formerly called the *Wind* and *Gleisberg*, belong the villages of *Brisnitz*, *Beutnitz*, *Camsdorf*, *Golmsdorf*, *Lasen*, *Loberschitz*, *Naura*, *Rodegast* and *Ziegenhayn*, the last of which lies below the ruined castle of *Kirchberg*, &c.

Obf. Among others, here are also the following ruined castles or seats, viz. 1. *Gleisberg*, to which belonged a county giving name to a family. 2. *Kirchberg*, seated at the end of a long and high mountain, called the *Schloß* and *Hausberg*. A tower of this castle, is still remaining under the name of the *Foxe's Town*. It is from hence that the Burgraves of *Kirchberg* derive their family name. On this mountain likewise they had two other castles, namely, 3. *Windberg*, the principal place of their residence, which stood between the other two castles, and, 4. *Greiffberg* standing on the peak of the mountain.

VIII. The lordship, or, as it is now called, the bailiwick of *Remda*, formerly belonging to the Counts of *Gleichen*. In the year 1631, this lordship devolved as a vacant fief to the Dukes of *Saxony*, of the *Ernestine* line, who conferred it on the University of *Jena*. In it is

Remda, a small town containing a seat

IX. The bailiwick of *Allstett*, lying between that of *Sangerhausen* in the electorate of *Saxony*, the principality of *Querfurt* and the bailiwick of *Bockstedt* in the county of *Mansfeld*. This district anciently belonged to *Saxon* palatinates, of whom we shall here add a few things. It was formerly only a tract of land about *Allstett*, *Querfurt* and *Eisleben*, over which the Kings and Emperors appointed a Pfalzgrave. King *Henry I.* nominated *Burkhard* Pfalzgrave of *Saxony*, and the Emperor *Henry III.* conferred this dignity on *Dedo*, Count of *Goseck*, in whose family it continued hereditarily. But the Pfalzgrave *Frederick*, being slain in battle in the year 1056, the Emperor *Henry IV.* appointed the Count of *Sommerseburg* his successor. The said Pfalzgrave's son, however, of the same name, retained a part of his father's dominions, together with the title; which his daughter *Sophia* also brought to her husband *Hermann*, Landgrave of *Thuringia*. That part of the palatinate possessed by the Counts of *Sommerseburg*, came in 1180, on the death of the Pfalzgrave *Albert* to *Lewis*, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, who appears to have obtained that dignity from *Henry the Lion*, as Duke of *Saxony* and not from the Emperor. Thus the Landgraves of *Thuringia* arrived to the possession of the whole palatinate; but on their failure in the person of the Landgrave *Henry Raspo*, in the year 1247, *Henry the Illustrious*, Marggrave of *Misnia* possessed himself both of the palatinate

and the landgravate of *Thuringia*, by virtue of the reversion obtained by him: but on the death of the Emperor *Rodolphus I.* this Marggrave invested with the palatinate his son-in-law *Albert II.* of the *Ascanian* line, the Marggraves of *Misnia* still retaining a part of the palatinate and bearing also the title and arms. This gave birth to the erroneous notion of two palatinates, namely, one in *Thuringia* and the other in *Saxony*, whereas no such palatinate as the former ever existed, though there seems to be such a one in the arms of *Saxony*. It is remarkable, however, that to this very day the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Ascanian* family, style themselves Dukes of *Brunswick* and the Palatinate. On what account Duke *Henry the Admirable* bore this title, has not yet been sufficiently made to appear, but Duke *Magnus the Pious* was actually, and that too not without solemnity, invested with the palatinate by *Lewis IV.* though on the extinction of the Dukes of *Saxony*, of the *Ascanian* line, the Emperor *Sigismund* in 1422, conferred both the electorate and palatinate of *Saxony*, as a fief, on *Frederick* Marggrave of *Misnia* and Landgrave of *Thuringia*. Though the Electors of *Saxony* also do not include the palatinate of *Saxony* in their title, yet are they expressly invested with it by the Emperors.

To return to the bailiwick of *Allstett*: In it is

1. *Allstett* also called *Altstadt*, a town and castle of very great antiquity. Divers records of the Emperor *Otho* are still in being, which are dated from his palace in this town, and in 974 he also held a Diet here. It came, together with the palatinate of *Saxony*, to the Counts *Goseck*, after that to the Counts of *Sommerseburg*, and next to the house of *Ascanian*. *Rodolphus II.* Elector of *Saxony*, and a branch of that house, being invested with this place in 1363, by the Emperor *Charles IV.* in 1369, he transferred it as an arriere fief to *Gebhard*, Count of *Querfurt*. In 1422 the Emperor *Sigismund* conferred the house and palatinate of *Allstett*, on the new Elector *Frederick the Valiant*, of the house of *Misnia*, and in 1496, on the death of the last Lord of *Querfurt*, his descendants arrived to the entire possession of the place. In the partition made between the Dukes *Albert* and *Ernest* it fell to the latter as Elector, and by the Elector *John*, was given to the Counts of *Mansfeld* in lieu of their claims to *Saalfeld*. By the compact of *Naumburg* in 1554, the *Ernestine* chief line, acquired a right of redeeming the town and bailiwick of *Allstett*, which right accordingly took place. On this it devolved to the line of *Saxe-Weimar*, and by a subsequent partition to Duke *Bernard* of *Saxe-Jena*, but on the death of his son *John William* to *Saxe-Eisenach*. In it is a superintendency.

2. The villages of *Eindorf*, *Enzingen*, *Heigendorf*, *Kalbsfrieth*, *Landgrafen*, or *Schweins-Roda*, *Mittelhausen*, *Monchspsiffel*, *Nauendorf*, *Lower-Rebblingen*, *Niklasfrieth*, *Schafsdorf* and *Winkel*.

The Principality of COBURG,

In its most comprehensive sense.

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Coburg*, or the *Coburgische Pflege* is to be found in *Homann's* map of the principalities of *Gotha*, *Coburg* and *Altenburg*, and likewise in that of the county of *Henneberg*, with the contiguous principality of *Coburg*. The former of these constitutes the fifty-third map in the *Atlas of Germany*, and the latter the seventieth.

§. 2. It lies indeed to the south-east of the forest of *Thuringia*, which has always been reckoned the boundary of the territories of *Franconia*, or *Thuringia*, and thus is situated of course in *Franconia*; but belongs to *Upper-Saxony*. To the North it terminates on the county of *Schwarzburg*, eastward on the diocese of *Bamberg*, southward on that of *Wurzburg*, and westward on the county of *Henneberg*.

§. 3. The soil here is fertile, particularly in that part of it called *Landgenberg*. In the vallies along the *Itz* and *Werra*, are also fine pasture grounds: accordingly the principal occupation of its inhabitants is grassy and the breeding of cattle. *Eisfeld* produces a great deal of flax: in the neighbourhood of *Coburg* or *Koningsberg* are vineyards. The forests afford a sufficiency of timber and wood for fuel. At *Steinbeide* were formerly gold mines, and at *Eisfeld* houses for the smelting of silver. In these parts also exclusive of copper and iron, is found good pitcoal together with gypsum, alabaster and marble. The river *Itz* or *Itzsch*, which rises here in the forest of *Thuringia* at *Marienbult*, traverses the country from north to south, and after receiving into it the little rivers *Grimpe*, *Rote*, *Lauter* and *Rodach*, which also have their sources in the diocese of *Bamberg* in this country, it discharges itself into the *Mayn*. The river *Steinach* likewise has its source here, at the village of *Lauscha* in the forest of *Thuringia*, and discharges itself as the former. The *Werra* likewise rises in the bailiwick of *Eisfeld* in this principality out of a swamp in *Heldrieth* wood, after which it quits the country running into the county of *Henneberg*, &c. These rivers, as well as the lakes of *Monchroda* and *Stressenhausen*, abound in fish.

§. 4. In the whole principality are ten cities and six towns. The nobility are simply called *Schoppenstuhl*. The body of the commons and nobles have a director and syndict of their own.

§. 5. The inhabitants of this principality are almost all *Lutherans*, excepting a few *Calvinists* at *Hildburghausen*, where they are permitted the public exercise of their religion. The churches and congregations are divided into superintendencies and adjunctures. In *Coburg* is a *gymnasium illustre*.

§. 6. This

§. 6. This country produces such great plenty of grain that it has more than sufficient for home consumption. Its most usual exports, however are wool, fatted sheep, and black cattle. The inhabitants of *Sonnenberg* deal in slates, hones, and gun-flints, wooden-ware, pitch and pot-ash. The other towns pursue other occupations, and the whole country is provided with all manner of necessary handicrafts and artificers.

§. 7. The principality of *Coburg* formerly belonged to the Counts of *Henneberg*, under whom it was stiled the new lordship of *Henneberg* or *der Ort landes zu Franken*, *Frederick the Severe* Landgrave of *Thuringia* and Marggrave of *Missnia*, in 1348, marrying *Catharine* Countess of *Hennburg*, obtained with her this principality, which thus became annexed to the house of *Saxony*, wherein it devolved to the *Ernestine* chief line. In the year 1672, on the extinction of the *Altenburg* line, in the person of Duke *Frederick William III.* it fell to Duke *Ernest the Pious*, founder of the modern or present *Gotha* line, and on a partition made between his sons, was divided in the following manner, viz. to Duke *Albert* fell that part, which, in a more confined sense, is called the principality of *Coburg*; with every part of the sovereignty and a vote in the Diet of the Empire and Circle. This district consisted of the bailiwicks and town of *Coburg*, with the jurisdiction and town of *Rodach*, the bailiwick and town of *Neustadt*, the jurisdiction and town of *Sonneberg*, the bailiwick of *Sonnefeld*, the convent of *Monchrode*, and the administration of the bailiwick of *Neukaus*: to Duke *Ernest* were assigned the bailiwick and town of *Heldburg*, with the bailiwick and town of *Hildburghausen*; the bailiwick of *Veilsdorf*, the bailiwick and town of *Eisfeld*, and the Jurisdiction and town of *Schalkau*. Duke *Henry* obtained for his part the bailiwick of *Konigsberg*, which he afterwards ceded to Duke *Ernest*. In 1699 Duke *Albert* dying, great contests arose among the collateral *Gotha* lines concerning his share in the principality of *Coburg*, or concerning the principality of *Coburg* itself, in a limited sense. For though, by a convention made in 1699, whilst he was yet living, the principality together with the vote in the Diets of the Circle and Empire, was to devolve to the house of *Sax-Meinungen* and the other lines were to be satisfied partly by money or otherwise, nay though in the same year also *Saxe-Meinungen* in a repeated compact had admitted *Saxe-Hildburghausen* and *Saxe-Saalfeld* as coheirs to the *Coburg* succession, yet were these compacts disregarded and long disputes ensued, during which *Gotha* forcibly took possession of the principality of *Coburg*, and that not without the approbation of the Emperor. In 1705, *Hildburghausen* acquiesced in having the bailiwick of *Sonnefeld* ceded to it; and in 1735 the Imperial commission to the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Marggrave of *Brandenburg Onolzbach*, actually adjudged and assigned to the line of *Saxe-Saalfeld* the bailiwick of *Coburg*, and to that of *Saxe-Meinungen* those of *Sonneberg* and *Neuhaus*.

§. 8. This

§. 8. This principality has a vote both in the Diet of the Empire, and likewise in that of *Upper-Saxony*: but the first of these is at present suspended, on account of the contests relating to it, between *Saxe-Meinungen* and *Saxe-Saalfeld*, the former refusing to be satisfied with a half of it.

§. 9. We now come to a more particular description of the several parts in the principality of *Coburg*, as they are at present actually possessed by each distinct branch of the *Gotha* lines.

I. The HOUSE of *SAXE-SAALEFELD*,

Or, as by reason of its share in the principality of *Coburg*, it is also styled, *the house of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld*, possesses

The Bailiwick of C O B U R G,

To which belongs,

1. *Coburg*, the capital of the whole principality, and the residence of the Duke of *Coburg-Saalfeld*, lying in a vale on the *Itzsch* between the *Vestungs* or fort, and the *Judenbergs* or *Jews-hall*. Both the town and suburbs are walled in, the latter taken in general, are larger than the former. The Prince's palace here is called *Ehrenburg*, and in it at present are lodged the old archives which were formerly kept in the fort. This town is likewise the seat of the several colleges of government belonging to the house of *Saxe-Coburg, Saalfeld*, as namely the privy council, the regency, the consistory, and the treasury: the chancery stands on the market place, Here are also four churches, with a *gymnasium illustre*, called *Casimirianum*, from its founder Duke *John Casimir*, and consecrated in 1604; a town school, a gold and silver manufactory, and one of porcelain. In the *Ehrenburg* too is a stone building, wherein are made divers curious sorts of works in petrified wood, which is very common in this country. The *Schoppenstuhl* erected here in 1598, came to a period so early as in the seventeenth century. Without the town is a hospital, in which is a small church. The *Vestung* or fort, on the side of which once stood a place called *Trusafissa*, is seated on a very high and steep mountain, with only one narrow access to it. In this fort are apartments for the Prince, with a church and other buildings.

2. The jurisdiction of *Gestungshausen*, containing

Gestungshausen or *Geshausen*, a market town situated on the river *Steinach*.

The villages of *Modlitz*, *Zedersdorf*, *Weischau* and *Hoff*.

In the vale of *Itzsch* lie the following church villages: viz. *Gleusen*, *Heyrath*, *Upper-Siemau*, *Rossach*, *Scherneck*, having an adjuncture, *Underlsul-bach* containing a manor, *Under-Siemau* also having a manor and *Wetzendorf*.

Hobenslein, a village containing a manor.

Ronsena,

Rosenau, a castle which gave name to the Lords of *Rosenau*, who were better known under the title of *Munzmeister*.

3. The jurisdiction of *Lauter*, containing

The villages of *Under-Lauter*, in which is a church; *Upper-Lauter* and *Tiefen* or *Gettel-Lauter*.

The following villages containing churches: *viz.* *Aborn* in which is a manor; *Grub*, *Meder*, having an adjuncture; *Neukirch*, *Neuses*, *Scheuerfeld*, having a manor, *Weisenbrunn* also containing a manor, and *Weisenfeld*.

Eichhof, a village also containing a manor.

Ludwigsburg, a castle situated on a hill; and being a demesne of *Saxe-Gotha*.

Callenberg, a castle also seated on a hill, and being a demesne of *Saxe-Meinungen*.

4. The jurisdiction of *Rodach*, in which is

Rodach, a small town situated on a river of the same name, with a castle. This place is also the seat of a superintendency, and in it likewise is a fine stud.

The following villages having churches, as namely *Alstätt*, *Brettenau*, *Elfa*, *Great-Walbur*, *Helldrit*, containing a manor, *Ottinghausen*, *Roszfeld*, *Rottenbach* and *Weidramsdorf*.

Gauerstatt, a church-village and demesne of *Saxe-Meinungen*, with *Schweickhof*, a demesne of *Saxe-Gotha*.

5. The jurisdiction of *Neustadt*, containing

Neustadt an der Heyde a small town, situated on the *Rote*, and containing a superintendency. Before the fire in 1636, this place was larger than at present.

Munchrode, a village formerly containing a convent of *Benedictine* Monks, which in 1525 was laid in ashes by the rebellious peasants, but the revenues of it were afterwards added to the jurisdiction of *Neustadt*.

Schafhausen, a farm belonging to the Prince.

The manors of *Birkig*, *Lutzebuch*, *Neubof* at *Ketschenbach*, *Mupperg*, *Rothenhof*, *Thierig*, *Einberg* having a church, and *Waldsachsen*.

6. The jurisdiction of *Steinheid*, having its seat at

Steinheid, a town, otherwise called *Unser Lieben*, *Frauen*, *Berg* or *our dear Lady's hill*. At this place was formerly a gold mine.

II. The HOUSE of SAXE-MEINUNGEN

Is possessed of three bailiwicks, *viz.*

1. Of the bailiwick of *Schalkau*, formerly belonging to the house of *Saxe-Hilburghausen*, but which in 1723 came by exchange to *Saxe-Meinungen*. On the other hand this house made over to the family of *Hilburghausen*, four villages of the bailiwick of *Meinungen*, which were added to the bailiwick of *Bebrungen*. To it belongs

1. *Schalkau* in ancient records also stiled *Schalken*, a small town situated on

on the *Itzsch*, and containing a superintendency. This place belonged formerly to the Lords of *Schaumberg*, who are said to have sold half of the jurisdiction of *Schalkau* to a Count of *Henneberg*, with whose daughter *Catharine*, it came to *Frederick* Marggrave of *Misnia*. This Prince in 1378 entered into a partition of the *Schalkau* jurisdiction and estate, with the family of *Schaumberg*, who are still possessed of one half of the place. In the years 1505 and 1690, *Schalkau* suffered greatly by fire.

Schaumberg a ruined castle, situated on a hill near *Schalkau*, and the place which originally gave name to the noble family of *Schaumberg*.

Rauenstein, in which the last mentioned family erected an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and even at present one of this house is always burgvogt or *Castellan*.

The villages of *Almerswind*, *Ebnes*, *Meschenbach*, *Mengersgereuth*, *Neuendorf*, &c.

2. The bailiwick of *Sonneberg*, in which are

Sonneberg, a small town, carrying on a pretty trade in slates, grindstones, musket-flints and other stones, as also wooden wares.

Murschnitz, a market-town seated on a hill.

Judenbach, a market-town also seated on an eminence:

The pass of *Coburg*, lying among a ridge of mountains, which are also called *auf dem Sattel* or *on the Saddle*. This place is situated on the frontiers of the diocese of *Bamberg*.

3. The bailiwick of *Neubausz*, containing

Neubausz, a town in which is a seat standing on an eminence.

Buch, *Eigitz*, *Gefell*, *Foritz*, *Lindenberg*, *Mark*, *Schwarzdorf*, *Rothmar*, &c. all villages.

Callenberg and *Gauerstatt* two demesnes, mentioned above under the *Coburg-Saalfeld* part.

III. The HOUSE of SAXE-GOTHA

Is at present possessed only of *Ludwigsburg* and *Schweiskehoff*, two demesnes lying in the *Coburg-Saalfeld* part, under which they are also mentioned.

IV. The HOUSE of SAXE-HILDBURGHAUSEN

Is possessed of the following six bailiwicks, which are also called a distinct principality, and under that title a map of them has been published by *Homann*, which map constitutes the fifty-sixth in his *Atlas of Germany*. The state colleges here are the privy council, the regency, the consistory and the treasury. Duke *Ernest* introduced the right of primogenitureship into his family. The ducal revenues arising from this principality are estimated at about eighty-thousand rixdollars. The six bailiwicks of which it consists, are

1. The bailiwick of *Hildburghausen*, which Duke *Ernest* obtained from the principality of *Coburg*, so long since as the year 1672. This bailiwick contains in it

Hildburghausen, the ducal residence, situated on the *Werra* and containing a great many handsome houses. In the old town lies the Duke's palace, being a large regular building, begun by Duke *Ernest* in 1685, and in its church is a burial vault belonging to the family. In the market-place here, stands the town-house in which the regency, treasury and consistory have their meetings; here is also the *Lutheran* town and parish-church, to which is annexed the superintendency of the principality of *Hildburghausen*, and the *Latin* school. In the new-town, is now building on a regular plan, without the *Schleusing* gate, a *Lutheran* church, fronting the house of correction and the orphan-house. This part also contains a *Calvinist* church, built in the year 1721 the pastor of which preaches alternately in *French* and *German*. The *Eisfeld* and *Rombild* gate have each a suburb. The Duke's gardens which are very spacious, lie behind the palace between the old town and the river *Werra*, from whence a canal is dug quite round them. In the year 1323, the Emperor *Lewis* permitted *Berthold* Count of *Henneberg* to surround the *oppidum* or market-town of *Hildburghausen* with a wall. In 1388 by far the greatest part of it was burnt down. In 1725 the whole quarter fronting the upper-gate was destroyed by the like calamity, but has since been rebuilt to advantage. In 1714 Duke *Ernest* founded an academical *gymnasium* here, but it came to nothing.

Sophienthal, a demesne formerly containing a palace or seat.

Streusdorf, a market-town of one hundred and fifty houses situated on the little river *Krek*.

Sixteen villages, among which *Simmershausen*, *Bedem* or *Bedheim*, *Pfersdorf* and *Leimrieth*, *Heslerieth*, *Eszhausen* or *Eiszhausen* are all parochial.

2. The conventual bailiwick of *Veilsdorf*, formed out of some lands belonging to a *Benedictine* convent, which in the year 1525, was demolished by the rebellious peasants; the remaining buildings of the convent, which stood on the *Werra*, serve as a residence for the chief bailiff. To it belong the villages of *Veilsdorf* and *Breunda*.

3. The bailiwick of *Eisfeld*, in which lies

Eisfeld, in ancient records stiled *Assfeld*, *Esfeld*, *Essfeld* or *Eszfeld*, a town situated on the *Werra*, and which was walled about the year 1323, but laid in ashes in 1632. In it is a superintendency and a *Latin* school. The palace here, is the usual residence of the Dutchess Dowager.

The parochial-villages of *Brum*, *Bibersschlag*, *Crock*, *Heubach*, *Stelzen*, *Unterneuben* and *Gieszabel*.

Sachsendorf, a parochial-village, with the church of which are incorporated five villages, as also the glass-house of *Friderichshobe*, the powder-blue manufactory, and the vitriol manufactory in the *Dry-Werra*; together with

Twenty

Twenty-one other villages.

4. The bailiwick, formerly the lordship of *Heldburg*, in which is *Heldburg*, a small town situated on the river *Kreck*, with an old castle in it, which was once a ducal residence. At this place also is a superintendency and farm. It is said to have been first erected into a town by *Balthasar* Landgrave of *Thuringia*.

Unnerstadt, a small town situated on the river *Rodach*, and containing an adjuncture. The manor of *Erlebach* is annexed to the parochial church of this place.

Strauff or *der Strauchban*, a castle, now fallen to ruins, in which resided *Poppo* XIII. Count of *Henneberg*, from whence he is called *Poppo von Strauff*, as his son for the same reason, is distinguished by the name of *Hermann von Strauff*.

Gellershausen, a village, containing a parochial-church and a farm.

Gumbertshausen, a village, having a parochial-church, with a farm and manor.

Rietb, a village, likewise containing a parochial-church with a farm, and formerly belonging to the convent of *Sonnenfeld*.

Poppenhausen, a village, having a parochial-church.

Lindenau, a village, containing a parochial-church, and in which Duke *Ernest Frederick I.* erected a salt-work.

Hellingen, *Schweickerhausen*, *Schlechtsart*, *Westhausen*, *Holzhausen*, *Bielmethhausen*, all villages, containing manors.

Seidingstatt, a village, with a hunting seat belonging to the Prince.

Roch, together with six other villages and four manors.

5. The bailiwick of *Konigsberg*, which is wholly surrounded by the diocese of *Wurzburg*. In this bailiwick is

1. *Konigsberg*, a small town situated on a hill, with a very old castle in it, which is the seat of a superintendency. In the year 1632 this place was destroyed by fire. Anciently it belonged to the common *Cent* or court of justice, but by a compact made in 1583, was so far excepted, that together with the high and low *Centfallen*, or high and low court of justice, both within it and its boundary it was to belong to the Duke of *Saxony*.

2. The villages; as namely *Altershausen* which is parochial, *Erlesdorf*, *Hellingen* in the *Haszgau* which is also parochial, *Holzhausen* likewise parochial, *Junckersdorf*, *Koszlan*, *Little-Munster*, *Upper-Horith*, *Romershofen*, *Silbach*, *Uchenhofen*, *Unfind*, commonly but falsely called *Ucnfeld* or *Uefeld*, which is parochial, and *Unterborith* likewise parochial. In all these villages *Altershausen* and *Koszlan* excepted, reside, besides the chief bailiff, other feudal Lords, who are possessed of jurisdiction over their domestic vassals, on which account these bailiwick-villages are also called *Gaerblicke* or co-inherited villages, and even in all these fourteen bailiwick-villages, is one district or *Centbare* in common with *Wurzburg*.

Windberg, a farm belonging to the bailiwick.

Dorflis, a parochial-village.

6. The conventual bailiwick of *Sonnenfeld*, formed out of the secularized lands of the *Cistercian* nunnery of *Sonnenfeld*. The conventual building, which is still standing, serves for the officers of the bailiwick. The church also is still in being. To the bailiwick belongs:

Haffstaden, a market-town, situated near the convent of *Sonnenfeld*. In the year 1632 this place suffered greatly by fire. Either here or at *Sonnenfeld* is an adjuncture.

Seidmannsdorf, *Ebersdorf*, and *Nassach*, parish-villages, with Nineteen other parishes.

The Principality of G O T H A.

§. 1. **O**F the principalities of *Gotha*, *Coburg* and *Altenburg*, *Homann*, one of the publishers of the *Gotha diplomatica*, has set forth a map, which, in his *Atlas of Germany*, constitutes the fifty-third; but this stands in need of many amendments, particularly in regard to the situation of the places in it, in which it is very defective. *Schreiber's* map of the principality of *Gotha*, is in some things better, but in others worse.

§. 2. The principality of *Gotha* borders to the west on that of *Eisenach*, and the *Saxe-Meinungen* bailiwick of *Salzungen*, belonging to the county of *Henneberg*; southward on the *Hessian* and *Saxon* shares in the county of *Henneberg*; eastward on the *Weimar* bailiwick of *Ilmenau Arnstadt*, a bailiwick belonging to *Schwarzburg*, *Sondershausen*, and the territory of *Erfurt*; and northward on the *Saxon* bailiwick of *Langensabza*. In these limits are not included the bailiwicks of *Kranichfelde* and *Bockeroda*, which lie apart.

§. 3. The country abounds in grain and fruit. The southern division of it contains a part of the forest of *Thuringia*, and in it also are mine-works. The rivers having their rise in this principality are the *Leine*, which the Landgrave *Balthasar* in 1369 conveyed to *Gotha*, and which, near *Goldbach*, falls into the *Nesse*; the *Apfelstatt*, which runs into the *Gera*, and after proceeding out of this principality to *Erfurt*, loses itself lastly in the *Unstrutt*. The *Nesse* has its source in the territory of *Erfurt*, and traversing the principality of *Gotha* from east to west, after it has received the *Horfel*, in the principality of *Eisenach*, which latter arises in that of *Gotha*, discharges itself into the *Werra*.

§. 4. The whole principality contains in it seven cities and five towns. The States here consist of three classes, viz.

1. Of the Counts and Lords, namely the Princes of *Schwarzburg*, and those of *Hohenlobe*.

2. Of

2. Of the Nobility, and

3. Of the *Kanzleyfäßigen* towns of *Gotha* and the *Waltershausen*. To these must likewise be added the noble vassals in the Lordship of *Tonna*, and all such other vassals as are noble; as likewise the town of *Themar*, and those from the bailiwick of *Themar*, in the county of *Henneberg*. These are all summoned to the Diet by the Prince, and when so summoned, both the Nobility and the town divide themselves into the lesser and greater committee; sometimes also only a committee of the three classes is convoked.

§. 5. The established and universal religion in this country is *Lutheranism*, with respect to which, and the instruction of youth, here are some admirable regulations of the Dukes *Ernest* and *Frederick II.* Among other things, an inspector travels the country, who makes enquiry into the state of the several churches and schools in all places out of the residentiary town. The inspection of the churches and schools here is further lodged in a superintendant, eight special superintendants, and seven adjuncts. The number of its churches is upwards of two hundred.

§. 6. The Prince's Colleges are the privy-council, and the regency, with which also is incorporated the orphan-court. To this last belongs a peculiar office. To these is to be added the upper consistory, under which are the four under-consistories of *Kranichfeld*, *Grafentonna*, *Obrdruf*, and *Arnstadt*, with twenty-four spiritual courts, a treasury, the receiver's office, the war-office, and that of the police.

§. 7. The Duke maintains two regiments, consisting each of eight hundred men. Of these one is quartered in the principality of *Gotha*, the other in that of *Altenburg*. Exclusive too of them he keeps also a guard of one hundred and sixty soldiers, with a body of artillery.

§. 8. The principality of *Gotha* is divided into twelve bailiwicks, under the administration of bailiffs, who are either nobles, commoners, or governors of noble extraction. These bailiwicks are

1. That of *Gotha*, to which belongs

Gotha, the capital of the principality, seated on a rising ground near the *Leine*, from which, in the year 1369, the Landgrave *Balthasar* drew one branch near the town, but Duke *Ernest* improving this work, conveyed it through all the streets by means of stone canals. *Gotha* is one of the best and handsomest towns in *Thuringia*. In 1715, in the town and without the gates, were one thousand and thirty-one houses, paying scot and lot, and within its walls are nine hundred and six, exclusive of a great many others which stand on the ramparts. In it too is a hospital for the soldiery, with two schools for children descended from them, and the barracks, in the largest of which the cadets are instructed in the several branches of the military art. Here is likewise a foundery for cannon and bells, &c. and within the town lies the

the bailiwick-house, with two churches, a good *gymnasium illustre*, a house of correction, another for widows, and a third for orphans. The superintendant of this place is also general superintendant at *Gotha*. In this town too is an inferior spiritual court. The inhabitants derive not their subsistence from the residence of the court, but carry on a considerable trade in woollen manufactures, as also in woad and beer; and exclusive of the profits arising to them from agriculture, receive further advantages from its being the thoroughfare from *Leipzig* to *Upper-Germany*, and likewise the direct and high road between *Gotha* and *Eisenach*. *Gotha* suffered greatly by fire in the years 1207, 1545, 1632, 1646, and 1665, but the houses destroyed here in the last of these years have been all rebuilt of stone, and of the same height.

On a hill above the town stands the ducal residence called *Friedenstein*, which was begun in 1643 by Duke *Ernest the Pious*, on the site of the castle of *Grimmenstein*, which, in 1567 was totally rased by *Augustus I.* Elector of *Saxony*, who, in consequence of the ban issued against Duke *John Frederick II.* had made himself master both of this place and the town. *Friedenstein* has been fortified by permission of *Ferdinand III.* In it is a well provided armoury, with a valuable library, a fine *Museum* of natural curiosities, one of the most valuable cabinets of medals in *Europe*, left it in 1712 by Duke *Frederick*, on condition of having it delivered up on demand, a church, with a fine chappel in it, a mint, a laboratory for fire-works, an explanatory machine of the *Copernican* system, set in motion by means of clock-work, which is wound up every day, a play-house and a garden.

Without the *Siebleber* gate lies the *Friderichsthal*, which is a seat of the Prince, having beautiful gardens to it. The suburb within this Century is greatly augmented both in its number of houses and gardens. In it lies the garrison-church, with two burial places, the peel-house, now the manufactory, the ordinance foundery, another manufactory, the water-works, the porcelain manufactory, the riding-house, the alms-house for aged persons, the fine green-house, with the beautiful and long walks of lime and chestnut-trees.

The parochial villages of *Friemar*, *Ballstett*, *Haussen*, and *Eschenberga*, all which are possessed of the privilege of sitting by writ of chancery, tho' they have united themselves with reservation of the same to the Prince's bailiwick.

The parochial village of *Molschleben*, in which is an adjuncture, and belonging to the superintendency of *Gotha*. Here is also an inferior spiritual court. To this village is to be added *Tuetleben*, *Great-Rettbach*, *Siebeleben*, and *Gamsiedt*, all which, as standing high, are called the *hill villages*.

Goldbach, a parochial-village, situated on the *Nesse*. In the neighbourhood of this town was a gold mine, and here is still an adjuncture belonging to the superintendency of *Gotha*, with an inferior spiritual court.

court. In this part also lie the villages of *Busfleben*, *Rembstedt*, *Eberstedt*, *Wiegleben*, *Warza*, and *Brubeim*, with a share likewise in that of *Hochbeim*.

2. The bailiwick of *Tenneberg*, which is appropriated to the dowery of the Dutchess Dowager. In this bailiwick is comprehended also one half of *Insfelbergs* or *Emsenbergs*, the other half of it belonging to the *Hesse* bailiwick of *Schmalkald*. This mountain is reckoned the highest in all *Thuringia*. In 1649 Duke *Ernest* built him a seat on it, which was often visited for the extensiveness of the prospect. To this bailiwick belongs

Tenneberg, an old castle of the Prince's, and the bailiwick-house, with an inferiour spiritual court.

Waltershausen, a town, situated below *Tenneberg*, and containing a superintendency, with a spiritual court, and a grammar-school. It is noted also for its weaving manufactures. Its magistracy sit in the country Diets. The free *Kemnotten* (in *Latin*, *Caminatæ ædes*) without the town sit by writ of chancery.

To this place belong the little village of *Joenbaim*.

3. The villages of this bailiwick are divided

1. Into *Pflegedorfer*, or Assize towns, being eight in number, among which are three parochial villages, viz. *Aspach*, (where the family of *Erffa* are possessed of a fief) *Horselgau*, *Leina*, *Sundhausen*, *Teutleben*, (from which the ancient, but still existing noble family of *Teutleben* probably had its name) *Ulleben*, and *Wahlwinkel*.

2. Into the *Walddorfer*, of which there are five here, particularly the parochial villages of *Fritdsledt*, containing a bath, with a demesne and a manor in it, and *Langenbain*.

Obf. Within the precinct of the bailiwick of *Gotha* and *Tenneberg*, lie (*ratione commissionis et executionis*) the following jurisdictions and places, viz.

1. *Herbisleben*, a town, manor, and jurisdiction, belonging to the family of *Forster*, and containing an inferiour spiritual court.

2. The villages belonging to the house of *Wangenheim*, viz.

1. Those of the *Winterstein* branch, namely *Fischbach*, *Great-Beringen*, *Hochbeim*, *Kahlenberg*, *Kelbersfeld*, *Oster-Beringen*, *Pfulendorf*, *Reichenbach*, *Schonau*, *Sondra*, *Sonneborn*, containing a spiritual court, one half of *Wangenheim*, in which is a superintendency and a spiritual jurisdiction, *Westhausen*, *Winterstein*, having a spiritual court, and three seats belonging to the *Wangenheim* family, together with *Wolfs-Beringen*, *Hutscheroda*, and the farm of *Hefzwinkel*.

2. Those of the *Wangenheim* branch, as namely *Heina*, a town, *Hochbeim*, one half of *Wangenheim*, *Tungeda der Steinborf*, and a fief at *Brubeim*.

3. The jurisdiction of the *Seebach* family, extending over the villages of *Great-Fabner*, in which is a spiritual court, *Klein-Fabner* and *Gierstedt*. The last of these places formerly constituted a particular Lordship belonging to the *Fabner*, who were hereditary treasurers of the Landgraves of *Thuringia*.

4. The

4. The jurisdiction of the *Hopfgarten* family.

1. That of the *Natzaline* extends over the villages of *Craula*, *Ebenshausen*, *Frankenroda*, *Lauterbach*, *Natza*, an adjuncture of the superintendency of *Wangenheim*, and in which also is a spiritual court, and *Neukirchen*.

2. That of the *Ebenheim* line, which extends over the villages of *Burla*, *Ebenheim*, *Mechterstedt*, and *Weingarten*.

5. The jurisdiction of the family of *Grafendorf*, extending over one half of the village of *Mechterstedt*, in which is a spiritual court.

6. The jurisdiction of the *Utterodt* at *Scharfenberg*, extending over the villages of *Thal*, (below *Scharffenberg*, now ruined) and having a spiritual court, as namely *Rubla*, *Schwarzhausen*, *Schmerbach*, *Settelftedt*, *Reubach*, *Schonau*, and *Stockhausen*.

7. *Weissenborn*, formerly a convent, situated on the *Ruble*, below *Scharfenberg*, on the reformation made a demesne, which in 1752 was purchased by a gentleman of the name of *Minnigrode*. At this place is a parochial-church.

8. The parochial village and jurisdiction of *Laucha*, which ever since the year 1714 has belonged to the family of *Hopfgarten*.

9. *Gaspiteroda*, a parochial village and jurisdiction.

10. *Ettenhausen* and *Hastarungs-Felde*, two places belonging to the *Hcerda* family.

3. The bailiwick of *Friderichswerth*, which is formed out of estates formerly belonging to the *Erffa* family, but purchased by the Sovereign. In this bailiwick is

Friderichswerth, a fine seat of the Prince's, with a regular handsome town, near which is an orphan-house. At this place also is a spiritual court. This place formerly consisted only of one mansion-house, and the village of *Erffa*.

Madebach or *Metbach*.

Frankenroda, a village belonging partly to this bailiwick, and partly to the family of *Erffa*.

4. The bailiwick of *Reinbardsbrunn*, which is formed out of the lands of a convent of *Benedictine* Monks, and contains in it

Reinbardsbrunn, the bailiwick-house, formerly the convent, with a parish church and a spiritual court. The circumjacent country was anciently called *Loybe* and *Die Blofze Lauben*.

Friderichrode, a small town, which first obtained its market-charter in 1595, and in 1597 was erected into a town. At this place is an adjuncture belonging to the superintendency of *Waltershausen*.

Ten villages, among which is the village of *Wipprode*, with a demesne farm, at present a fief of the Prince, and the parochial villages of *Ernstrode* and *Altenberge*; at the latter is still remaining on a hill the church of St. *John*, which hitherto appears to have been the first church in all *Thuringia*, and

and owes its foundation to *Boniface*, but is at present in a ruinous condition. Beneath it lies the church of *Emmanuel*, which was consecrated in 1712.

Above the village of *Finsterberg* rises the *Leine*.

Schaenburg, once a castle, and the original residence of the Landgraves of *Thuringia*.

5. The bailiwick of *Georgenthal*, formed out of the estates of a convent of *Cistercian* Monks, founded in 1143 by *Sitzo* count of *Schwarzburg* and *Kafernburg*. To this bailiwick belongs,

Georgenthal, the bailiwick-house, and an adjuncture of the superintendency of *Walterhausen*, with a spiritual court; and

Eight villages, of which *Tambach*, *Slobenkirchen*, *Grafenbahn*, better written *Grafenbayn*, and in old instruments called *Grafenbagen*, *Schonau*, *Amwalde*, and *Cobstedt* or *Kopsledt*, are all parochial.

Waldenfels, a ruined castle, sold in 1293 by *Henry* of *Mellingen*, to the convent of *Georgenthal*. The village of *Zietbarz* with the abovementioned village of *Tainbach* belonged to this castle.

6. The bailiwick of *Schwarzwald*, which in 1470 was redeemably ceded by Duke *William* to *Sigismund* Count of *Gleichen*, but afterwards recovered. The castle of *Schwarzwald*, which gave name to it, lies wholly in ruins, except one single tower, which is still to be seen in *Crawink* forest. In that of *Arlesberg* likewise stood two castles, of which nothing at present remains. These were called the *Alte-burg* and the *Seyffartsburg*. In this bailiwick is

The *Oberhof*, which was once the Prince's bailiwick-house.

Blasü Zella, a small town, which is the seat of an adjuncture belonging to the superintendency of *Ichtershausen*, with a spiritual court, and formerly also containing a convent. At present it is famous for its foundery of fire-arms, in which are made very beautiful damaskeened cannon of a tolerable size. In the year 1640 this place was separated from the bailiwick of *Reinbardsbrunn*, and added to that of *Schwarzwald*.

The villages of *Schwarz-Zella*, *Aarlesberg*, *Schwarzwald*, and *Stutzbause*, all which are incorporated with the church of *Blasü Zella*.

Melis, a very large parochial-village, one half of which formerly belonged to *Henneberg*, and was under the court of *Benhausen*; but which, in 1660, came wholly to this bailiwick.

7. The bailiwick of *Wachsenburg*, in which is

Wachsenburg, an old castle, seated on a mountain. In the year 1660 Duke *Ernest* caused this castle to be fitted up for a house of correction and an orphan-house, for which purpose a church was built here, but it came to nothing.

The parochial-villages of *Apfelstedt*, *Bischleben*, and *Crawinke*, the last of which consists of two hundred and fifty houses; together with *Gossel*, *Haarhausen*, *Holzhausen* having a farm, *Roda*, *Thorey*, and *Wolfs*, containing three hundred dwelling-houses, and *Schrißtsaszi* or copyhold estates. At *Dietendorf* is a *Schrißtsaszi* manor-house belonging to the *Wettern*, with

Four other villages, among which is that of *New-Gottern*, built by the *Moravians*, who have been long settled in the part now called *Gnadenthal*, i. e. the *vale of grace*, though its former name was *Dietendorf*. In this village is a *Schriftsazige* or copy-hold manor.

Obs. To this bailiwick *ratione executionis*, are joined

1. The jurisdiction of the *Witzleben* family at *Elgersberg*, extending over the villages of *Berk*, *Elgersburg*, (in which is a seat and spiritual court) *Gebra*, *Manebach*, *Neuroda*, and *Tragsdorf*.

2. The jurisdiction of *Liebenstein*, extending over the village of that name, in which is a spiritual court, *Ruppertsrode*, *Frankenbain*, *Grafenrode*, containing a spiritual court, and *Kettmanshausen*.

3. *Molsdorf*, a parochial-village, having a spiritual court, with two manors, of which one is possessed of the jurisdiction.

4. The feudal estates of *Tambuchshof* and *Ettischleben*.

5. The manor of *Heeroda*.

8. The bailiwick of *Ichtershausen*, formed out of the estates of a *Cistercian* nunnery, and containing in it

Ichtershausen, originally called *Lankwig*, but afterwards *Uchterichsfusen* and *Uchterichshausen*, a small town, situated on the *Gera*, and which first obtained its charter in 1697. At this place is a superintendency and a spiritual court. The bailiwick-house stands on the side of the convent. The seat of *Marienburg* was begun in 1675 by Duke *Bernhard*.

Eischleben, a village.

9. The bailiwick of *Volkerode*, lying between the *Schwarzburg* bailiwick of *Keula*, and the Imperial town of *Muhlhausen*, with which, in 1568, an agreement was made relatively to the rights of venery, commonage, pasturage, &c. It was formed out of the lands belonging to the estates of a *Cistercian* monastery, and contains under it one town, seven villages, and five farms. The most remarkable places in it are

Volkerode, the bailiwick-house, and which was formerly the convent. In this house is a church, with a spiritual court, and a farm.

Rorner, or *Great-Rorner*, a market-town consisting of upwards of two hundred dwelling-houses, and being the seat of an adjuncture belonging to the superintendency of *Gotha*. At this place likewise is a farm, together with two churches.

3. The parochial-villages of *Little* or *Upper-Mikler* and *Menterode*.

10. The bailiwick of *Tonna*, which was formerly a Lordship of the Counts of *Gleichen*, on the extinction of whom it devolved to the *Schenken* of *Tautenburg*, and on the failure of these, to the Counts of *Waldeck*. This bailiwick was purchased by *Frederick* Duke of *Gotha*, Lord of the fief. In it is

Grafen-Tonna, a town and seat, containing a superintendency, with an under-consistory, and a feudal estate.

Berg-Tonna, a large parochial-village, in which formerly stood, on the hill near it, a burg of the noble family of *Tonna*; together with

Seven villages, among which is *Illeben*, parochial, and *Dollstedt*, containing two feudal estates.

11. The upper bailiwick of *Kranichfeld*, which constitutes the upper parts of the Lordship of *Kranichfeld*. This bailiwick formerly belonged to a noble family, who were named from it, and whose arms were a crane. In the thirteenth century this family became divided into two lines. In the fourteenth century it failed, on which the Lordship fell to the Burgraves of *Kirchberg*. In 1451, the Burgrave *Thiern* disposed of the upper lordship of *Kranichfeld*, as a Saxon fief, to *Henry Reussen von Plauen* the Younger, and in 1453 sold also the upper castle. In 1615 the Counts *Reussen* transferred it to the house of *Saxe-Weimar* for the sum of 83000 guilders, as in 1620 *Weimar* also did, with power of redemption, for a like sum to *Charles Gunther* of *Schwarzburg Rudolstadt*. In 1657 *William* Duke of *Weimar* made over the right of redemption to *Ernest* Duke of *Gotha*, who, in 1663, redeemed it from *Anthony Albert* count of *Schwarzburg Rudolstadt*. In 1694 the Counts of *Reussen* sold all their rights in it to *Frederick* Duke of *Gotha*. To this lordship or bailiwick belongs

That part of *Kranichfeld* town, lying to the west of the *Ilm*, and in which is a castle, with a superintendency, an under-consistory, a manor, and

Fourteen villages, of which, *Achelsfeldt*, *Barchfeld*, *Gugeleben*, *Mulda*, *Pflankwirschbach*, *Osthausen*, *Rieckheim*, *Rodelwitz*, *Stetten*, *Treppendorf*, are all parochial.

Great-Rochberg, having a spiritual court, and *Geitersdorf*, both villages belonging to Nobles.

Obf. Of the lower lordship of *Kranichfeld*, which is held by the Counts of *Harzfeld*, as a fief of *Mentz*, an account shall be given in the sequel next to the principality of *Altenburg*.

12. The county of *Gleichen* is subject to the sovereignty of *Saxe-Gotha*, and lies between the territories of *Gotha*, *Henneberg*, *Schwarzburg*, and *Erfurt*. The Counts of *Gleichen*, *Spiegelberg*, and *Pymont*, and Lords of *Tonna*, were a family of great antiquity, and originally resided at the now ruined castles of *Gleichen*, one of which called *Old-Gleichen*, lies in the principality of *Calenberg*, under the sovereignty of the Elector of *Brunswick*; the other known by the name of *New-Gleichen*, is situated within the dominions of *Hesse-Cassel*. These Counts removed from hence to *Thuringia*, and at a small distance from *Gotha* built them another seat, to which they also gave the name of *Gleichen*; and hence this county, which, in the matricula of the Empire, is rated at eighty-eight florins, was named the county of *Gleichen*. They divided themselves afterwards into the *Tonna* and *Blankeneyn* lines, the latter of which became again sub-divided into those of *Tonna* and *Kranichfeld*; but in 1631 failed in the person of *John Lewis* Count of *Gleichen*. Their arms for the county of

Gleichen, were originally a leopard, but latterly a lion *argent*, with tongue exerted, and crowned *or*, in a field *azure*. They acknowledged the superiority of the Counts of *Thuringia*, and afterwards that of the Dukes of *Saxony*. The upper county fell to the Counts of *Hohenlobe*, of the *Neuenstein* line, by virtue of an agreement of co-heirship concluded in 1621, betwixt *John Lewis* the last Count of *Gleichen*, and *George Frederick Crafft*, and *Philip Ernest*, Counts of *Hohenlobe*, which agreement was confirmed by Duke *John Casimir*, who, in 1634, granted as a fief, to the then living Counts of *Hohenlobe* of the *Neuenstein* line, and their male heirs, the upper part of the county of *Gleichen*, and its dependencies. This part belongs to the whole *Hohenlobe-Neuenstein* line; that of the *Hohenlobe-Ochringen* possessing one half, and that of the houses of *Langenburg* the other. Their court of justice is kept in the town of *Ordruf*, where is also an under-consistory, granted them in 1621, by Duke *John Casimir*, and in 1711 and 1714 confirmed by Duke *Frederick II.* they have likewise the nomination of the several pastors and schoolmasters, and in their name the superintendency holds acts and synods in affairs relating to the churches and schools. They also exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction, levy tolls and imposts, particularly one half of the excise on liquors; and to them belong the following places, *viz.*

1. *Obrdruf* or *Obrdorf*, the capital, situated in a plain, on the little river *Obr*, and one of the most ancient towns in all *Thuringia*. The Counts seat here, which for a long time had been the residence of the Counts of *Gleichen*, is at present divided between the *Hohenlobe-Neuenstein* line, and the *Langenburg* wings. In it likewise is held the Counts secretary's-office, as also the consistory. In the town too resides the steward and superintendant for both the *Hohenlobe* lines. A judgment may be formed of its present flourishing condition from the great variety of its artificers and manufacturers. Exclusive of the chapel in the Count's palace, here is likewise the great, or town-church, the church in the suburbs, the hospital-church, and that of the church-yard. The grammar-school here consists of six classes. In 1248, 1450, 1510, 1653, 1661, 1719, 1724, and 1753, this town was either totally or in a great measure destroyed by fire.

2. *Wechmar*, a large country town, containing about three hundred substantial inhabitants, and one parish church.

3. The parochial-villages of *Emleben*, *Schwabhausen*, *Pferdingsleben*, *Werningshausen*, and *Petrirode*, commonly called *Petzgerode*.

2. The lower county, or lower district, of *Gleichen*, or, as it is likewise called, the lower *Gleichen* villages, devolved to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*, of the *Arnstadt* line, on the death of *John Lewis*, the last Count of *Gleichen*, by virtue of a compact of inheritance, made betwixt the said Count and that line. But notwithstanding this, the Counts of *Hatzfeld*, by a compact made at *Leipzig*, between *Saxony* and *Mentz*, in 1665, and by another

ther in 1667, retained *Wandersleben* and *Freudenthal*. The lower *Gleichen* villages possessed by the Prince of *Schwarzburg Sondershausen*, within the territories of *Gotha*, are *Sulzenbruck*, *Ingersleben*, *Gunthersleben*, and *Stetten* on the *Gera*.

3. The part of the county of *Gleichen* possessed by the Counts of *Hatzfeld*, shall be described in the sequel, after the principality of *Altenburg*.

13. The Districts of *Illmen* and *Paulinzella*, which are held by the Princes of *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, as a fief under the Princes of *Gotha*, will occur in the principality of *Schwarzburg*.

The Principality of A L T E N B U R G.

§. 1. **T**HE representation given us of this principality, as it stands in *Homann's* map of the principalities of *Gotha*, *Coburg*, and *Altenburg*, is very defective. *P. Schenk* has published two maps of the Districts of *Altenburg* and *Ronneburg*, of which the latter, which was performed under the inspection of *Trenkmann*, is much the best. There is also a copy of this, engraven by *Seutter*. A map of the districts adjoining to the westward of *Thuringia* has likewise been published by *Schreiber*, together with one of *Saalfeld*.

§. 2. This country is a part of the ancient *Osterlands*, and borders to the west on the upper principality of *Schwarzburg*, the part of the lordship of *Kranichfeld*, belonging to the Princes of *Hatzfeld*, and the principality of *Weimar*; to the north on the diocese of *Naumburg*, and the Circle of *Thuringia* and *Leipzig*; to the east also on the *Leipzig* Circle, and the lordship of *Schönburg*, which is reckoned in the *Erzgebirg* Circle; and to the south, on the Circles of *Erzgebirg* and *Neustadt*: from south to north, it is divided into two parts, by the lordship of *Gera*, belonging to Count *Reussen*.

§. 3. The soil is very fertile in corn, and likewise abounds in good pasturage, whence the graſery carried on here is considerable. It has in particular large breeds of horses. Here is likewise plenty of wood. Its mines yield copper, and cobalt, of the latter of which a fine blue is made; together with vitriol, and other minerals. The principal rivers are the *Pleisse*, which has its source in the Circle of *Erzgebirg*, near *Saxe* receives the *Sprotta*, and after entering into the *Leipzig* Circle, the *Saale*, which intersects the District of *Saalfeld*. After this it passes through the principality of *Schwarzburg*, and running into that of *Altenburg*, where it receives the *Orla* and *Roda*, traverses the principalities of *Eisenach* and *Weimar*, after which it again enters the country of *Altenburg*, from whence it continues its course through the diocese of *Naumburg*.

§. 4. The states of this principality are divided into those of the *Altenburg*, *Saalfeld*, and *Eisenberg* Circles, and consist of the Nobility and towns of these three districts. Their provincial meetings are held at *Altenburg*.

§. 5. This

§. 5. This country was erected into a principality, about the time that Duke *Frederick William I.* eldest son to *John William* Duke of *Weimar*, founded the *Altenburg* collateral line of the *Ernestine* house, which line in 1638 was the eldest, and had a violent contest for precedency with the house of *Weimar*, but became extinct in 1672, by the decease of *Frederick William III* on which the principality of *Altenburg* fell to *Ernest the Pious*, Duke of *Gotha*, who willingly ceded to the three sons of his brother *Bernbard* Duke of *Weimar* the towns of *Weimar*, *Eisenach* and *Jena*, together with the districts above-described in the principalities of *Weimar* and *Eisenach*, *Dornburg* and *Rosla*; as also the towns of *Sulza*, *Burgel*, *Heuszdorf* and *Alstedt*, with other privileges and emoluments. His sons, on his death agreeing about a division of his territories the principality of *Altenburg*, was dismembered into the *Gotha Eisenberg* and *Saalfeld* shares. In 1707 on the death of Duke *Christian* of *Eisenberg* the latter of these two shares reverted again to the house of *Gotha*, which now possesses seven districts of the principality of *Eisenberg*, but has supreme jurisdiction over the *Saalfeld* share only. By virtue of this principality it enjoys a vote in the college of Princes at the Diets of the Empire, and likewise at those of *Upper-Saxony*.

§. 6. The religion of the country is *Lutheranism*, the churches and schools are ranged under the several superintendencies of *Altenburg*, *Kahla*, *Camburg*, *Eisenberg* and *Ronneburg*, over all which is placed a general superintendent, who resides at *Altenburg*. The share which belongs to *Gotha*, is, as in the principality of *Gotha*, under the direction of a land-inspector, and at *Altenburg* is a *gymnasium illustre*.

§. 7. The great offices at *Altenburg* belonging to the Prince, are those of the regency the secretary's-office, the consistory, the exchequer, the demesne and contribution-office.

§. 8. Next follow

I. The districts belonging to the Dutchy of *Gotha*, and

1. Of the district of *Altenburg*, in which is

Altenburg, anciently called *Plisne*, the capital of the principality, standing high, on an uneven spot of ground, and being pretty large and populous; the castle here, which is seated on a rock, is noted in history as having been the place of residence of the former Electors and Dukes, and likewise that in 1455, the young Princes *Ernest* and *Albert*, who were afterwards the founders of the two principal lines of the *Saxon* house, were carried off from hence by *Kunz von Kauffung*. Belonging to the church, here was anciently a foundation of regular choristers. In the town is a stately building where the secretary's-office is kept, and where the regency and consistory likewise hold their meetings; as also the receivers of the district office, the parish-church, and the *Bruder-kirche* or superintendency; to the last of which belong seventy-six churches. It likewise gives

gives title to the general superintendent. Here is also a *Magdalen* or place for the education of young ladies of decayed families, a house belonging to the *Teutonic* order, a *gymnasium illustre* founded in 1703, with a good *Museum* and library, an orphan-house, and a house of correction. *Altenburg* was anciently an imperial city, and the capital of the country of *Pleissen*. From the year 1172, we meet with accounts of the Burgraves of *Altenburg*, after which the Emperors often made it their head quarters and held a Diet here. *Frederick with the bitten Cheek*, who was Marggrave of *Meissen*, in 1308 making himself master of the town, it came under the dominion of the said Marggraves, and afterwards passed into the house of *Saxony*. The greatest conflagrations it has suffered by, were those of 1403, 1427, 1430 and 1455.

Lucca, a small town seated on the river *Schnauder*, which at this place is joined by the *Reinbach*. In this town are divers woollen manufactures. *Lucca* is likewise celebrated for the great defeat of the *Swedes* here in 1307, which was so remarkable, that it has since become a proverb.

Schmollen, a little town seated on the *Sprotta*, and containing an ecclesiastical inspection. In the years 1618 and 1628 this place suffered greatly by fire.

Gosznitz, a market-town seated on the *Pleisse*.

Obf. Within this district lies the noble estate and jurisdiction of *Meuselwitz*, the proprietors of which till the year 1575, were the family of *Bunau*; till 1676, those of *Crauspruch*, in conjunction with the family of *Winter*; and from that year the Barons of *Seckendorf*, who become possessed of it by means of the celebrated *Veit Lewis Seckendorf*, who acquiring it endeavoured to retain it as an hereditary fief, held of Duke *Frederick I.* and to preserve it in his family as a scoffment of trust.

Meuselwitz anciently called *Musselbusz*, is a large market-town of about two hundred houses seated on the river *Schnauder*, the inhabitants of which are principally handicraftsmen and artificers. The Counts palace here is remarkable for the richness of its apartments and the beauty of its garden. In 1639 and 1686, this place was totally consumed by fire.

2. The district of *Ronneburg*, in which is

Ronneburg, a small town containing a seat; and being likewise the capital of the district. In this town is a superintendency, to which belong twenty-seven churches. Here are likewise some woollen manufactures and it is further celebrated for its earthen-ware. The greatest part of this place was destroyed by fire in 1665.

2. The following villages having churches and noble estates: *viz.* *Durrenbayn*, *Gabren*, *Jauern*, *Mosen*, *Muckern*, *Roschutz*, &c.

3. The district of *Eisenberg*, in which is

Eisenberg, a small town, containing a seat; the district-office is held here, and it has likewise a superintendency, which in conjunction with that
Camburg

Camburg incorporated in it, contains fifty-six churches. Some woollen manufactories have also been established here.

The parochial villages of *Etzdorf*, *Hobndorf*, &c.

4. The *Camburg*, district in which is

Camburg, a small town seated on the *Saale*, and formerly the capital of a county. The superintendency belonging to this place is united with that of *Eisenberg*.

Wurcbhausen, *Rademuschel*, and other villages.

The salt-works near *Sulza*, which is a small town seated on the *Ilm* in the principality of *Weimar*; but reserved by the *Gotha* family in 1672, when it made over to that of *Weimar* the town of *Sulza*, with other towns and districts of the principality of *Altenburg*. In 1675 the disputes betwixt the corporation of *Sulza* and the Prince of *Gotha*'s officers, concerning the salt-works here, were amicably terminated in a conference of the *Weimar* and *Gotha* deputies, at which conference a formal compact was concluded and afterwards executed between them.

5. The district of *Roda*, in which is

Roda, a considerable market-town lying on a river of the same name, and containing a seat of the Prince's. A considerable part of the inhabitants of this place subsist by the cloth and stocking manufactures. *Roda* formerly belonged to the Counts of *Arnshaus*, the Lords of *Leuchtenburg*, &c. who mortgaged it, together with the seat of *Leuchtenburg* to Count *Gunther* of *Schwarzburg*; but in 1396 the Landgrave *Frederick the Valiant* again redeemed them.

Gornitz, *Heynbach*, and other villages.

6. The district of *Kabla*, consists of two districts, namely,

1. Of the district of *Orlamunda*, in which is

Orlamunda, a small town seated on an eminence near the river *Saale*, which at this place receives into it the *Orla*. Formerly it belonged to the Counts of *Orlamunda*, who became extinct in 1476, and appointed a Burgrave over their castle, which stood on an eminence near it. This title some of the Burgraves of *Kirchberg* have borne. The castle was destroyed in 1311, by *Frederick* Landgrave of *Thuringia*, and that part of the building which is yet standing is now converted into a granary belonging to the Prince. In 1344 *Henry* Count of *Orlamunda*, sold the town and castle to *Frederick* Landgrave of *Thuringia*. An annual court of justice is constantly held here, on the *Monday* in *Trinity-week*.

Kabla, a small town lying on the *Saale*, and containing a superintendency of eighty churches. This place is environed by naked mountains.

2. The district of *Leuchtenburg*, in which is

Leuchtenburg formerly a castle. This place stands on a high mountain fronting the town of *Kabla*. To it once belonged a lordship, and to this lordship was annexed the town of *Kabla*. The Counts of *Arnshaus*, who

were

were Lords of *Leuchtenburg*, mortgaged the castle together with *Kabla*, but *Frederick the Valiant*, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, redeemed it in 1396. Afterwards the family of *Vitzthum* were for some time proprietors of *Leuchtenburg*. The old castle is now converted into an alms-house and bridewell.

Drackendorf, also called *Drachendorf*, a parochial-village.

3. *Upper and Middle-Lobdeburg*, two ruined castles; already mentioned under the principality of *Eisenach* in the article of the prefecture of *Jena*.

Obs. In this part lies the lordship of *Altenburg*, which is an *Altenburg* fief, and belongs to the *Schwarzenfels* family. It was formerly the residence of the Burggraves of *Kichberg*, and by them was sold to the Counts of *Gleichen*, who in 1492 likewise disposed of it to *Lewis von Redwitz*; from whom it has passed through several other hands.

Altenburg, is a village containing a noble seat.

2. The districts belonging to the Dutchy of *Coburg-Saalfeld*.

The annual produce of these districts is computed at about 60,000 rix-dollars. In them is

1. The district of *Saalfeld*, containing

Saalfeld, a pretty handsome town, seated on the river *Saale*, in a beautiful situation amidst hills and meadows. The seat here was begun by Duke *Albert*, and for a time honoured by being the residence of the *Saalfeld* line, till on their acquiring a share of the principality of *Coburg* they removed there. In this town is a superintendency with three others belonging to it, and containing three churches, in one of which divine service is performed, the other two being not used. Here is likewise a good grammar-school, together with some manufactures of cloth, of gold and silk-stuffs, as also a smelting and vitriol house. It is likewise the mint town for the Circle of *Upper-Saxony*. In 1199, 1314 and 1332, it was destroyed by fire, and in 1640 suffered successive ravages, while the Imperial and *Swedish* troops were in this country. The Emperor *Frederick II.* conferred this town as a fief on *Henry X.* Count of *Schwarzburg*, and the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* granted the like enfeoffment to *Henry XIX.* and *Gunter XXI.* Counts of *Schwarzburg*, but Count *Gunter XXIX.* in 1389, sold it to the Marggraves of *Meissen*.

On an eminence near the town stands the once celebrated and rich *Benedictine* abbey of *St. Peter* otherwise called *Saalfeld* abbey. It was at first only a collegiate church, but in 1074, was raised to be a convent: its abbot was a Prince of the Empire, had both vote and seat in the Diets, and even the privilege of coinage. The patronage of this convent was in 1345 transferred to the Marggraves of *Meissen*. In 1525 Count *Albert* of *Mansfeld* with the consent of the Emperor and *John* Elector of *Saxony* purchased the abbey of its last abbot; but in 1532, parted with it again for 30,000 florins to the above-mentioned Elector, who converted it into a bailiwick, and since that it has fallen to the family of *Altenburg*.

Posneck, anciently called *Pesnitz*, *Poseneck*, *Pesznick* or *Peyseneck*, a small but thriving town. A considerable part of the inhabitants of this place are clothiers, curriers and potters. It is an adjunct to the superintendency of *Saalfeld*. *Wiprecht* Marggrave of *Groitzsch* in the eleventh century received *Posneck*, and some other places as a donation from the archbishop of *Cohn*. After his death it descended to the Counts of *Arnstaug*, and with *Elizabeth* daughter of the last of that family came to *Frederick* with the *bitten Check*, then Landgrave of *Thuringia*. In the year 1680, the sons of Duke *Ernest the Pious*, making a partition of their father's lands, this town, was by a particular convention assigned to Duke *John Ernest* of *Saalfeld*.

2. The district of *Grafenthal*, containing

1. *Grafenthal*, in *Latin Vallis Comitum*, a small town situated in a deep valley near the river *Zepten*, and being an adjunct of the *Saalfeld* superintendency. Here are some iron and copper-works with a glass-house. On a mountain near the town is a castle called *Wespenstein*, the wings of of which serve as lodgings to the officers of the bailiwick of *Grafenthal*. The town and lordship of *Grafenthal*, were once in the hands of the Counts of *Orlamunda*. In 1438 the house of *Saxony* conferred it on the family of *Pappenheim*, but Duke *John Philip* of *Altenburg* in 1621, purchased it for the sum of 102089 florins, of Count *Maximilian* of *Pappenheim*.

2. *Great-Neuendorf*, *Upper-Lognitz*, *Zepten*, *Reichmansdorf*, &c.

3. The district of *Probstzelle*, in which is

Probstzelle, formerly a convent.

Lehsten, a small town, situated in a quarry of excellent slate, which is transported to all parts.

To the preceding account of the Dukes of *Saxony*, I shall annex the territories of the Princes of *Hatzfeld*.

These territories, of which some mention has already been made, consist of a part of the county of *Gleichen*, in the lower lordship of *Kranichfeld*, and that of *Blankenbain*. In the last compact at *Leipzig* in 1665, between *Saxony* and *Mentz*, and in a subsequent instrument signed at *Erfurt* in 1667, it was stipulated with respect to it, that the house of the Princes of *Saxony*, till the decision of the capital point should remain *in possessione vel quasi juris territorialis cum omnibus commodis et emolumentis*; in such manner as they had been exercised and enjoyed, but withal that the Count of *Hatzfeld* share be left in the quiet enjoyment of his usual privileges and dignity, as Count of the Empire. The Elector of *Saxony*, however was requested, for the preventing of any violent procedures betwixt the parties during this litispendency, so to conduct the *exercitium actuum supericritatis*, that on any process against the Counts of *Hatzfeld*, whether in *actionibus realibus* or *personalibus*, or in causes within the country, or on any appeal from his judgment and sentence, or in case of an execution of an *actus territorialis*, which privilege the house of

Saxony

Saxony had hitherto exercised, that such complaints, appeals and the other above specified proceedings of the government should be, *ad interim*, accepted, acknowledged and duly executed by the Elector of *Saxony*; and that the Counts of *Hatzfeld* for this temporary vicarship should pay unto the said Elector, his assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and the chamber of *Wetzlar*: also that the five hundred florins which the Counts of *Hatzfeld* were hitherto sworn annually to pay to the house of *Saxony*, as a recognition of its sovereignty, and of which 117 fl. 17 gr. 11 d. belonged to the house of *Gotha*, and 382 fl. 3 gr. 1 d. the house of *Weimar*, should for the future be levied on the subjects. As far as I can learn, matters have since remained on the same footing. The Counts of *Hatzfeld* of the *Trachenberg* line, who are the present proprietors of this land, where in 1741 raised by the King of *Prussia*, to the dignity of Princes, and in 1748 the Emperor declared them Princes of the Empire. I now proceed to a more particular account of the territories belonging to the principality of *Hatzfeld*.

1. These are part of the county of *Gleichen*, which is a fief of the Elector of *Mentz*, and which on the extinction of the Counts of *Gleichen* in 1639, was conferred by the said Elector on the Counts of *Hatzfeld*.

To it belongs

1. The ruined castle of *Gleichen*.

2. *Wandersleben*, a market-town situated on the *Apfelftett*. By virtue of the above-mentioned compact concluded at *Leipzig* in 1665, the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* intirely receded from his feudal power over *Wandersleben*, and the Counts of *Schwarzburg* consented, that the high and low jurisdiction, together with the patronage, fisheries, and arriere feoffment, &c. should at the transfer, be likewise ceded to the Counts of *Hatzfeld*.

Freudenthal, a farm.

2. The lower lordship of *Kranichfeld*; is likewise a fief of *Mentz*, and devolved from the Lords of *Kranichfeld*, to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*; who about the year 1390 transferred it to the Burgrave *Albert* of *Kirchberg*, but soon recovered it either by mortgage, or as absolute property, but in 1398 made it over again with power of redemption, to *William* Marggrave of *Meissen*. Accordingly it was afterwards redeemed a second time, but in 1412 sold to *Albert* Burgrave of *Kirchberg*. His son the Burgrave *Thierry* in 1455 sold the lower Burg and lordship of *Kranichfeld* to *Lewis* Count of *Gleichen*. On the extinction of the Counts of *Gleichen* the Elector of *Mentz* conferred it as a fief on the Counts of *Hatzfeld*, who a considerable time after became proprietors of it, and those with a right of redemption still continue possessed thereof. To it belongs

The part of the town of *Kranichfeld* lying on the east side of the *Ilm* and containing a feat: with

Certain villages.

3. The lordship of *Blankenbayn*, which lies betwixt the district of *Berka* in the *Weimar* territories, and that of *Kabla* in those of *Altenburg*, being likewise a fief of *Mentz*. *Lewis* the Lord of *Blankenbayn*, dying without issue in 1416, the sons of his sister who was married to *Ernest* Count of *Gleichen*, took possession of the lordship, but were violently opposed by the then Elector of *Mentz*. In 1420 the dispute concerning it, was accommodated on the following terms, viz. that the Counts *Ernest* and *Lewis* of *Gleichen*, Lords of *Blankenbayn* should sign an acknowledgement that the lordship of *Blankenbayn* was escheated to the archbishopric of *Mentz*: on which they were invested with it, as a real male-fief. The archbishop however still retains a perpetual use of the castle, and the fourth part of the lordship; but this the Counts may redeem by a sum of money to be named by Count *Frederick* of *Henneberg*. The Counts of *Gleichen* becoming extinct in 1631, a third part devolved to a Count of *Morsberg*, whose mother was by descent Countess of *Gleichen* and the two other thirds of this lordship were conferred as a fief on the Counts of *Hatzfeld*. At present the Princes of *Hatzfeld* are proprietors of the whole lordship, the capital of which is,

Blankenbayn, a small town containing a feat. In the years 1442 and 1527, this place was destroyed by fire.

The Principality of QUERFURT.

§. 1. ○F the *Juterbock* and *Dahme* districts of the principality of *Querfurt*, particular maps have been published by *Schenk* and *Seutter*; a sufficient representation of this principality is also to be met with in the map of the Dutchy of *Saxony* published in 1752 by *Homann's* heirs; but the best view of the districts of *Querfurt* and *Heldrungen*, is to be had in the map of *East Thuringia*, likewise published by the same hands.

§. 2. The districts of which it consists, are not contiguous; *Querfurt* and *Heldrungen* lying in *Thuringia*, and *Juterbock* and *Dahme* betwixt the electorate-circle; the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* and *Lower-Lusatia*.

§. 3. The origin of this principality is as follows. At the peace of *Prague* concluded in 1635, betwixt the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* and *John George I.* Elector of *Saxony*, the latter obtained the four lordships, districts and towns of *Querfurt*, *Juterbock*, *Dahme* and *Burg*, which before had belonged to the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*; and these were confirmed to him and his house at the treaty of *Osnabruck* in 1648, though with a clause that he should pay its contributions to the Empire and Circle, and that an express article of this agreement, should be registered in the *matricula* of each. Thus these four districts became a principality of the Empire; which by the Elector *John George I.* was bequeathed to his
second

second son Duke *Augustus* founder of the *Weissenfels* line, and his heirs. By virtue therefore of this principality the aforesaid line, in 1663 applied for seat and voice in the college of Princes at the Diet of the Empire, and obtained the Emperor's consent and even recommendation, but could not effect their purpose, nor has their recommendation taken place even to this day. Afterwards a contest arose betwixt *Frederick William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, and *John Adolphus* Duke of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, concerning the sovereignty in the principality of *Querfurt*, which the former claimed by virtue of the above-mentioned treaty of peace, wherein it had not been expressly transferred to the electoral house of *Saxony*; in 1687 however they came to an agreement, by which the Elector of *Brandenburg* made a formal renunciation of all claims to the districts of *Querfurt*, *Juterbock* and *Dahme*, freed them from any connection with the Dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and consented that *Saxe-Weissenfels*, should by virtue thereof enjoy both seat and voice in the Diet of the Empire, and likewise in that of the Circle of *Upper-Saxony*. On the other hand the Elector of *Brandenburg* obtained to his share the whole district of *Burg*, and in consideration thereof, took upon himself the discharge of a demand of 34,452 rixdollars, due to the Duke of *Saxe-Merseburg*, and to whom on that account the district of *Weissenfels* had been mortgaged. At the same time *John Adolphus* Duke of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, added the districts of *Heldrungen*, *Wendelsstein* and *Sittichenbach* to the principality of *Querfurt*. But when on the failure of the *Weissenfels* collateral-line of the electoral house of *Saxony* the principality of *Querfurt*, with its other territories, again reverted to the electorate house, the districts of *Wendelsstein* and *Sittichenbach* were dismembered from it. Thus at present only the four districts of *Querfurt*, *Juterbock*, *Dahme* and *Heldrungen* are included in this principality; but the whole is reckoned a part of the Circle of *Thuringia*, and as lying in the electorate of *Saxony*.

§. 4. *Querfurt* obtained both seat and voice in the Diet of *Upper-Saxony* in the year 1664, but its place has been contested. In the circular decrees of that year, the Envoy of *Saxe-Querfurt* sat and sealed before those of the other Princes of the *Saxon* family; but in 1665 and 1672, it was just the reverse, other houses taking precedence of him. Afterwards an alternative was agreed on betwixt *Saxe-Querfurt* and the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Ernestine* line. With respect to rank, *Pomerania*, *Anhalt* and *Quedlinburg* have opposed the voice of the *Querfurt* family. The assessment of *Querfurt* to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is forty-two rixdollars seven krutzers.

§. 5. We now come to a particular description of the several Districts in this principality, which are,

1. The District of *Querfurt*, surrounded by the county of *Mantfeld*, the diocese of *Merseburg*, the districts of *Freyburg*, *Wendelsstein*, and *Eckartsberga*, in the circle of *Thuringia*, and the district of *Alstedt*, in the territories of *Eisenach*. In it is

1. *Querfurt*

1. *Querfurt*, a charter town, seated on the little river *Weite*, and small in itself, but having large suburbs. The number of houses in all amount to upwards of five hundred. The old castle belonging to it stands on a hill; and here is likewise a superintendency. In the years 1619, 1640, and 1678, a considerable part of this town was destroyed by fire. Anciently, with its dependencies, it constituted a lordship, the proprietors of which, who were the Lords of *Querfurt*, failing in 1426, in the person of *Bruno X.* the lordship on his decease, fell as a vacant fief to the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*, the fiefment excepted, which belonged to *Saxony*, and which Duke *Albert* of that house assumed to himself. The Counts of *Mansfeld*, though of the same family with the Lords of *Querfurt*, and notwithstanding an hereditary union subsisted between them, were excluded however from the succession, as not having been invested therewith. In the seventeenth century the lordship of *Querfurt* was made over to the Counts of *Schlick*. A considerable fair is held annually on the *Wednesday* in *Easter* week, a little without the town, in a large place called the *Eselwiese* or *Asses-Meadow*.

2. To this district belong eight villages, *viz.* *Gatterstadt*, *Lodersleben*, &c.

II. The district of *Heldrungen*, containing

1. *Heldrungen*, a small town, situated not far from the *Unstrut*. This place is the seat of a superintendency, which comprehends under it ten parish churches, and had formerly a strong castle, but in 1645, on its being taken by the *Hessians* and *Swedes*, was rased. Formerly, with its appurtenances, it constituted a free lordship, the proprietors of which were the Lords of *Heldrungen*, who failing in 1414, the lordship devolved to the Counts of *Hohenstein*. In 1484, *John* Count of *Hohenstein* disposed of it for the sum of 15,260 *Rhenish* guilders, to *Gebhard VI.* Count and Lord of *Mansfeld* and his heirs. The Counts of *Mansfeld* continued in possession of the district of *Heldrungen*, till the sequestration of their lands, in which also this lordship was included. But *John George I.* Elector of *Saxony*, purchased the pretensions, which *Asmus Baumbach* and his son, as one of the creditors of the *Mansfeld* family, had to it, and bequeathed it to his son Duke *Augustus*, administrator of the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*, and founder of the *Weissenfels*-collateral line of the electoral house of *Saxony*. To him all the Counts of *Mansfeld* ceded the district, as an hereditary property. On the other hand, the sequestrated district of *Friedeburg* was restored to them, and Count *John George III.* in return for the renunciation of his right to *Heldrungen*, obtained the castle of *Mansfeld*, with the privilege of holding a consistory. Duke *John Adolphus* of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, added this district to the principality of *Querfurt*.

II. Eight villages, as namely *Bretleben*, *Reinsdorf*, &c.

III. The district of *Juterbock*, in which is

1. *Juterbock*, a charter town, situated on the *Angerbach*, and containing
two

two suburbs, the names of which are *Dabme* and *Neumark*. This town is likewise the seat of a superintendency. Its castle has been demolished for some time. In the year 1537 the Elector of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Hesse* had a conference at this place, with *Joachim II.* in order to prevail upon him to accede to the *Schmalkaldian* confederacy. In 1611 there was likewise a congress held here by several Princes, relative to the succession of *Juliers*; and in 1644 a battle was fought in its neighbourhood, betwixt the *Swedes* and *Imperialists*, to the advantage of the former.

2. To this district belong twenty villages, among which are *Hoben-Abtsdorf*, *Grafendorf*, *Linde*, *Markendorf*, &c.

IV. The district of *Dabme*, containing

1. *Dabme*, a charter town, and the residence of a superintendency. Near this town is a seat, which was considerably improved by Duke *John Adolphus*, who also built a new suburb near it. That Prince likewise founded the orphan-house here. In 1747 the new convent-church received consecration.

2. Twelve villages, as namely, *Gebersdorf*, *Gersdorf*, *Mehlsdorf*, *Zagelsdorf*, &c.

The Dutchy of POMERANIA.

§. 1. ALL the maps of *Pomerania* which have hitherto appeared, stand in need of great amendments, particularly with regard to the mathematical parts. That published by *Eilhard Lubin*, which he drew by order of *Philip* and *Philip Julius*, Dukes of *Pomerania*, and which received some amendments from *Frederick Palbizke*, is the basis of all those that have since been published by *Sanfon*, *Jaillot*, *Mortier*, *De Wit*, *Homann*, and others. The map given us by the last, constitutes the sixty-first in his *Atlas of Germany*. Of the island of *Rugen* there is also a particular map published by the above-mentioned *Lubin*, and that map of the same island, given us by one of the *Homann's*, constitutes the sixty-second in their *Atlas*. In 1758 was published a new impression of *Lubin's* map, under the title of *Nova illustrissimi Principatus Pomeraniæ descriptio, cum adjunctâ principum Genealogiâ & principum veris & potiorum Urbium imaginibus & nobilium insignibus*, in twelve sheets each, of the usual size of maps; but the representation of the dutchy itself scarce takes up one third of all the sheets, and has no kind of divisions in it, excepting that *Swedish* and *Brandenburg Pomerania*, as settled by the treaties of *Osnabruck* and *Stockholm*, are distinguished by coloured lines. The utility of this map, at present, is inadequate to its size, and only serves to increase the public wish, that professor *Mayer* of *Greifswalde* may soon finish the new one of *Pomerania*, on which he is now employed, with a view of publication.

§. 2. *Pome-*

§. 2. *Pomerania* to the east is bounded by *Pomerellen*, which forms a part of *Ducal Prussia*, to the south by *Poland*, the *New-Mark*, and *Uckermark*, to the west by the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and to the north terminates on the *Baltick*. Its length, on that sea, is about sixty geographical miles, and its breadth from eight to thirteen. Formerly it was of much greater extent, reaching eastward to the *Vistula*, (so that it included *Pomerellen*) and pretty far into *Great-Poland*; southward also part of the *New-Mark* and *Uckermark* belonged to it; and to the west, the country of *Stargard*, with a part of the present dutchy of *Mecklenburg*.

§. 3. The country is level, and of the few hills in it, that of *Chollenberg*, between *Coslin* and *Zanow*, is the principal. In some parts indeed the soil is sandy, but in most pretty close and good, so that the inhabitants have not only every year a sufficiency of wheat, rye, barley and oats, for home consumption, but export also great quantities. They likewise cultivate buck-wheat, vetches, turneps, pease and beans, to great advantage, and in some parts millet, flax and hemp. It produces also a sufficiency of fruit; and foreign esculent plants would likewise thrive here. In several parts of the country are fine heaths and forests, and among the latter divers of oak. The wood of these forests is used not only for fuel, and the building of houses and vessels, but serves also for making tar and charcoal. Many parts too yield turf for fuel.

In *Hither-Pomerania* are some mineral and salt springs, among the latter of which those of *Colberg* are particularly good and rich; but the country is not able to spare a sufficient quantity of timber for the thorough improvement of these springs. At *Treptow* likewise, on the *Sulzborst*, betwixt *Cammin* and *Wollin*, near the estate of *Dobberpful*, are salt springs. Those parts, which do not answer for tillage, are made use of for grassy, which is very considerable here. Its geese are famous for their largeness, and in general the dried *Pomeranian* geese, hams, sausages, and salmon, pass for the best in all *Germany*.

The largest river in *Pomerania* is the *Oder*, which the *Pomeranians*, in their dialect, call the *Ader*. This river comes directly from the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*, and below *Stettin* forms three lakes called the *Dammfche See*, (which is one *German* mile in length and breadth) the *Damanzke* or *Damanzig*, and the *Pfaffenwasser*; after which it discharges itself into the *frische Haff*, (in *Latin* stiled *recens lacus*) which abounds in fish, and is eight *German* miles in length, and betwixt three and four in breadth, being divided into the *Greater* and *Lesser*. The greater *Haff* begins at the end of the *Pfaffenwasser*, betwixt the *Zegenort* and *Schwantewitz*, and stretching northward as far as the *Diveno* and *Swine*, there forms the *Pritter-See*, reaching in length to the *Woitzker-Ort* or *Old Warpe*. The *Lesser Haff* begins at the *Old Warpe*, where that river forms the *Warp Lake*; and where that of *Ufedom* terminates in the *Peene*. Each of these branches

is about four *German* miles in length; the *Haff* then issues into the *Baltick* by three outlets, named the *Diveno*, *Swine*, and *Peene*. The other rivers of note here are the *Reckenitz*, which is the boundary of *Pomerania* towards *Mecklenburg*; the *Peene*, already mentioned, which comes out of the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and passing through the *Cummero-lake*, one half of which lies in *Mecklenburg*, and the other half in *Pomerania*, receives into it the *Trebel* and *Tollensee*, which likewise have their source in *Mecklenburg*; after this it becomes navigable, and below *Anklam* forms the lake of that name, as also the *Achterwasser*, falling at last below *Wolgast* or near *Penemunde*, into the *Baltick*. The *Ucker* has its source in the *Uckermark*, and being joined by the *Rando*, pursues its course into the *Frische Haff*. The *Ibna* rises in the borders of the *New-Mark*, near *Reetz*, and dividing into two branches, which are united again at *Stargard*, where it becomes navigable, at last discharges itself into the *Damm-lake*. The *Rega* likewise has its source in the *New-Mark*, becomes navigable at *New-Treptow*, and into it receives the *Mulso*, after which it enters the *Baltick*, near *Fischerdorf Diep*. The *Persante* issues out of the lake of *Pakuvet*, not far from *New-Stettin*, becomes navigable at *Belgard*, and being joined at *Corlin* by the *Raduye*, below *Colberg*, forms, at what is called the *Munde*, a pretty good but chargeable harbour. It is remarkable, that an island in the midst of this river affords rich salt-springs. The *Wipper* rises in the country of *Buto*, out of the *Gewipp-lake*, which gives name to it, below *Rugenwalde* receives the *Grabo*, which issues out of a lake near *Gutzmin*, at this place becomes navigable, and afterwards discharges itself into the *Baltick*. The *Stolpe* comes from a lake in *Pomerella*, and passing near the town of *Stolpe*, two *German* miles below *Stolpehmunde*, falls into the *Baltick*. The *Lupo* issues from a lake of the same name in the country of *Buto*, and running into the *Gard-lake* near *Schmolfin*, at *Roven*, where its mouth is but narrow, falls into the *Baltick*. The *Lebe* rises near *Lauenburg*, and near *Lebe* forms the lake of that name, which is about three *German* miles in length, disemboguing itself through a narrow outlet into the *Baltick*.

Besides the abovementioned inland lakes, here are many others, especially in the *Hither-Pomerania*; of these several are pretty large, particularly in *Cassuben*, in *Buto*, and *Lauenburg*. These lakes, as well as the rivers, abound in fish, and some of them afford lampreys; but most of them also fat bleys, which are frequently of twelve pounds weight. They afford likewise great quantities of salmon, especially near *Stolpe* and *Rugenwalde*, which being dried, are exported to distant parts.

The situation of this country on the *Baltick* is very advantageous for trade and navigation; though the coast of *Pomerania*, especially about the *Oder*, is very dangerous to vessels, unless they have the good fortune of

meeting with a haven, of which indeed there are several. The usual payment of shorage was abolished by *Bogislaw* X. but in 1743, confirmed again in *Prussian Pomerania*, namely, that after paying a reasonable salvage, all stranded goods should, without any expence or molestation, be delivered to the owner. Amber is found on the coasts of the *Hither-Pomerania*, but not in such quantities as on those of *Prussia*.

§. 4. The whole dutchy of *Pomerania* consists of sixty-eight towns, which are divided into immediate and mediate. The former of these are immediately under the supreme tribunals of the country; choose their own magistrates, and out of the three capital towns of every province, the governing burgomasters are appointed as States of the country, and sit in the Diets thereof. On the other hand, the mediate cities are either under the King's agents or noblemen, take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to their Lords and patrons, attend their courts, and have the processes of townsmen, on appeal, moved from their magistracy to the courts of those agents or noblesse, under whom they are. Their magistrates are likewise appointed by their Lords, and confirmed by the regency. The money paid to the Prince by the immediate towns, for their jurisdiction, is called *Obrbör* or *Orbeede*. Some of the mediate ones likewise have not been exempt from paying money to their Lords, so recently as the case of *Rummelsburg*, and likewise of *Masso*, under the name of *junkerthalers*.

Of late, the number of burials in *Pomerania*, taken one year with another, in the common course of nature, (epidemical years consequently excepted) have amounted to above 12,000, whence the number of the living may be computed at about 460,000. The inhabitants are chiefly of *Wendish* and *German* original. From a record of Duke *Bogislaw* I. it appears, that so early as the twelfth Century some *German* peasants were brought into this country by Monks of the same nation, belonging to the convent of *Colbatz*; but the first mention which occurs of the *German* noble families is about the year 1240. In general, the convents drew great numbers of *Germans* thither; the Dukes erected new *German* towns and villages, and conferred very extraordinary immunities on them, insomuch, that the oppressed *Wends* were desirous of enjoying the privileges of *Germans*. These foreigners came chiefly out of the *Brunswick* territories. Though at first the *Germans* were only tolerated in *Pomerania*, yet they gradually swallowed up the old inhabitants, excluding them from the freedom of the *German* towns, and likewise from working in them; whereas they obtruded themselves into the towns of the *Wends*, and sometimes even made use of violence. The burthensome tribute payable by the *Wends* was likewise of advantage to the *Germans*, and the *German* language being that of the court, the *Wendish* soon became obsolete, though it is still spoken in some parts of *Hither-Pomerania*, and in the circle of *Stolpe* the

Cassubs

Cassubs and *Wends* live intermixed with the *Germans*. Between the two first languages there is little difference, both of them agreeing with the *Polish*, and coming up pretty nearly to it, just as the *Low-Dutch* doth with the *High-Dutch*. The *Polish* language too is so intelligible to the *Cassubs* and *Wends*, that their divine service is performed in it. The lordships of *Lauenburg* and *Buto* have still some villages of *Cassubs*. Of late divers foreigners have settled in *Prussian Pomerania*, particularly under King *Frederick II.* beneath whom from the year 1746, fifty-nine villages and farms have been built, and peopled with eight hundred and seventy-six foreign families; and besides these, two hundred and eighty families have been incorporated with former villages, which, by these means, have been enlarged. The nobility here is numerous, and for some ages past have enjoyed great authority. Among them there are some in the *Hither-Pomerania*, who are distinguished by the name of *Schloßzgeßessene*, or *having castles*, as namely, the families of *Flemming*, *Bork*, *Wedel*, *Dewitz*, *Osten*, *Manteufel*, and *Blucher*.

In *Swedish Pomerania* the pre-eminence of the *Schloßzgeßessene* is grown obsolete. The peasantry here are so far under villanage to the nobles, that they are bound to the several works of foccage; also if after running away they are discovered, they must be delivered up to their Lord, but if no account can be got of them, the Nobleman puts another into the farm, and furnishes him with horses, cows, hogs, sheep, and corn, but he or his children are liable to be ejected at the displeasure of the Lord. The peasants about *Rugen*, *Barth*, the *Tollen-lake*, *Pyritz*, and *Rugenwalde*, and the generality likewise of those under the towns, are more happily circumstanced; for, besides that they are exempt from any servile duties, they inherit the farms, and, with the consent of their Lords, may sell their inheritance, and remove out of the country, paying ten per cent. of the purchase money to the Lord, and the new comer likewise pays a certain price.

The States of the country consist of the prelates, nobility and towns. The prelates of *Prussian Pomerania* are the chapter of *Cammin*, with that of *St. Mary* at *Colberg*, and the two chapters at *Stettin*.

§. 5. The greatest part of the inhabitants, since the years 1534 and 1535, in which the reformation took place, have professed *Lutheranism*, though in some parts there are *Calvinists* and *Catholicks*. The *Lutheran* churches are under the inspection of provosts, who are subordinate to the general superintendents. *Pomerania* has produced many eminent scholars, and exclusive of the country grammar-schools here, at *Stettin*, *Stralsund*, and *Stargard*, are colleges; and at *Griefswalde* is an university.

§. 6. Of the several places where manufactures and fabricks flourish, the principal are *Stettin*, *Stargard*, *Colberg*, *Cöslin*, and *Cortin*; the towns of the navigable rivers and along the *Baltick* carry on a considerable trade, particularly *Stettin* and *Stralsund*. With regard to the commerce at *Stettin*,

one year's produce may give us some idea of it. In 1756 the exports from that town and *Swinemunde*, to *Holland*, *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Prussia*, *Danzig*, *Mecklenburg*, *Lubeck*, and *Hamburg*, amounted to 10,089 pounds of blue starch, (which is not a manufacture of the country, but imported into it) 72,210 pounds of antimony; 1171 ct. wt. of arsenick; 106 ct. wt. of tin plates; 106 pieces of dimity; 251 pieces of flannel; 107 tons of *lapis calaminaris*; 6649 half chests of glass; 17,608 rixdollars worth of *Holland* glass; wood of several kinds; 33,186 cords for fuel; 130,960 rixdollars worth of timber for building; 1401 schocks (a schock is any number of 60) of guiacum; 2598 schocks of clapp-boards; 30 masts; 5179 planks; 8916 rixdollars worth of ship-timber; 22,861 schocks of pipe-staves; 8108 schocks of hoghead-staves; 32,814 schocks of tun-staves; 22,526 rixdollars worth of haberdashery ware; 24 chests of cord; 436,960 stone blocks; 639 ct. wt. of glass; 147 tons of pot-ash; 408 ct. wt. of madder; 1830 ct. wt. of scythes; 233 tons of soap; 5812 ct. wt. of tobacco; 3448 pieces of cloth; 775 hundreds of *Poland* wool. All these goods were exported in 1671 vessels, besides ninety-seven which went away in ballast.

§. 7. These parts were anciently inhabited by the *Suevi* and *Vandals*, under whom were comprehended the *Goths*, the *Rugi*, the *Lemovi*, and other nations. These quitting it about the middle of the sixth century, the *Slavi* or *Wendi* entered the country, and meeting with an amicable reception, settled there in greater numbers, diffusing themselves all over the country. But, it is to be observed, that, before the eleventh century, no name occurs either of the people or country of the *Slavi*, as situated betwixt the *Oder* and *Vislula*. *Adam* of *Bremen*, in the thirteenth chapter of the second book of his church history, was the first that called those people the *Slavi*, who inhabited this tract of land of the *Pomeranians*, wherein he was followed by *Helmonde*; but they make no mention of any country, under the name of *Pomerania*. The first record in which the name of *Pomerania* occurs, is a bull of Pope *Innocent*, bearing date in the year 1140, for the confirmation of the newly erected bishopric of *Pomerania*. This appellation, in all appearance, is of *Slavonick* etymology, being compounded of the words *Po. Marski*, i. e. *on, or near, the sea*, and in process of time was extended to the country on the west side of the *Oder*. But betwixt the *Oder* and the *Warno* lived the *Wilzi*, who are called the *Welatabri* and the *Lutizi*. These again divided themselves into the *Rheteri*, who are so named from their capital *Rhetere*; the *Tollense*, who derived their title from the river *Tollense*; the *Circipeni*, so called from the *Peene* and the *Kiszi*, to whom the town of *Kiszin* gave name. The *Rugi* lived in the isle of *Rugen*.

The founder of the Dukes of *Pomerania* was Prince *Suantibor* I. who died in 1107, and his four sons made the following division of his territories, viz. *Wartislaw* and *Ratibor* I. obtained to themselves and their heirs, the

Anterior

Anterior-Pomerania, or the country betwixt the *Warno* at *Rostock* and the *Perfante*, together with the present *New-Mark*; and *Bogislaw*, and *Suan-tipolk* I. inherited the *Hinder-Pomerania*, by which is meant the country betwixt the *Perfante*, *Brabe*, and the *Vistula*, with part also of the palatinates of *Posen* and *Kalisch* in *Poland*, as far as the *Netze* and the *Warte*; that tract excepted, which the latter afterwards wrested from the *Poles*, and the former from the Marggraves of *Brandenburg*. Thus the bounderies between the two capital divisions of *Pomerania* were the *Perfante* and *Chollenberg*; but these occasioned continual altercations betwixt both families, though the principal bone of contention was the castellany of *Belgard*, which the Princes of the *Anterior-Pomerania* were perpetually thirsting after; and on the other side, the Princes of the *Hinder-Pomerania* absolutely insisted that the *Perfante* should be a limit to the respective territories. The house of *Hinder-Pomerania* failed in the year 1295, in the person of Duke *Meslovin* II. after losing *Pommerella*. This last Duke, indeed at the desire of his subjects, had settled the succession of his territories on the kingdom of *Poland*; but the house of *Anterior-Pomerania* seized on the greatest part of it.

Casimir and *Bogislaw*, brothers, and Dukes of the *Anterior-Pomerania*, made a tender of their territories to the Emperor and Empire, and in 1181 were by the Emperor *Frederick* I. created Princes thereof. After the extinction of the Dukes of *Hinder-Pomerania*, Duke *Barnim* I. reduced that country as far as *Stolpe*. His two sons *Bogislaw* IV. and *Otbo* I. agreeing about a division of their hereditary dominions, the former founded the *Wolgast* line, and the latter that of *Stettin*, which became extinct in 1464, in the person of *Otbo* III. Upon this the former immediately took possession of his territories, to which the Elector of *Brandenburg*, by virtue of a compact of inheritance concluded with *Barnim the Great*, also laid claim, but were obliged to rest contented with the reversion thereof, on the failure of the *Wolgast* line. Under *Wartislaw* IV. this line inherited *Rugen*, which, till that time, had been governed by Princes of its own, and a great part of the *Hitber-Pomerania*, among which was the dutchy of *Wenden*; and with the principality of *Rugen*, acquired likewise the office of grand huntsman of the empire. *Barnim* IV. and *Bogislaw* V. sons to *Wartislaw*, divided their father's lands among them; the former retaining *Wolgast*, and the latter *Wenden*; the line of the latter became extinct in his grand-son, but the former continued till the year 1637, when the united lineage of the Dukes of *Pomerania* came to a period in Duke *Bogislaw* XIV. The electoral house of *Brandenburg* had indeed the nearest claim to *Pomerania*; but at the treaty of *Westphalia*, all the *Hitber-Pomerania*, together with the principality of *Rugen*, and *Hinder-Pomerania*, *Stettin*, *Garz*, *Dam*, *Golnau*, the island of *Wollin*, the *Oder*, and the *Frischen Haff*, with its three outlets, were assigned to *Sweden*; and all the Elector of
Bran-

Brandenburg had was the remainder of *Hitber-Pomerania*, together with the diocese of *Cammin*, which was changed into a temporal principality : *Sweden* likewise obtained the reversion of the *Brandenburg* part of *Pomerania*, on the failure of the male-line of that house. On the other hand, the crown of *Sweden*, by the northern war, and the peace of *Stockholm*, which followed it in 1720, lost the greatest part of the *Hitber-Pomerania*, ceding forever to *Frederick William*, King of *Prussia*, his heirs and descendants, the city of *Stettin*, with the whole country lying betwixt the *Oder* and the *Peene*, as also the islands of *Wollin* and *Usedom*, and the mouths of the *Swine*, *Dirveno*, the *Frischen Haff*, and *Oder*, as far as its conflux into the *Peene*, where it loses its name : which said river *Peene* is to continue the boundary, to be held in common by them, such places excepted as one of the parties is in full possession of.

§. 8. In the college of Princes, two votes are given at the Diet for *Pomerania*, one in the name of the King of *Sweden*, as Duke of *Anterior-Pomerania*, the other in the name of the King of *Prussia*, as Duke of *Hinder-Pomerania* ; and the like takes place likewise in the circle of *Upper-Saxony*. The crown of *Sweden* is assessed in the sum of one hundred and twenty-three rixdollars, twelve Kr. and two thirds, to the chamber at *Wetzlar* ; and *Brandenburg* or *Prussia*, pays towards it the sum of two hundred and seventy rixdollars, forty-nine Kr. and a half.

§. 9. By virtue of the peace of *Westphalia*, both *Sweden* and *Brandenburg*, are permitted to bear the title and arms of each of the *Pomeranias* ; but those of the principality of *Rugen* are limited to the former, notwithstanding which the King of *Sweden*, though summoned to the Diet as Duke of *Pomerania* and Prince of *Rugen*, bears neither the arms nor title of *Pomerania* : whereas the King of *Prussia*, on account of his share in it, styles himself Duke of *Stettin* and *Pomerania*, as also of the *Cassubi* and *Wends*, which, together with the arms of this duchy, have been taken notice of under the article of the *Mark of Brandenburg*. see Vol. V. p. 634. The ancient Dukes of *Pomerania*, as Princes of *Rugen*, were grand huntsmen to the holy *Roman* empire ; but other Princes of the empire have likewise been invested with that title, which however in each of them is restricted to a particular part thereof.

§. 10. The crown of *Sweden*, over the share it has in *Pomerania*, appoints a governour-general, who resides at *Stralsund*, where likewise is kept the regency, war-office, and court of appeal, in which also military affairs are dispatched ; at *Greifswalde* likewise is a royal tribunal, and a provincial consistory. The highest court of appeals in the *Swedish Anterior Pomerania* is held at *Wismar*.

The *Prussian* regency both for the *Anterior* and *Hinder-Pomerania*, has its seat at *Old-Stettin*, where likewise are kept the war and demesne offices, with the civil and criminal court of justice for both the *Pomeranias*, and
the

the council belonging thereto, as likewise the consistory. *Coszlin* too has a royal court of justice belonging to it, together with a consistory for the *Hinder-Pomerania*.

§. 11. The whole revenue of both the *Swedish Pomeranias*, in the year 1753 amounted only to 124,000 rixdollars, whereas *Prussian Pomerania* annually brings in the sum of 800,000.

§. 12. The division of *Pomerania* into the *Anterior* and *Hinder* has not been always the same. In the twelfth century the country betwixt the *Warno*, in the present dutchy of *Mecklenburg* and the river *Perfante*, was stiled the *Anterior-Pomerania*, *Hinder-Pomerania* signified that country betwixt the *Perfante*, *Brabe* and *Vistula*. In the seventeenth century, the country known by the name of the *Anterior-Pomerania* did not so much as extend from the *Reckenitz* to the *Oder*. For the crown of *Sweden* obtaining it by the treaty of *Westphalia*; *Settin* and *Garz*, though lying to the west of the *Oder* were considered as belonging to *Hinder-Pomerania*, but assigned notwithstanding to that crown. At present the country situated betwixt the *Reckenitz* and the *Oder*, is usually stiled *Anterior* (in *Latin Pomerania citerior*) as the country betwixt the *Oder* and *Pomerella* bears the name of *Hinder-Pomerania* or *Pomerania Ulterior*, whence consequently the *Oder* is to be considered as the boundary, between the two *Pomeranias*. But the maps hitherto published, instead of dividing them in this manner, include also in the *Anterior Pomerania*, part of the dutchy of *Stettin*, which lies between the *Oder* and *Ikna*. The country betwixt the *Ikna* and *Lebe*, is particularly called the dutchy of *Pomerania*, and is likewise divided into the *Anterior* and *Hinder*, of which the country betwixt the *Ikna* and *Wipper*, and consequently also the dutchy of *Cassubia* belong to the former, and in the latter is reckoned the country betwixt the *Wipper* and *Lebe*, together with the dutchy of *Wenden*. Agreeably to the present usage thereof, we shall reckon the *Oder* the boundary betwixt *Anterior* and *Hinder-Pomerania*, and begin our account with

I. ANTERIOR-POMERANIA,

And the Principality of RUGEN.

1. Of the *Swedish* part:

To which belongs

1. The principality of *Rugen*, anciently called *Roia* or *Royen*, being an island in the *Baltick*, but not above one fourth of a *German* mile from the continent, with which also it probably at one time communicated. This island is seven *German* miles in length and about as many broad. It derives its name from the *Rugi*, who at first inhabited these *Pomeranian* coasts beyond the

the *Oder*, but afterwards removed on this side that river, making the country called after their name, their chief place of residence. In the thirteenth century the Princes of *Rugen* also conquered a tract of land on the continent, which afterwards was stiled the principality of *Barth*, but on the decease of the last Prince of *Rugen*, namely Duke *Wartislaw* XI. who died in 1478, *Rugen* became united with *Pomerania* under the government of Duke of *Bogislaw*. In 1168 *Waldemar* I. King of *Denmark* subdued *Rugen*, demolished the temple there, and suppressed the worship of the idol *Svantevits*, compelling the inhabitants to embrace christianity. Thus the Princes of *Rugen* became vassals to the crown of *Denmark*. In 1309 *Eric* VII. King of *Denmark* granted to the families of *Putbus* and *Grislo*, who were appenaged lines of the house of the Princes of *Rugen*, the reversion of the provinces of *Witto* and *Jasmund*, in case the principality of *Rugen* should become vacant, as a compensation for their pretensions, which by right of consanguinity they would have had to the succession of the principality. But the latter of these Princes dying in 1325, the principality was not incorporated with the crown of *Denmark*, but conferred as a fief on *Wartislaw* IV. and thus the reversion above-mentioned did not take place. At the treaty of *Westphalia*, *Rugen* was added to the crown of *Sweden* as a particular principality. At the peace of *Roschild* in 1658, and likewise at that of *Copenhagen* in 1660, *Denmark* ceded to *Sweden* all the jurisdiction civil and ecclesiastical, which till that time it had exercised over certain lands in the principality of *Rugen*.

The sea not only environs this island, but penetrates every where so far into it, as to form several other islands and peninsulas. The soil here is very fruitful, especially in all kinds of grain, insomuch that every year some thousands of lasts are shipped off for *Stralsund*. It breeds likewise abundance of cattle, yields a prodigious plenty of fish, but is supplied with the fuel it wants from *Pomerania*, though some places afford turf.

The nobility here are very numerous and enjoy considerable privileges, their processes being usually tried first at the provincial court, whereas all the other inhabitants, both in the country and towns, have their first hearing at the courts nearest to them, after which they remove their causes to the supreme tribunal. As the supreme and provincial tribunals, however agree *ratione jurisdictionis*, and consequently the *jus præventionis* subsists here, the plaintiff is at liberty to sue the defendant either in the supreme or provincial courts; and several families are actually exempted from the jurisdiction of the latter, or at least have a desire of being so. The president of the provincial tribunal is the prefect or governor, who both by virtue of an ancient custom and a particular privilege granted by *Frederick* I. King of *Sweden*, in 1720, must be a native and nobleman, and to his assistance are assigned a secretary and purveyor.

Rugen contains twenty-seven parishes, which are divided into the four provostships

provostships of *Bergen*, *Gingst*, *Poretitz* and *Witto-jasmund*. It never had a special superintendant resident on the spot; ecclesiastical affairs here, being subject to the inspection of the general superintendant of the *Farther-Pomerania*.

The principality of *Rugen* consists of

I. The country itself, in which is

1. *Bergen*, a small open town situated in the centre of the island, and the seat of the provincial court of justice, a prefecturate and a provostship, as also the residence of a governor, and the place where the nobles hold their assemblies. In it is a convent for young ladies, founded in 1193 by *Jaromar I.* Prince of *Rugen*, which at present consists of a prioress and eleven sisters. This convent has likewise two curators belonging to it, who are nobles, and of these the governor always makes one. The above-mentioned Prince *Jaromar I.* had, in 1190, peopled this place with Saxons, but at that time it was only a village, in which state it continued till the year 1613, when it obtained a charter in its own jurisdiction. In 1621 eighty houses were burnt down here. During the thirty years war which followed soon after, and the first succeeding *Brandenburg* war, above one hundred of its houses were destroyed by fire, and again in 1690, 1715 and 1726, it suffered considerably by the dreadful calamity.

To the parish of *Bergen*, exclusive of the town of that name, belong thirty-eight villages and farms.

The following parishes likewise are reckoned within the provostship of *Bergen*.

2. The parish of *Vilmnitz*, containing fifteen villages and farms, all which are under the jurisdiction of the Counts of *Putbus*, who are descended from *Stoislaw I.* appenaged Prince of *Rugen*, whose grandson *Borante*, at the mediation of *Bernim I.* Duke of *Pomerania*, entered in 1249 into an irrevocable compact of inheritance, with *Jaromara* his grandfather's brother's grandson, by virtue of which compact he confirmed to him, as an hereditary appenage the whole parish of *Boranten hagen*, in *Pomerania*; and in *Rugen*, the whole district of *Reddivitze* or *Redesvitz*, now called *Monkguth*, together with the parish of *Lanken*, the territory of *Streye*, the whole parish of *Vilmnitz*, and a third part of the country of *Jasmund*: which estates *Borante* and his heirs possess by the same right as the Prince of *Rugen* holds his territories, and are not reversible to the princely line, with the addition however of this motive, that the said *Borante* is a lawful descendant of the princely stock, even from the times of paganism. As among the farms confirmed to *Borante* and his heirs, the *Putbus* farm in this parish of *Vilmnitz* made one, and this being likewise the residence of these appenaged Princes, they took on themselves the titles of Lords of *Putbus*. In the present century the *Dynastæ* or Barons of *Putbus*, began to assume the title of Counts, of whom *Maurice Ulrich* was the first. An-

ciently the lordship of *Putbus* had several noble families for its vassalls ; and to this day that of *Lanken* at *Wostewitz* and *Reetz* ; together with the lordship of *Barneko*, at *Silvitz* ; as also that of *Norman* at *Tribbratz*, with the possessors of an alienated mansion-house in *Bergen*, hold fiefs of it. The most remarkable places in the parish of *Vilmnitz* are,

Vilmnitz, the church-village.

Putbus, the seat of the Counts which gives title to them ; and likewise to the dwellings around.

Great-Streso, a village, where in 1715 the allied troops landed.

3. The parish of *Casnevitz*, consisting of seventeen villages and farms, a great part of which belong to the Counts of *Putbus*. This parish of *Casnevitz*, was anciently called *Carfnevitz* and afterwards *Kersnevitz*.

4. The parish of *Patzig*, which exclusive of the parochial village of *Patzig*, includes likewise fourteen other villages and farms, some of which belong to the royal prefecturate of *Bergen*, and others to noblemen.

5. The parish of *Zirko*, consisting of twenty-seven villages and farms. This parish was anciently called the country of *Strege* or *Streige* and as before belonged to the hereditary estates of the founder of the Lords of *Putbus*, whose grandson *Borante* on the marriage of his brother *Bignin's* daughter with Count *Jatzko*, mortgaged to him, as a security for the stipulated portion of five hundred marks of silver, a considerable part of the county of *Strege*, which from its being possessed by the Count, came afterwards to be called the country of *Strege*. The house of *Putbus* not redeeming it, Count *Jatzko* in the year 1298, was by Prince *Witzlaf* II. actually invested with the county. About the year 1322, it came to *Lorenz Jonque* the Danish governor on his marriage with *Margaret* the Countess of *Gutzko*, but in 1334 his great debts obliged him to mortgage it to the Lords of *Putbus*, and thus till the year 1421, it continued united to the other part of the country of *Strege*, but in that year *Pridbor* II. Lord of *Putbus* assigned it over to *Peter* Bishop of *Roschild*, retaining the perpetual power of redemption thereof to himself and heirs. The Lords of *Putbus*, however though since the year 1553, they have made several applications for it, have not been able to succeed ; the *Barneko* family of *Ralsewick*, to whom it was transferred by the bishop of *Roschild*, still continuing in possession of the county, as it was formerly called, and to which are annexed the villages of *Strege*, *Schmacht*, *Hagen*, *Craditz*, *Tribfitz*, and some farms and houses at *Zirko* and *Dalkwitz*.

The other villages and farms of this parish belong to the Count of *Putbus*, the royal prefecturate at *Bergen*, the *Normans* and other families.

6. The parish of *Lanken*, including the church-village of *Lanken*, with sixteen other villages and farms subject to the jurisdiction of the Counts of *Putbus*.

The following parishes belong to the provostship of *Poseritz* ; viz.

7. The

7. The parish of *Poſeritz*. The village of this name is the ſeat of the provostſhip.

8. The parishes of *Zudar* and *Swanto*.

9. The parish of *Garz*, which is ſo called from *Garz*, a place formerly famous under the name of *Charenz*, a fort and town of the *Rugi*. The firſt of theſe was demolished in 1169, but the laſt remains ſtill in being, and in 1319 was erected into a town, by virtue of a charter of Prince *Witzlaf III.* in which ſtate we now find it. This town, which is but ſmall, lies within the preſecturate of *Bergen*. To the parish of *Garz* belongs likewise

Roſengarten, a royal demefne.

10. The parish of *Guſto*, ſituated in the church-village of that name, is a noble ſeat.

11. The parish of *Alten-fabr*. The church-village of *Alten-fabr* lies without, on the ſtrait oppoſite to *Stralfund*, and derives its name from the ferry, which, from time immemorial, has been in theſe parts, and in the moſt ancient charters of *Stralfund* is termed *antiquum paſſagium*.

12. The parishes of *Rambin* and *Samtenz*.

The following parishes belong to the provostſhip of *Gingſt*: viz.

13. The parish of *Gingſt*; the village of *Gingſt*, in records called *Ginſt*, *Gynxſt*, &c. is the ſeat of the provostſhip. Its church, ſince the fire in 1726, has been rebuilt to ſuch advantage, both for dimensions and beauty that it ſurpaſſes any in the whole country.

14. The parish of *Trent*.

15. The parish of *Schaprode*. Both this parish and the country were formerly known by the name of *Wolunge*. In the thirteenth century *Schaprode* was created a diſtinct lordſhip with very conſiderable privileges, but came to a period at the time when the principality of *Rugen* fell to the Dukes of *Pomerania*.

16. The parishes of *Rappien*, *Neuenkirchen* and *Lando*.

2. Of the following peninſulas and iſlands.

1. The country or peninſula of *Witto*, ſituated on the north ſide of the country of *Rugen*, and connected with *Jaſmund* by a narrow ſtrip of land called the *Schmale Heide*, is very fertile in wheat. About the year 1134, this peninſula was invaded by *Erich III.* King of *Denmark*, who compelled the *Rugi* to embrace chriſtianity. In 1168 *Woldemar* King of *Denmark* made himſelf maſter of the caſtle of *Arkona*, which he deſtroyed, together with the idol *Svantewit*. It does not manifeſtly appear that this place ever made any great figure in commerce. In 1309, King *Erich VII.* on the vacancy of the principality of *Rugen*, made a grant of the countries of *Witto* and *Jaſmund*, to the appenaged lines of the princely houſe of *Putbus* and *Griffo*, as a ſatisfaction for their claims to the ſucceſſion of the principality, but they never obtained actual poſſeſſion of them; the parishes of *Witto* and *Jaſmund* are under the direction of a particular provostſhip.

In *Witto* lie the parishes of *Wyck* and *Alten-Kirchen*: the latter of which constitutes a populous market-town.

2. The peninsula of *Jasmund* on the east side of the country of *Rugen*, joins to the northward by a narrow strip of land with *Witto*, and to the southward by another to the island of *Rugen*: being about three *German* miles in length, and in its greatest breadth two. The point of this peninsula makes what is called the promontory of *Stubben-skammer*, or more properly *Cammen* or *Skammin*, i. e. a *stone* or *rock*, and forms a steep and very lofty chalky shore, the most elevated part of which is called the *Königsstuhl*, i. e. the *King's-chair*. Near it to the southward is a deep part environed by the clift, in form of an amphitheatre, and out of it a very clear water precipitates itself with an astonishing noise, running among the bushes which cover this bottom, after which it hastens towards the sea. The large bay situated betwixt the two peninsulas of *Jasmund* and *Witto* is called *Tromper-wyck*. The mouth of this bay is of considerable extent, and fronts the north-east, for which reason it frequently proves destructive to ships, which in hazy weather or dark nights are driven by the violence of the wind, when it blows from that quarter, too near it. The whole of this promontory, to the extent of a *German* mile is covered by the wood of *Stubbenitz*. In the midst of this deep wilderness, is a walled place in which is said formerly to have stood the temple of the goddess *Hertba*. Near it too is the *Black-lake*, which is one hundred and sixty paces wide, and betwixt ten and eleven fathom deep. All the fish in this lake are black on the outside, but the flesh white like that of others, and very palatable. On this peninsula stand likewise the parishes of *Sagard* and *Bobbin*, the former of which has its name from the little town of *Sagard*, belonging to the *Spiecker* estate: The latter lies in the parish of *Bobbin*.

3. The peninsula of *Monzkguth*, on the south-east part of *Rugen*, was formerly called the country of *Reddevitze* or *Redefwitz*, and reckoned a part of the country of *Streye*, though accounted of itself, a distinct country. *Pridbor* and *Tetz*, Lords of *Putbus*, disposed of this peninsula to *Jatzko* Count of *Gutzko*, on his obtaining *Streye* by virtue of his marriage in 1295, and one *Ago Hakson*, who seems to have acquired it in this same manner, disposed of it to the convent of *Eldena*, by which means it gradually lost its ancient name of *Reddevitze*, and came to be called *Monkguth*. On the suppression of the convent of *Eldena*, it was annexed to the royal domain. The narrow neck of land by which this peninsula is connected to the northward with the great island of *Rugen*, was formerly intersected by a deep canal. To the part betwixt the little island of *Ruden*, at about two *German* miles distance, is the *New Tief*, which was first occasioned by a violent tempest and inundation of the sea, in the year 1304 or 1309, whereas before that time, the country of *Monkguth* and the isle of *Ruden*, lay very near each other. The *Monkguth* estate consists of the parish church

church of *Groszicker*, to which belong five villages, the filial church of *Hagen* with six villages and a mansion-house annexed thereto. Both these churches are subject to the provostship of *Bergen*. The village of *Reddevitze* or *Redefwitz*, from which the peninsula obtained its ancient name, is incorporated with the parish of *Hagen*.

4. *Ruden*, a small island situated amidst shoals and sandbanks, whence it is probable that it was once much larger; and what puts this beyond all doubt, is, that in the year 1264, it had two church-villages called *Ruden* and *Carven*. On this island is a castle which defendeth the entrance into the *New Tief*. Betwixt it and the little island of *Die*, is a sand two *German* miles in length and half a one broad.

5. The island of *Unmanz*, which lies west of *Rugen*. The parish to which this belongs, stands within the provostship of *Gingst*.

6. The island of *Hiddensee*, properly called *Hiddenso*, also lying to the west of *Rugen*, and being two *German* miles in length, though in most places not above half a one broad. The soil of this island is sandy, and if considered with respect to its bigness, affords little corn-land. On the hills to the north formerly grew a beautiful forest of pines, but in the thirty years war this forest was destroyed, insomuch that the only fuel the poorer sort here are now able to procure, is turf and dried cow-dung. Its south point lies on the *Jellen* or *Gellen*, and from the large lanthorn on the top of it, which is light in winter nights for the safety of shipping, is called the *Leuchte* or *light-house*. In the thirteenth century, it first belonged to the lordship of *Schäprede*, but was even at that time the property of a convent, which stood in this island, the church belonging to which is still the parochial-church there, and has some houses near it. Next to this parish the village of *Grieben* is the most considerable. That of *Vitte* subsists wholly by fishing. *Glambeck* is fallen to decay, but some houses have been built near it, under the title of the *Neudorf*. The village of *Plogstagen*, is at present reduced to a very low condition. All these several places form a parish, which belongs to the provostship of *Gingst*.

II. The country of *Stralsund* was in former times, and even so lately as the twelfth century called the country of *Pitne*, from the church-village of *Putt*, formerly named *Pitne*; but on the increasing prosperity of the city of *Stralsund*, obtained the appellation of *Terra* and *Advocatia Sundis*, and in the *German* records is stiled the *government of Stralsund*. The appellation of *Terra Sundis*, first occurs in the patent of enfeoffment granted in 1304, by *Erich* King of *Denmark* to Prince *Witzlaf* IV. So early as the year 1290, the city of *Stralsund* had obtained from Prince *Witzlaf* III. the property of all the estates, lands and farms on both sides of the water, for the distance of one *German* mile.

Stralsund, in the middle ages called *Stralawe*, *Straleffund*, *Sunde* and *Sundis*, the capital of *Swedish Pomerania*, lies on a strait of the sea called
the

the *Gellen* or *Jellen*, betwixt the continent of *Pomerania* and the island of *Rugen*. It derives its name from the narrow *Sunde*, or strait which lies betwixt it and the little island of *Danholm*, anciently called *Strela*. It is very strong, being so surrounded by the sea, that it is accessible only over bridges, and has besides very good fortifications. It is the residence likewise of the King's governor general, of the regency, the war-office and the place where the States of *Swedish Pomerania* hold their meetings. It has also its own consistory independent of the provincial consistory at *Greifswalde*, with a *gymnasium* of good reputation, and its citizens form a numerous body, among whom are many substantial merchants. *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden* enobled its magistracy in 1714, and in 1720 King *Frederick I.* extended the like honour even to the members of the council. This city was founded in 1209 by *Jaromar I.* Prince of *Rugen*, for the better security of the continental part of his principality which he had recovered from the *Pomeranians*, but was soon after surprised and destroyed by *Bogislaw* and *Casimir II.* Dukes of *Pomerania*. It was held in little account after the erection of the new town of *Schadegard* in its neighbourhood, but Prince *Witzlaw I.* demolished the latter, that *Stralsund* might retrieve its former condition. In the year 1238 the *Lubeckers* landing in the night took this town by surprise, and after pillaging every part of it, carried off the most wealthy of the inhabitants. Prince *Witzlaw* in 1240 again put it in a thriving way, by the grant of very considerable privileges, which were augmented by Prince *Witzlaw III.* but in 1277 it was a second time plundered and laid in ashes by the *Lubeckers*. Prince *Witzlaw* however was not discouraged from endeavouring to support it by bestowing on it great donations and immunities. It was formerly one of the principal *Hanse-towns*. In 1628 it held out a siege against the *Imperialists* under general *Wallenstein*, but in 1678 was so furiously bombarded by *Frederick William* Elector of *Brandenburg*, that it surrendered on the third day of the siege, after the destruction of about 1800 houses, and in 1715 was taken by a combined army of *Russians*, *Danes*, *Saxons* and *Brandenburghers*.

Putt, formerly called *Pitne*, together with *Pren*, *Mordorp* and *Nyparz*, are all parochial villages.

III. The principality of *Barth*, which is about ten *German* miles in length and six broad. This principality comprehends under it all the several continental territories of the principality of *Rugen*, which were anciently known by the name of *Circipania*. In it is

1. *Barth*, in the middle ages stiled *Bartt*, *Barda* and *Bardum*, a town situated on a small bay, and containing a prefecturate and a seminary of ladies founded in 1733 by his majesty's munificence. Duke *Bogislaw XIII.* for a considerable time made this town his head quarters. In 1587 it was totally destroyed by fire.

2. *Kenz*, a village situated not far from *Barth*, with a mineral spring near it, was formerly celebrated for the pilgrimages made to it.

3. The isle of *Zingst*, which lies between the *Baltick* and the bay of *Barth*, is separated from *Darz* by the *Prerow-channel*. This island formerly was likewise intersected by another little current called *Strominke*, but the mouth of this current being, in 1625, choaked up with sand during an inundation, its waters ran off into the bay of *Barth*, and thus these two islands became united. From hence it appears to be an error in the maps, to make them still two separate islands: the eastern part belongs to the city of *Stralsund*.

4. The peninsula of *Darz* is parted from the island of *Zingst*, by the *Prerow-channel*, but joins with the land of *Wustro*, belonging to *Mecklenburg*, and commonly called the *Fischlande*, by a small strip consisting of gravel or sand, from which, in 1625, it had indeed been separated by a violent inundation, so as to become wholly an island; but the sea again choak'd up the mouth of this channel. In the same year likewise the force of the water carried away a considerable piece of land, and lodged it within the jurisdiction of the town of *Barth*; which ever since that time has possessed the right of pasturage on it, paying a certain acknowledgment to the prefecturate. *Darz* has from time immemorial been a princely chace, and the Princes of *Rugen*, and after them the Dukes of *Pomerania*, had not only a hunting seat here, but by reason of their frequent residence at it, also an office. On the island of *Darz* is *Prero*, a parochial-village, near which formerly stood *Hertesburg*; *Born* and *Wyck*, two considerable villages on the *Saler-Bodden*; together with *Blisenradt*, a village, and *Arenshope*, a farm, belonging to the Prince, tho' erroneously inserted in the maps on the borders of *Mecklenburg*, towards the country of *Wustro*.

5. *Damgard*, in the middle ages stiled *Damgur*, *Damgôr*, and *Damagora*, i. e. *Dammberg*, an open town, situated not far from *Reckenitz*. This place stands on an eminence, which, near the *Dam*, descends in a slope towards *Reckenitz*: and has a castle. In the year 1258, Prince *Jaromar II.* erected it into a town, which in 1571 was destroyed by fire. *Damgard* is accounted a good pass.

6. *Tribsees*, in the middle ages stiled *Trebofes*, *Tribofes*, *Tribusees*, *Tribefes*, and *Trebezses*, a small town, having a bailiwick. Prince *Witzlaf III.* in the year 1285, raised this place to a town, and at the same time conferred on it several rights, with a considerable territory. In 1702 it was destroyed by fire. This place is reckoned a pass into *Mecklenburg*.

7. *Grim*, otherwise called *Grimmen*, and by ancient writers *Grimus*, a small town, which in 1190 was environed with a wall, when, like all the other towns of *Rugen*, by command of its Prince, it admitted Saxons. In the year 1350 this place was burnt by the *Mecklenburgers*.

8. *Franzburg*, a bailiwick-town, built in 1587, on the spot where formerly stood the opulent abby of *Niencamp*. The founder of it was Duke *Eogislaf XIII.* who gave it this name in honour of his father-in-law, Duke *Francis* of

of *Luneburg*: he had before converted the ancient convent here into a mansion-house. By his appointment, the inhabitants of this new town, instead of pursuing tillage and graſery, were to apply themſelves entirely to arts and manufactures; for the ſeveral inſtruments and materials of which, the charges were advanced by eight noblemen, who entered into a convention with the Duke, to partake equally of the gain. None but noblemen were to be capable of the magiſtracy, and out of the hundred who had undertaken to build the place, ſeven counſellors of regency were choſen, one of whom, as preſident, repreſented the Duke. More of this ſingular and remarkable légiſlation may be ſeen in *Schwartzén's Eſſay towards a hiſtory of the ſieſs of Pomerania and Rugen*.

9. *Richtenberg*, a bailiwick-town, ſituated on the *Trebel*, and formerly having ſalt-works.

IV. The county of *Gutzko*, till the thirteenth century ſtiled only the country of *Gutzko*, in 1183 was conquered and held by *Jaromar I.* Prince of *Rugen*, but in 1216 fell again under the dominion of the Dukes of *Pomerania*. About the year 1240, it appears to have been conferred, under the title of a county, on the ſiſter's ſon of *Pribiſlaſ*, the laſt King of *Brandenburg*, who was alſo called *Jatzko* of *Soltwedel*, or on his ſons, *Jatzko* and *Conrad*. The counts of *Gutzko* were connected with the duchy of *Pomerania*, as feudataries, and the county, by the deceaſe of *John* Count of *Gutzko*, in 1357, devolved to the ſeveral Dukes of *Pomerania*; by which means both the houſes, namely that of *Wolgäſt* and *Stettin*, obtained an equal ſhare thereof. Afterwards it became an appenage of Duke *Barnim VII.* with the exerciſe of all princely honours and privileges over it; and ſince that time, this county never had its own particular Lords. In it is

1. *Gutzko*, in ancient records ſtiled *Chozck*, *Chotzckow*, &c. and otherwiſe called *Guze*, *Gucekow*, and *Guscow*, a ſmall place, enjoying town privileges, and fortified ſo early as the twelfth century. About the year 1164 it was taken and burnt by *Waldemar I.* King of *Denmark*, and Duke *Henry the Lion*. It has alſo ſuffered greatly by fire in the preſent century. The general ſuperintendent of *Anterior-Pomerania*, is always *Plebanus* of *Gutzko*, and likewise ſole patron of the churches there, which brings him in a good income.

2. *Loitz*, formerly called *Lufitz*, *Loſitz*, &c. a ſmall town, having a caſtle, which, together with its appurtenances, was erected, in the thirteenth century, into a lordſhip, belonging to a branch of the *Puthus* family. At this place is a bailiwick, and it preſerves likewise the memory of the ancient dwellings of the *Leutici*.

3. *Nebring*, a caſtle, manor, and village.

4. *Greifswalde*, anciently called *Wold*, *Griepſwolde*, *Griepſwald*, and *Griepſwald*, a town, ſituated near the navigable waters of the *Rick*, which diſcharges itſelf into a bay of the *Baltick*, where the town has a convenient harbour,

harbour, at the distance of about half a *German* mile from the sea. According to Professor *Mayer's* observations, made in 1753, this place stands in the latitude of fifty-four degrees, five minutes, nine seconds and three-fourths, and contains a royal tribunal, and an university, founded in 1456, but revived in 1539. The chancellor of this university is likewise governor of the *Swedish Anterior-Pomerania*. Having been elegantly rebuilt, it was consecrated in 1750, in which year a *German* society was also erected here. In the town are likewise three parish-churches, and a grammar-school. The general superintendant of the *Swedish Anterior-Pomerania* is always vice chancellor of the university, and professor of divinity, and one of the three pastors here; the two others being likewise professors of divinity. *Greifswalde* enjoys a good trade, besides great privileges and divers landed estates. It was built in the year 1233, by the abbot of *Eldeno*, within his own jurisdiction, and peopled with *Saxons*, who settled here under a very advantageous charter. In the year 1249 the abbot conferred this town as a fief on *Wartislaw III.* Duke of *Pomerania*, and on his death, Duke *Barnim* obtained it. Near the town are some good salt-springs, but, for want of fuel, no use is made of them.

To *Greifswalde* belongs the island of *Oie*, in the *Baltick*, situated at about five *German* miles distance, and for this reason it is called *-Greifswaldische Oie*. In the year 1191 it was conferred on the said town by Duke *Bogislaw IV.* under the appellation of *Svand-Wusterhausen*, or *Wasser-Wustrose*.

Of the villages belonging to the town, the most remarkable are *Eldena*, which is incorporated with the church of *Horster*, and therefore is not to be confounded with the following place of the like name.

Gristo, a church-village, seated in a small bay, and anciently the residence of an appenaged line of the Princes of *Rugen*. Within its jurisdiction lies the small island of *Rimis*, which is at no great distance from it, but at the mouth of the bay, and not towards *Rugen*, as it is erroneously placed in the maps.

Reinberg, a church-village.

5. *Eldeno* or *Eldena*, anciently called *Hylde*, *Ilda*, or *Heldena*, a large village, in which formerly stood an abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded before the year 1203, but in the sixteenth century secularized, and converted into a demesne bailiwick. However, in the year 1634, Duke *Bogislaw XIV.* conferred it on the university of *Greifswalde*, which manages it by a steward. Its name it derives from the *Rickwater*, near it, anciently called *Hilda* or *Ilda*. The bailiwick of *Eldena*, exclusive of the place itself, contains likewise

Ludwigsburg, anciently called *Darfm*, *Darsin*, or *Darsen*, a large village, situated on a bay, and so named from *Ernest Lewis*, Duke of *Pomerania*.

Wackero, a village.

6. *Lassan*, formerly called also *Lessan*, a small town, seated on the

lake of *Lassan*, which is formed by the *Peene*. This place was a town so early as the thirteenth century, and contains a bailiwick.

V. The county and lordship of *Wolgast* must not be confounded with the ancient dutchy of *Wolgast* in *Pomerania*; for the latter consisted of all the lands belonging to the *Wolgast* line of the Dukes of *Pomerania*, whereas the lordship of *Wolgast* was but a small portion thereof. To it belongs *Wolgast*, anciently called *Walegast*, *Walogast*, *Wolgost*, *Wolegast*, *Woligast*, &c. a town, situated on the river *Peene*, which, one *German* mile below this place, falls into the *Baltick*. *Helmold*, who lived in the beginning of the twelfth century, and is author of the *Chron. Slav.* is the first writer who makes mention of this town; and he says, that, at that time, nothing certain was known concerning its original, but that it was formerly a strong fortress, and the residence of the Dukes of *Pomerania* of the *Wolgast* line, who also held their court of regency here. The castle, in which the Prince resided, stood at a little distance from the town. Several Dukes lie buried in its parochial-church. *Wolgast*, by sieges and fires, is greatly fallen from its ancient greatness, particularly since the year 1713, when it was burnt by the Russians, but has pretty well recovered, by means of its commerce. Pursuant to the peace of *Stockholm*, concluded in 1720, ships going to or coming from *Stettin*, pay only the ancient toll; but those which enter the rivers *Peene*, *Trebel*, and other streams, without touching at *Stettin*, besides the abovementioned toll, pay likewise the duties as settled by the peace of *Westphalia*.

2. *Grunschwart*, a fort built by the *Swedes* on the point of the continent, opposite to the fort at the mouth of the *Peene*, and having a harbour.

II. The *Prussian* part, to which belongs

1. The town of *Stettin*, with the country depending thereon. This tract is situated betwixt the *Peene* and the *Oder*, being about twenty *German* miles in length, but of different breadth, and constitutes part of the dutchy of *Stettin*, to which likewise belongs the country situated betwixt the *Oder* and the *Ibna*. *Frederick William*, King of *Prussia*, by virtue of a compact made at *Schwedt*, with the northern confederates, sequestered this place, together with *Wolgast*, and in consideration of the charges of the said war, paid the sum of 200,000 rixdollars to *Russia* and *Saxony*, but by the peace of *Stockholm* in 1720, for the further sum of 200,000 rixdollars it was ceded to him and his heirs forever, together with the islands of *Wollin*, *Usedom*, &c. To the district belongs

1. *Stettin* or *Old-Stettin*, in ancient records always stiled *Stetin*, and in *Latin*, *Stetinum*, not *Sedinum*, properly the capital and most ancient town in all *Pomerania*. This is the metropolis of all the other towns in that country, and stands on an eminence near the river *Oder*, which, at this place, is divided into four branches or channels, namely into the *Oder*, which passes close by it, and falls into the *Damanzig*; on the side of

which stands the long suburb called *Laßladie*: the *Parnitz* before the *Laßladie*: the lesser and the larger *Reglitz*. Betwixt these four channels of the *Oder*, a stone dam is carried along *Damm*-lake, as far as the town of this name, being a *German* mile in length, and having six bridges. On the *Larger Reglitz*, all travellers pay a toll, and on the *Lesser* is a block-house, erected by the *Swedes*. *Stettin* is large, handsome, and well fortified, and the capital of the *Prussian Anterior-Pomerania*, as also the residence of the regency, both for the *Anterior* and *Hinder-Pomerania*, of the war and demesne offices, and the seat of the chief tribunal of *Fore-Pomerania*, as likewise that of the *Schoepensstuhls*, which is a branch of the criminal court of *Anterior-Pomerania*. In it too is a college of physicians; with a board of health; a chamber of commerce, instituted in 1755; a royal gymnasium, which, from the year 1543 to 1667, was nothing more than a grammar-school; a general superintendency of the *Anterior* and *Hinder-Pomerania*; and a provostship. Here is also a castle, where the abovementioned colleges meet, and an arsenal, together with the church of *St. Otten's*, which was formerly collegiate; as also the cathedral of *St. Mary*, to which belong very considerable estates, both in the *Anterior* and *Hinder-Pomerania*, and near which stands the abovementioned gymnasium illustre; five parish-churches, one free-school, a *French Calvinist* meeting, and a mass-house. Exclusive too of the town-court, it has several others, particularly a court of admiralty, with various sorts of manufactures, and a dock for the building of ships. Of its great trade, a particular account has been given in the introduction to *Pomerania*.

§. 6. This town was formerly included in the *Hinder-Pomerania*, but by the treaty of *Westphalia*, was assigned to the crown of *Sweden*, together with the *Anterior-Pomerania*. In the years 1659, 1677, and 1713, it underwent very severe sieges. To it belongs

Politz, a small town, about two *German* miles distance, situated near the *Frischen Haff*, and noted for its hops. In the year 1260 this place obtained a charter, and in 1321 was annexed to the city of *Stettin* by Duke *Otho*. In 1510 it was totally destroyed by fire; and in 1540 and 1596, suffered likewise greatly by the same dreadful calamity.

II. Some villages.

2. *Anclam*, anciently called *Tancklim*, or *Tangklim*, an immediate town, seated in a fertile country on the river *Peene*. On one side of it are swamps and meadows, with a stone dyke, which is a full quarter of a *German* mile in length, and on the other, deep moats and walls. This town contains two parish churches, enjoys a good trade both by land and water, and has thriven remarkably under the *Prussian* government. It began to be erected about the year 1188; the fortress of *Groszwin*, which lay not far from it, near *Stolp* on the *Schaarberg*, having been demolished in 1183 by the *Danes*. In 1384 and 1424, the greatest part of this place was consumed by fire; and in

1713 it was pillaged by the *Russians*. In 1757 and 1758, it fell several times into the hands of the *Suedes*: For the other side of the river, on which it stands, being within the *Swedish* territories, the centinels of that nation are posted close by it. It is the capital of the circle, to which it gives name. The territory belonging to the town is near three *German* miles in length, and contains seventeen villages and two farms. To it likewise belongs the *Anclam* ferry, on the *Frischen Haff*, where is a fort, to which all ships passing by, pay a toll, for the service of the town; which toll is levied by virtue of a grant made by Duke *Bogislaw IV.* in the year 1300, who in 1285 had likewise mortgaged to it the property of the ferry.

3. *Uckermunde*, anciently called *Uckara*, *Ucra*, and *Ueramund*, a small immediate town, situated on the *Ucker*, which below this place enters the *Frische Haff*. *Uckermunde* contains a provostship, and, in 1190, was raised to a town. In the seventeenth century it suffered greatly by sieges, and the vicissitudes of war; and in 1713 was sacked by the *Russians*. It has good fisheries, pastures, and woods. The bailiwick belonging to it shall be taken notice of in the sequel.

4. *Pasewalk*, formerly called *Pozdewolk*, *Podizwolk*, or *Pozwalk*, an immediate town, situated on the *Ucker*, by means of which the inhabitants carry down their goods to the great *Haff*, and from thence out to sea. At this place is a provostship. The *Calvinist Wallons*, who are settled here, in the morning have the use of Saint *Nicholas's* church for the performance of their worship. In the seventeenth century, from the year 1630, it suffered greatly. In 1359 the Marggraves of *Brandenburg* mortgaged *Pasewalk* and *Torgelo* to the Dukes of *Pomerania*, for the sum of 13,000 marks of silver; and in 1448 an absolute cession was made of these two towns, which were to remain in the house of *Pomerania*, as long as there should be a Duke of the *Stettin-Pomerania* family, but, on the failure of that line, was to revert to the house of *Brandenburg*. Near the town are some iron-works.

5. *Demmin*, anciently called *Timin*, *Dymin*, *Demyn*, or *Dimmin*, an immediate town, situated on the river *Peene*, which at this place receives into it the *Trebel* and *Tollen* lakes, by means of which it carries on a good trade in corn and other wares, is one of the most ancient towns in all *Pomerania*, but by frequent sieges and fires, fallen greatly to decay. *Demmin* gives name to a circle.

6. *Trepto* on *Tollen* lake, or *Old-Trepto*, anciently called *Tribetow*, *Trebutowe*, or *Trebetow*, an immediate town, fallen into great decay by the wars of the seventh century. Tillage is the principal employment of its inhabitants.

7. *Garz*, formerly called *Gardez*, a small immediate town and pass, situated on the *Oder*, which, besides having been destroyed by fire in 1574, 1624, and 1713, has suffered extremely by pillage and the other calamities

mities of war. This place belonged formerly to *Hinder-Pomerania*, but at the peace of *Westphalia*, was ceded to the crown of *Sweden*, together with the *Anterior-Pomerania*.

II. The following royal prefectures, viz.

1. The prefecture of *STOLP*, formed out of a *Benedictine* convent, which was founded in 1151, but in 1637 destroyed by the *Imperialists*. In this prefecture is

Stolp, a country town, situated on the river *Peene*.

2. The prefecture of *UCKERMUNDE*, the seat of which lies in the town of *Uckermunde*. To it belongs

Neuwarp, a small town, seated on a lake formed by the *Frische Haff*, in which is an island. This place subsists principally by its fisheries.

Altwarp, a church-village, situated on the *Frischen Haff*.

3. The prefecture of *JASENITZ*, on the *Frischen Haff*, which has been formed out of a convent.

4. The prefecture of *TORGELO*. In it

Torgelo, a castle, situated on the *Ucker*, where the great forester of the dutchy of *Stettin* resides. This place was anciently a fortress. By what means it devolved to the Dukes of *Pomerania*, has been shown above at *Pasewalk*; but it was not absolutely evacuated by the Elector of *Brandenburg* till the year 1493.

5. The prefecture of *VERCHEN*, to which belongs

Verchen, anciently called *Virchim*, or *Virchene*, a convent of ladies, seated on the lake of *Cummero*.

Jarmen, a small town, lying not far from the river *Peene*, together with the town of *Gutzko*.

6. The prefecture of *LINDENBERG*, on the frontiers of *Mecklenburg*. This prefecture consists of the estates of the *Vosse* family of *Lindenberg*, which, as vacant fiefs, Duke *Philip* erected into a demesne-prefecture.

7. The prefecture of *CLEMPENO*, deriving its appellation from the old castle of that name, situated on the *Tollen-lake*.

8. The prefecture of *SPANTIKO* was formed out of the *Spantiko* estate, and its dependencies, which Duke *Frederick William*, in 1739, purchased of the *Steinbock* family.

9. The prefecture of *KONIGS-HOLLAND*.

10. The prefecture of *LOITZERORT*.

III. The following places belonging to noblemen, and

1. Those lying in the circle of *Anclam*, viz. *Altwigsbagen*, *Boldeko*, *Cummero*, *Denin*, *Great-Toitin*, *Jappenzin*, *Iven*, *Ragendorf*, *Loewitz*, *Neuendorf*, *Ratebur*, *Schwerinsburg*, *Smuggero*, *Strittensee*, *Teterin*, *Zinso*, &c.

2. In the *Demmin* circle, *Buggero*, *Granskendorf*, *Golzo*, *Hobenmucker*, *Kiszin*, *Lobbin*, *Oßen*, *Saro*, *Vauselo*, *Wudarch*, &c.

3. In the circle of *Rando*, so called from the river of that name, lies
Penkum,

Penkum, a small town, one side of which stands on the *Rando*, and the other on a lake. This place was conferred as a fief by Duke *Bogislaw X.* on the Lords of *Schulenburg*, from whom, in 1750, it passed to the *Osten* family, who gave it away and exchanged it to Count *Haacke*. In the year 1190 it was environed with a wall; but in 1610, 1630, 1635, 1713, and 1734, suffered greatly by war and fire.

Bocke, *Blanckensee*, *Brunn*, *Ceno*, *Glaso*, *Grambo*, *Hohenkolz*, *Keso*, *Kumro*, *Pargo*, *Petershagen*, *Pinno*, *Prizlo*, *Rammin*, *Radeko*, *Schoningen*, *Schillerdorf*, *Sommerdorf*, *Sonneberg*, *Stolzenberg*, &c.

4. The island or territory of *Usedom*, bounded to the north by the *Baltick*, to the southward by the *Frischen Haff*, westward by the *Peene* and *Achter-Wasser*, the latter of which is noted for its plenty of fish; and eastward by the river *Swine*. This island in length is about five *German* miles, but in some parts is very narrow, and where widest, only betwixt three and four broad. It contains

Usedom, anciently called *Huznon*, *Huznoim*, *Husanam*, *Uznam*, *Uznom*, *Uznum*, *Uznem*, *Uznaym*, *Uzanym*, *Uzsfnam*, *Useddem*, and *Usdbom*, a small but immediate town, and the capital of the territory, having likewise an old castle. In it also is a provostship. In 1473, the greatest part of this place was destroyed by fire.

The bailiwick of *Pudgla*, which has been formed out of the estates belonging to the *Pudgla* or *Puddigla* convent. The seat of this bailiwick lies in the church-village of that name.

Beiz, *Casburg*, *Cosero*, *Circho*, *Crinke*, *Crummin*, *Garz*, *Lipe*, *Meselco*, *Mellentín*, *Stolp*, and other villages.

Peenemünder-Schanze, situated on the north point of the island, which it commands entirely, as it does also the entrance and mouth of the *Peene*, near which it stands. The commanding-officer of this island is a major, and in time of peace its garrison consists only of one company. In the year 1758 its harbour was destroyed by the *Prussians*, to the detriment of the commerce of the *Swedish Anterior-Pomerania*. In 1715 the *Prussians* made themselves masters of it, though not without great loss. In 1757 it was taken by the *Swedes*, in 1758 recovered by the *Prussians*, but the very same year the *Swedes* again got possession of it.

The *Swine-Schanze*, built on the south-east point of the country, for the defence of the mouth of the river *Swine*. The harbour here has been put in so good a condition, that the *Prussian* ships were under no necessity of going through the *Peene*; but in 1757 it was destroyed by the *Swedes*. A new town has likewise been begun here.

Obf. On the north-side of this island anciently stood *Winera*, a place of very considerable trade, but which, together with a large parcel of land, in the eighth or ninth century, was swallowed up by an inundation. At low tides, in the *Baltick*, some ruins of this place are still visible, at the distance of about one long half *German* mile from the island.

5. The

5. The island of *Wollin*, which to the northward terminates on the *Baltick*; to the southward on the *Frische Haff*; to the westward on the *Swine*, and to the east on a water, which, about *Wollin*, is called the *Wollin-water*. Somewhat farther to the northward, where it widens on the right side of the island of *Gristo*, is the large *Cammin Bodden*, and on the left side the *lesser*; but at its issue into the *Baltick*, through a narrow outlet, between the *Pomeranian* and *Codram Hucke*, it is called the *Diveno*, which indeed is its general name. This island is frequently in danger of being overflowed, and the sea winds hurt it considerably, by throwing up drifts of sand. It is about four *German* miles in circumference, produces excellent cattle, with plenty of game and fish, and one part of it called the *Pritter* is remarkable for the great quantities of eels taken there. On this island stands

Wollin, in ancient records stiled *Wolin*, an immediate town, situated on the waters, to which it gives name, and having a bridge over it, leading to the *Anterior-Pomerania*, at which all travellers pay a toll. In this town is a seat and prefectureship. It stands on the side of the ancient city of *Julin*, which was formerly so famous for its commerce, tho' its origin is very obscure. The first mention of this city in history occurs immediately after the time of *Charlemain*, and in the eleventh century its prosperity was such, that *Adam von Bremen* speaks of it as the largest city, at that time, in *Europe*. So early as the records of the twelfth century, it is called *Wolin*. In 1127 it was set on fire by lightning; and, being built of wood, was entirely consumed. The *Pomeranian* bishopric, which had been erected there but two years before, was translated upon that to *Usedom*, but on the rebuilding of the city, was restored to it. In 1170, being taken by *Woldemar* I. King of *Denmark*, and *Jaromar* I. Prince of *Rugen*, it was sacked and burnt; and after retrieving this calamity, was in 1175 again set on fire, and utterly destroyed; insomuch, that, in the very same year, the Duke of *Pomerania* removed the bishopric to *Cammin*. It was indeed rebuilt again, but that no farther than to form the present town of *Wollin*.

The villages of *Chino*, *Colzo*, *Dammenberg*, *Darschwitz*, *Great-Moiken*, *Jarenbo*, *Lebbin*, *Loitzin*, *Pritter*, *Tonnitz*, &c.

The little island of *Gristo*, on which stands *Gristo* and *Bunnowitz*.

II. HINDER-POMERANIA.

Belongs entirely to *Prussia*, and comprehends under it

I. The remaining part of the Dutchy of *Stettin*, in which are

1. The following immediate towns, viz.

Greiffenhagen, formerly called *Griffenbagen*, an immediate town, situated on the *Oder*, in a fine country for grassery, hunting, and fishing. *Greiffenhagen* was erected into a town in 1262, but in 1532 destroyed by fire. It gives name to a circle.

Damm,

Damm, a small immediate town seated on the *Plone*, which a little below this place falls into the lake of *Damm*, so called from the town. It was formerly so opulent, that it contested the freedom of navigation with *Stettin*, but losing that privilege and suffering likewise by several fires and other misfortunes, fell to great decay; though of late it has begun to make some figure. In this town is a fine steel-manufacture. At the peace of *Westphalia* it was ceded to *Sweden*, which at the peace of *Stockholm* resigned it again to *Prussia*.

Bahn, in ancient records called *Banen*, a small but immediate town, containing a provostship. This place was built by *Barnim I.* in the year 1230, and has been frequently destroyed by fires, as in 1589, 1596, &c.

Piritz, in ancient writers stiled *Piriscum*, an immediate town standing in a very fine corn country, and being the seat of a provostship. This was the first place in these parts of *Pomerania* that embraced the *Christian* religion and at the Reformation, led the way in the profession of *Lutheranism*. In 1496 and 1596 it was almost totally destroyed by fire; and in 1637 ravaged by the *Imperialists*; but by the great advantage it reaps from agriculture has recovered. It gives name to a circle.

2. The following royal prefectures: *viz.*

1. The prefecture of *COLBATZ*, which has been farmed out of a wealthy convent. This prefecture lies on the river *Plone*, which in this country again issues out of the *Madui*-lake. Under it are comprehended

Neumark, a country town situated not far from *Colbatz*.

Werben, a country town lying on the *Madui*-lake: its neighbourhood very fertile in wheat. This place is the seat of a provostship.

Near it lies the pass of *Barkenbrod*, where formerly stood the castle of *Brode*.

Wolzin, a country town seated on a lake.

2. The prefecture of *WILDENBRUCH*, belonged to the Knight's templars and from them passed to the *Sonnenburg* grand-mastership of the order of *Malta*; but after the peace of *Westphalia*, was converted into a prefecture. The present proprietor of it is the Margrave *Schwedt*. *Wildenbruch* house stands on a lake.

3. The prefecture of *PIRITZ*, its seat at the town from whence it takes its name.

4. The prefecture of *DOLITZ*, on the *Faulen-Ibna*.

5. The prefecture of *BERNSTEIN*, on the borders of the *Neumark*: the seat of it at *Bernsfein*, a town lying within its jurisdiction, but with respect to police and contributions, reckoned in the *Neumark*.

3. *Fiddicho* formerly called *Viduchova*, a small town situated on the *Oder*, and at present belonging to the Margrave *Schwedt*. By virtue of the compact made at *Stettin* in 1653, this place became a fief of *Sweden*.

II. The Dutchy of *Pomerania* particularly so called, and which is again subdivided into the *Anterior* and *Hinder-Pomerania*.

I. *Anterior*-

I. *Anterior-Pomerania* extends from the *Ibna* to the river *Wipper*, comprehending under it also the dutchy of *Cassuben*, and the principality of *Cammin*. The former of these at present no longer constitutes a particular province: of the latter a distinct article shall be made in the sequel.

In *Anterior-Pomerania*, are

The following immediate towns: viz.

Stargard, also called *New-Stargard*, and in ancient records *Stargord*, *Staregard* or *Ztarigrod*, the capital of the dutchy, and likewise of all *Hinder-Pomerania*. Its neighbourhood produces plenty of corn and esculent vegetables. This town lies on the *Ibna*, by means of which it has a free communication with the *Baltick*, which was confirmed to it after a long process against *Stettin*. It is an immediate town, large and well built, and has a provostship over the several parishes belonging to the town; as likewise two churches (of which that of *St. Mary* is accounted the highest roof in all *Germany*) with a third in the suburb called the *Werder*, and a conventual church, where besides the *Lutherans*, the *Germans* and *French Calvinists* are allowed the public exercise of their religion. In this town likewise is a house of correction, having a chaplain of its own, two chapels at a small distance, without the town a *collegium illustre*, stiled *Græningianum*, founded in 1631 by Burgermaster *Peter Groning*, and which in 1714 received some amendments in its constitution; a free school kept in a suppressed convent, and divers good manufactures. Its trade likewise is considerable. The court of regency, the chief tribunal, the exchequer, with other offices both ecclesiastical and civil, have to the great detriment of this place been removed to *Stettin*. In 1295 it was raised to a town, but in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, suffered very greatly by fire, war and pestilence. In 1758 it was taken by the *Russians*. To its corporation belong thirteen villages, of which seven are parochial.

Golno, formerly called *Golinoy*, an immediate town situated on the *Ibna*, but greatly fallen from its ancient prosperity, by means of war and fires. This place is the seat of a bailiwick and provostship; and by the treaty of *Westphalia* was given to the crown of *Sweden*, which at the treaty of *Stockholm* ceded it again to *Prussia*.

3. *Greiffenberg*, an immediate town situated on the *Rega*, and containing a provostship. This town trades largely in linen, and was walled in in 1262, but reduced very low in the thirty years war, and in 1658 was totally destroyed by fire. It gives name to a circle.

4. *Trepto* on the *Rega* or *New-Trepto*, an immediate town situated on the *Rega*, with an old castle belonging to it, which was originally a nunnery, as this place likewise was at first a castle. It has some good manufactures, and the *Rega* being navigable at this place, promotes its trade. In 1242 Duke *Wartislaw II.* sold the village of *Trepto*, to the convent of *Belbuck* which stood near it, and by which in 1285 it was raised

to a town. Of this town Duke *Bogislaw* obtained one half, holding it as a fief from the convent. In 1534 the *Lutheran* doctrine was received at this place by the whole country of *Pomerania*; and the first form of church discipline drawn up here.

At *Sulzborst* near *Trepto* is a salt-spring, but of it no use has been made for upwards of a century past.

5. *Cammin* or *Camin* an immediate town situated on the *Cammin Bodden*, not far from the issue of the *Divevo* into the *Baltick*. This place always was in mean circumstances, especially after the great fires, by which it suffered in 1630 and 1709, but under the *Prussian* government, is risen to such prosperity that at present, besides its handsom suburbs, it makes a very good figure, which is not a little owing to its navigation, fishery and agriculture. In the year 1175 the bishopric of *Pomerania* was removed hither from *Wollin*, and in 1221 the town itself, with power of redemption, ceded to it by the Dukes of *Pomerania*, but in 1355 again redeemed, so that all which remained here, afterwards to the bishop, was the cathedral and patronage of the ecclesiastical prerogatives. The bishopric of *Cammin*, having by the treaty of *Westphalia* been changed into a temporal principality and given to the electoral house of *Brandenburg*, it was at the same time likewise agreed that on the decease of the then canons, the electoral family should be at liberty to abolish the chapter. But this chapter still subsists and is kept in the town. Near the cathedral stands a school, besides which *Cammin* contains also a foundation for ladies and a provostship.

In *Cassuben*, are the two following immediate towns: viz.

Belgard formerly called *Bialygrad* or the *White-Castle*, an immediate town situated on the *Perfante*, being handsom and adorned with regular suburbs. Belonging to it also is a castle and a provostship, and it carries on a good trade. It was a tenable place so early as the eleventh century. Till 1184 it belonged to *Anterior-Pomerania*, but about that time was taken by the Princes of *Hinder-Pomerania*, and not long after being erected into a particular lordship, was conferred on *Pribislaw* IV. Prince of *Mecklenburg*, who in a record of the year 1289, styles himself Lord of the countries of *Dobbern* and likewise of *Belgard* in *Cassuben*, but was soon brought to a subordination to *Anterior-Pomerania*. Duke *Wartislaw* IV. removed his residence from *Anclam* to the castle of *Belgard*. In 1321 he transferred his country of *Belgard* to the bishopric of *Cammin* as a fief. On the foundation of the two distinct houses of *Pomerania* and *Wolgast*, the country of *Belgard* fell to the former. In 1459 it devolved to the *Stettin*-house, and in 1464 to that of *Wolgast*. By the partitions agreed upon betwixt Duke *Philip* I. and *Barnim* X. in 1532 and 1541, it was assigned to the *Stettin*-family. During the thirty years war it suffered greatly, was mortgaged for debts to the *Swedish* field marshal *Wittneberg*, and at last by the peace of *Westphalia* came to the house of *Brandenburg*.

In

In 1677 it was entirely burnt down, but still gives name to a circle which is incorporated with that of *Polzin*.

New-Stettin, an immediate town situated betwixt the *Willem* and some other lakes. This place was erected in the beginning of the fourteenth century by Duke *Wartislaw IV.* as a defence to the frontiers against *Prussia*, and after the model of *Stettin on the Oder*. In 1321 he conferred it, together with its dependencies, as a fief on the bishopric of *Cammin*, which again surrendered it as a provostship, but the *gymnasium* founded here in 1640 by *Hedwiga*, widow to Duke *Ulrich* is totally decayed, and the frequent fires that have happened in this town, have kept it in a perpetual struggle with adversity. Near it stands a castle. In 1758 the circle to which it gives name, suffered greatly by the devastations of the *Russians*.

2. The following royal prefectures, viz.

1. The prefecture of *MARIENFLIES*, in which is the village of *Mariensflies*. This village is situated in a pleasant country, about two *German* miles from *Stargard*, and contains a religious foundation for ladies.

2. The prefecture of *SATZIG*, to which belongs

Satzig (not *Salzig*) a small country town, having an old castle and being the seat of the prefecture. This town gives name to a circle.

Jakobshagen a small town, situated near a lake and containing a provostship. By agriculture and its trade in fish and wood, this place is risen at present to a pretty thriving condition.

Zachan or *Sochan* a trading town.

3. The prefecture of *RAVENSTEIN*, lying near the former, and having its seat at the little town of *Ravenstein*, which is situated on a lake.

4. The prefecture of *MASSO*, having its seat at

Masso, a small town lying betwixt *Stargard* and *Golno*, and containing an old castle and a provostship. Duke *Bogislaw X.* conferred this town as a fief on the Counts of *Eberstein*, who built the castle. This line failing in 1663, it was given as a fief to the Duke of *Crey*, who had been Bishop of *Cammin*, but after his death it reverted again to the sovereign of the country.

5. The prefecture of *GOLNO*, having its seat at the town of the same name above described.

6. The prefecture of *STEPENITZ*, which exclusive of eight villages contains likewise

The little town of *Stepenitz*, though it be called *Great-Stepenitz*, situated not far from the beginning of the *Frischen haff*.

To *Cassuben* belong the four following bailiwicks: viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Belbuck* near the town of *Trepto*, and situated on the *Rega*. This bailiwick was formed out of a wealthy convent, of which in 1285 Duke *Bogislaw* held one half of the town of *Trepto* as a fief. In 1523 it was reassumed and erected into a bailiwick.

2. The bailiwick of *Belgard* in the town of that name.

3. The bailiwick of *New-Stettin*, having its seat in the town of the same name.

4. The bailiwick of *Ratzebur*, in which is

Ratzebur, a large market-town, situated on the river *Zarn*, not far from the borders of *Poland*. In the year 1758 this town, with nineteen neighbouring villages, was sacked and burnt by the *Cossacks* and *Russians*.

5. The bailiwick or lordship of *DRAHEIM* was a *Polish* starostey; which in 1657, was mortgaged to the Elector of *Brandenburg* for the sum of 120,000 rixdollars, though the Elector *Frederick William* obtained not actual possession of it till 1668, and even then only on the additional payment of 15,000 more. In 1758, it was pillaged by the *Cossacks* and *Russians*. The chief places in it are

Drabeim, a castle, surrounded with a wall and moats, and having likewise a small garrison with a few pieces of cannon. Near this castle stands a village.

Tempelburg a small town; the *Roman-catholic* priests here, enjoy divers ecclesiastical privileges.

3. The following places belonging to noblemen: viz.

Freienwald, formerly called *Frigenwolde*, a small town, made such in the year 1190, and in which the family of *Wedel* are Lords *Castlain*. To them also belong *Sassenhagen*, *Sassenburg*, *Trampke*, &c.

To *Cassuben* appertain the following ten towns and places, namely

Daber, formerly called *Dober*, a small town containing a provostship, and in which the family of *Devetz* are Lords *Castlain*, and determine the processes of their dependants. This place gives name to a circle which is united with that of *Naugardt*. The above family are likewise proprietors of *Crammonsdorf*, *Weitenhagen*, *Vogetshagen*, *Mesö*, *Great and Little-Benz*, *Schone*, *Hafelo* and other places.

The Lords of *Bork*, are possessed in *Cassuben* of

Regenwalde, a small town situated on the *Rega*, over which the Lords of *Bork* enjoy the civil jurisdiction. In 1190 this place was raised to a town. It has frequently suffered by fire, but is at present in a pretty good condition, and gives name to a circle, which is incorporated with that of *Labes*.

Strammehl, a small town seated on a lake not far from the *Rega*.

Labes formerly called *Lobetze*, a small town situated near the *Rega*, with a provostship and a woollen manufacture. Its circle is incorporated with that of *Regenwalde*.

Wangerin, a small town subsisting by tillage and woollen manufactures.

Plat, a small town situated on the *Rega*, belonging to the families of *Osten* and *Blucher*. The civil jurisdiction of this place is likewise in the hands of its Lords.

Polzin, anciently called *Poluzix*, a small town where the families of *Kracko* and *Mublendorf*, as being its Lords, hold their court. The circle which receive its name from this town is united with that of *Belgard*.

Both

Both in this place and near it are some mineral springs, having their source in a valley not far from the little rivulet of *Wucher*, and which being drank, but more particularly if used as baths, are found to be of great efficacy, especially in cutaneous cases.

Barwalde, a small town belonging to the *Waldo* and *Zastro* families.

Arnshausen, a country town, of which the family of *Zastro* is proprietor.

II. *Hinder-Pomerania* lies between the *Wipper* and *Lebe*, and consists principally of the dutchy of *Wenden*. In it is

1. The district of *Rugenwalde*, containing

Rugenwalde, an immediate town situated on the *Wipper*, on which it enjoys a free navigation. This place probably is so called from the *Rugen Wolde*, or *rugged forests*, which lie on all sides of it. It is large, well built, and contains a ducal seat, and church, and is likewise the residence of a provostship. Some records of the year 1271 mention it under the title of a town, and by the name of *Rugenwolda*. In 1589, 1624 and 1722 it was destroyed by fire. In its neighbourhood anciently stood the castle of *Dirlo*. To it likewise belongs *Sucko* a village, and near it is a farm situated on the ruins of a *Carthusian* monastery.

2. The bailiwick of *Rugenwalde*, which is of considerable extent.

3. The bailiwick of *Bucko* situated about one long *German* mile from *Rugenwalde*, and formed out of a sequestrated convent of *Benedictine* Monks, which was founded there in the year 1248, and arrived to very great opulence by donations of estates from Princes and Noblemen.

4. *Zano*, formerly called *Zazina*, a small but immediate town, situated behind the hill of *Chollen*, though formerly more considerable than at present. In it too anciently stood a castle.

2. The country formerly called the government of *Schlawe*, in which is

Schlawe or *Slawe*, (formerly named *Slawina* and *Slawena*) and also called *Slage*, a small but immediate town situated on the *Wipper*, and containing a provostship. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries this place was a commandery and mastership of the order of *Malta*, and gives name to a circle.

Crangen, a castle situated on the river *Grabo* and belonging to Count *Podewils*.

Polno, a small town also seated on the *Grabo* and belonging to the *Glasenapp* family. This place was destroyed by fire in the year 1736. Here is the holy mountain, to which, in the times of popery, was a great resort of pilgrims.

Rummelsburg, a small town situated on the *Wipper*, and belonging to the Lords of *Masso*, who hold a court here. At this place is a cloth manufacture. In the year 1719 *Rummelsburg* was destroyed by fire. It gives name to a circle.

Bartien, a seat and church-village, belonging to the *Masso* family.

3. The country, formerly stiled the government of *Stolpe*. In it is *Stolpe*, anciently called *Slup*, *Ztulp* or *Schulpz*, an immediate town situated on a river of the like name, which at this place becomes navigable. In it too is an ancient mansion-house of its Lords, with a provostship, a convent for ladies, a post-house of considerable produce, two *Lutheran* churches, and one belonging to the *Calvinists*. Its river abounds in excellent salmon, and the town carries on a great linen trade, and deals largely with *Dantzick*, which lies about fifteen miles off. Very curious toys in amber are made at this place. *Stolpe* was destroyed by fire in the years 1395, 1476 and 1563. It gives name to a circle and is the seat of a bailiwick.

Stolpemunde, a large country town seated at the mouth of the river *Stolpe*. The freemen of this place, enjoy municipal rights.

The bailiwick of *Schmolfm*. The place of this name resembles a country town. Near it stands the hill of *Revekubl*, in popish times so celebrated for its pilgrimages.

4. *Garde*, a noted fishing place on a large fresh-water lake.

Koven, a village lying on the *Baltick*.

Lupo, a populous country town, situated on the river of that name, and famed for its trout. This place belongs to the family of *Grumbko*. Divine service is performed here, both in the *Polish* and *German* languages.

The church villages of *Budo*, *Dammen*, *Frest*, *Glovitz*, *Mickero*, *Schuro*, *Zetbin* and *Zexeno* all belonging to Noblemen, and at which divine service is performed in both languages as above.

Wutzko, a village situated on the borders of *Poland*, in travelling towards which this is the last post-stage in *Pomerania*.

III. The lordship of *Lauenburg* and *Buto* formerly belonging to the crown of *Poland*. In the year 1455 King *Casimir* transferred these lordships to *Erich* Duke of *Pomerania*, though without any feudal connection, whereas from the year 1460, they were held by the Dukes of *Pomerania*, as a free fief of the crown of *Poland*. Afterwards indeed, the latter were for binding the former to hold them by services, which they peremptorily refusing to do, an agreement was concluded in 1526, that the Dukes of *Pomerania*, should enjoy these lordships as an hereditary fief, without any services, but that on every new succession in *Poland*, they should solicit a grant of the fief, which they were to obtain free from all charges and payments. On the death of Duke *Bogislaw* XIV. the King of *Poland* reassumed these lordships as a vacant fief, and received the homage and oath of allegiance from the vassals, but in 1657, by the compact concluded at *Welau* and ratified at *Bromberg* or *Bidgost*, they were transferred to the house of *Brandenburg* as a free fief, in like manner as they had been held by the Dukes of *Pomerania*, and that without taking any oath. These lordships constitute two bailiwicks, viz.

1. The

1. The lordship or bailiwick of *Lauenburg*, which is about eight *German* miles in length, and six broad. Its principal places are

Lauenburg, an immediate town situated on the *Lebe*, and containing a tribunal or castellany-court for these lordship. In the year 1682 this town was destroyed by fire.

Lebe, a small town seated on a river of the like name, near the lake of *Lebe*.

2. The lordship or bailiwick of *Buto*, about six *German* miles square. The principal place in it is

Buto, an immediate town containing a seat, and in which is held a court for processes among the nobility. In the year 1629 this town was totally destroyed by fire.

The Principality of C A M M I N.

THE principality of *Cammin* derives its origin from the suppressed bishopric of *Cammin*, which was founded in 1128 by *Wartislaw* and *Ratibor* Dukes of *Pomerania*. The first bishop of this place was *Adelbert*, assistant to *Otto* bishop of *Bamberg*, who was likewise the first that preached christianity among the *Pomeranians*. The see was originally founded at *Julin* in 1175, but removed afterwards to *Cammin*, and held under a tenure of services to the Dukes, which frustrated the endeavours of some bishops who sought an immediate dependency on the Empire. But at length, namely in 1553 the bishop declared that all contests concerning the solicited immediacy should cease, that he would acknowledge the Duke as his patron, and that on a summons, he would make his appearance at the provincial Diet as the chief prelate; or attend, advise and serve, but never assist at an Imperial Diet. It had been before agreed in 1545, that on the vacancy of the see, the Dukes of *Pomerania* should propose two qualified persons, one of whom the chapter was to chuse for the succeeding bishop. At the peace of *Westphalia* the bishopric was converted into an immediate temporal principality of the Empire, and as this entitled the electoral house of *Brandenburg* to seat and vote, both in the circular and Imperial Diets, so likewise in 1654 its manors and towns were incorporated with the territories of *Hinder-Pomerania*, and the nobility obtained the privilege of having their causes tried immediately at the chief court of *Pomerania*, whereas before, the first trial was at the castellany courts. The exaltation of this ancient bishopric to a principality of the Empire, did not actually take place till 1669, though the Elector of *Brandenburg* had before assumed the title of Prince of *Cammin*. Thus the King of *Prussia*, on account of this principality, enjoys both seat and voice in the college of Princes.

Princes, and that betwixt *Schwerin* and *Ratzeburg*, but in the circle of *Upper-Saxony* its rank is not yet settled. The Elector of *Brandenburg* therefore for his territories in *Hinder-Pomerania*, usually annexes the *Cammin* vote to that of *Hinder-Pomerania*, and for the ratification and security of the other States, adds the words, *suo Loco et Ordine*. For this principality, the Elector of *Brandenburg* pays to a *Roman* month, one hundred and eighty-four florins, and to the chamber of *Wetzlar* eighty-one rixdollars, eleven kruitzers.

The places belonging to the principality are so dispersed, that it is no easy matter to delineate them on a map, but they belong to *Hinder-Pomerania*, and to that part of it which is more particularly called the *Dutchy of Pomerania*; namely *Anterior-Pomerania* and the *Dutchy of Cassuben*, which formerly was a part of it, and lay principally about the *Persante*. The most remarkable places in it are

1. *Colberg* formerly called *Choluberch*, *Cohuberc*, *Cohubrieck*, *Colebrege*, *Colobrega*, *Cholberg*, *Colleberghe* and *Cholberg*, an immediate and well fortified town situated on the *Persante*, which not far from hence falls into the *Baltick*, and forms the convenient but chargeable harbour of *Munde*. This town was anciently the capital of the dutchy of *Cassuben*, and is still the metropolis of the principality of *Cammin*. It is pretty large, and by means of its good woollen and linen manufactures, its trade with *Poland*, and its numerous shipping, is in a flourishing condition. In it is a collegiate-church, founded in the year 1278, consisting of a provost, a dean, a chanter and rector, with a religious foundation for young ladies and gentlewomen, in the building which was formerly the ducal palace; as also three churches and a *Lyceum* or *Latin* school. The Elector *William the Great* established a revenue here for the governor and commandant. In the neighbourhood are caught great quantities of salmon and young lampreys, and in a meadow environed by the *Persante* are some profitable salt-springs, which were formerly of great note, but their further improvement is prevented by the scarcity of fuel here, which the inhabitants are obliged to convey hither by means of the *Persante*, at a very great expence; some salt however is made here. *Bogislaw* Duke of *Poland* founded a bishopric in this town in the tenth century, but it was of short duration. Duke *Barnim I.* in 1248 made a grant of the country of *Colberg*, with all its appurtenances to the bishopric of *Cammin*. In 1758 the town was bombarded and stormed by the *Russians*, but without effect.

2. *Coszlin*, formerly called *Cossalitz* and *Cossalin*, an immediate town situated on the *Nisebeck*, which runs into the *James* or *Jamund*-lake, not far from the *Chollenberge*, where, in the times of popery, was an image of the Virgin *Mary*, which drew thither great numbers of pilgrims. In 1504 this town was intirely destroyed by fire, and in 1718 the greatest part of it was likewise consumed by the same dreadful calamity; but since the latter, it

has

has been rebuilt to advantage, particularly the large square market-place, which has a very good effect, the houses on each side being all two stories and of an equal height. In the center likewise stands a stone statue of King *Frederick William*, erected in 1724, in grateful acknowledgment as the inscription says, of the royal munificence displayed in the rebuilding of the town. At *Cozlin* likewise is a tribunal for *Hinder-Pomerania*, instituted in 1726, together with a consistory, a provostship and some manufactures. The bishop of *Cammin* formerly resided at the conventual house in this town. It gives also name to a circle.

3. *Corlin*, a small but immediate town situated on the *Perfante*, and containing a seat with a provostship and good woollen manufactures. In the year 1240 this town came to the bishopric of *Cammin*.

4. The bailiwick of *Colberg*, which has its seat in the town above-mentioned of the like name.

5. The bailiwick of *Coszlin*, having its seat in the above-mentioned town.

6. The bailiwick of *Corlin*, situated in the town of that name.

7. The bailiwick of *Casimirsburg*, formerly called the bailiwick of *Bast*, but taking its present name from Duke *Casimir* the ninth Bishop of *Cammin*, who built the delightful seat here, which stands between two lakes.

8. The bailiwick of *Bublitz*, having its seat at *Bublitz*, formerly called *Bubulz*, a small town belonging to this bailiwick, and lying on the *Gozel*, not far from the borders of *Poland*. This house contains a castle, a provostship, and a court, to whose jurisdiction a considerable part of the nobility are subject. In the years 1605 and 1682 *Bublitz* was totally consumed by fire.

9. The district of *Gulzo*, in which is *Gulzo*, a market-town containing a seat. In the year 1503 this place was sold to the bishopric of *Cammin*.

10. The bailiwick of *Naugardten*, consisting of the ancient lordship of *Naugardten*, which *Herrmann* bishop of *Cammin* and Count of *Gleichen* in 1263 conferred as a fief, on *Otto* Count of *Eberstein* his sister's son, on his being obliged together, with his brothers, to quit the territories of their unfortunate father Count *Theirry*, which lay in the duchy of *Brunswick*. Thus he became the founder of the *Pomeranian*-line of the Counts of *Eberstein*, who also obtained *Massö* from Duke *Bogislaw* X. and at the same time from *Erasmus* bishop of *Cammin*, the episcopal share in the castle of *Quarkenburg*, by virtue of which these Counts stile themselves Counts of *Eberstein* and Lords of the country of *Naugardt* and *Massö*. *Lewis Christopher* the last of the *Eberstein* branch dying in 1663, Duke *Ernest Bogislaw* Croy the late bishop of *Cammin*, obtained all the above-mentioned *Eberstein* estates, of which the reversion had before been granted to him, and on his decease in 1684, these estates again escheated to the electoral house. In it is

Naugardten or *Neugarten*, a small town, situated on a lake, between

Golno and *Regenwalde*, and containing a provostship. The circle named from this place is united with that of *Daber*.

II. The bailiwick of *Fridericksburg*, formerly called *Quarkenburg*, lies contiguous with the former, under which also an account is given of it. *Fridericksburg*, anciently called *Quarkenburg*, is a market-town, containing a seat.

The Principality of A N H A L T.

§. 1. *S*Chuchart's map of the principality of *Anhalt*, which was published in 1710, by *Schenk*, stands in need of no small number of amendments. *Weigel* has engraved this map in a smaller size.

§. 2. This principality to the north-east terminates on the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*; to the east on the electorate of *Saxony*; to the south on the margravate of *Meissen*; to the south-west on the county of *Mansfeld*; to the north-west on the dutchy of *Brunswick*, and northward on the principality of *Halberstadt* and the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. It is remarkable, that at *Haderkolz*, near *Heidelberg*, not far from *Guntersberg*, the territories of *Brunswick*, *Anhalt*, and *Stolberg*, meet in such a manner, that the three sovereigns may sit at the same table, and each be in his dominions. This whole principality is fourteen *German* miles in length, and in breadth between three and four, tho' in some places more.

§. 3. On the *Harze*, the air is fresh and healthy, but inclining to cold. The harvest here is likewise later than in other places, but the levels enjoy a milder air, though in some places not so healthy as in the Highlands. The soil is various. In the districts of *Cotben* and *Bernburg* the earth is compact and fat, and therefore particularly fertile in barley and wheat; and the light and sandy country of *Deffau* and *Zerbst* are adapted to rye, though these also are not without some tracts of a firmer texture. Tobacco also is planted in the *Deffau* part. It has every where plenty of culinary and other herbs, as also of fruits, though, on the *Harze*, the latter never arrive to their proper ripeness. Here are likewise hop grounds and vineyards, but the former answer better than the latter. The grassy in this principality varies according to the difference of the soil. In *Cotben* and *Bernburg* fuel is scarce; but *Zerbst* and *Deffau* are plentifully provided with it, particularly the *Harze*, especially in the bailiwicks of *Ballenstadt* and *Harzgerode*, where it has fine woods of oak, beech, poplars, elm, limes, &c. and in general is a fine sporting country. The rivers here yield excellent fish; and in the *Milde*, near *Deffau*, is a salmon fishery, which was formerly very profitable. Its rivers are the *Elbe*, which traverses the centre of the principality of *Anhalt*; the *Milde*, or *Mulde*, which runs into the *Elbe*; the *Saale*; the *Wipper*, which empties itself into the last preceding

ceding river; the *Seike*, which joins the *Bude*; the *Bude*, which runs into the *Saale*; the *Fubne*, which also enters the *Saale*; the *Zitau*, losing itself in the *Fubne*; the *Nubte* in *Zerbſt*, which runs into the *Elbe*; and the *Rofzlau*, in the ſame country, likewise running into the *Elbe*. The *Aſcherleben* or *Gaterſleben*-lake, which was two *German* miles in length, and in ſome places almoſt one broad, has been drained, and converted into corn land and paſtures. The mines on the *Harze* yield lead, copper, ſilver, iron, coals, fulphur, vitriol, alum, ſalt-petre, and other minerals.

§. 4. In the whole principality are nineteen towns, and two boroughs; moſt of the towns and villages in its lower parts were originally founded by the *Wendi*. The ſtates of the country are compoſed of the nobility, which is very numerous here, and likewise of the towns; out of the former are choſen a ſub-director and three provincial counſellors. Theſe, with the four ſenior burghermaſters of the four reſidential towns, form the leſſer committee; whereas the great committee conſiſts of twenty perſons, *viz.* twelve noblemen and eight burghermaſters, that is to ſay, two out of every reſidential town. Beſides theſe there is likewise a commiſſioner of the revenue here, who is aſſiſted with a ſecretary and ſyndick. The convocation of the States to the Diet runs in the name of the four ſeveral Princes of the houſe of *Anhalt*, who likewise direct the proceedings thereof. Their place of meeting is generally the reſidentiary town, where the ſenior of the princely houſe reſides, though, if circumſtances require it, another place may be choſen. Diets alſo are held in this principality, for the inſpection of the provincial accounts.

Chriſtianity was introduced into this country in the ninth century. The reformation firſt began to take place here in 1521, in the dioceſe of *Gernrode*, and with a ſwift progreſs ſpread itſelf over the whole country. The poſſeſſions belonging to the monaſteries were employed in augmenting the revenues of the alms-houſes and churches here; as alſo in the founding of ſchools, and in the eſta bliſhing ſtipends and exhibitions. Till the year 1596 the whole country profeſſed *Lutheraniſm*, but at that time the *Calviniſt* doctrine was introduced, and the ſeveral churches, as well in the towns as villages, of which the ſovereign had the patronage, were filled with *Calviniſt* miniſters. The pariſhioners, however, were left to their own opinion; and to the noblemen and their vaſſals was ſecured the free exerciſe of *Lutheraniſm*. By virtue of a compact made in 1679, the *Lutherans* are permitted to erect new churches. The *Zerbſt* line, with the greateſt part of its ſubjects, profeſs *Lutheraniſm*, but the three other lines here are of the *Calviniſt* church, which is alſo the eſta bliſhed religion in their reſpective territories.

§. 5. For the inſtruction of youth in literature, the towns are endowed with *Latin* ſchools; and excluſive of theſe, there is an univerſity at *Zerbſt*, which belongs in common to all the Princes of *Anhalt*.

§. 6. In some towns in this principality are manufactures of cloth, stockings and hats, and at *Cotben* and *Zerbſt* are even gold and silver fabrics.

§. 7. The county, as it was formerly called, or the principality of *Anbalt*, derives its name from the caſtle of *Anbalt*, the ruins of which are to be ſeen not far from *Harzgerode*. The family of the Princes of *Anbalt* are deſcended from the *Aſcanians*. We ſhall begin with *Otho* of *Aſcania* who married *Eilika* daughter to *Magnus* Duke of *Saxony*. His ſon *Albert the Bear* in 1135 obtained the margravate of *Soltwedel*, and as he was the firſt Marggrave of *Brandenburg*, ſo he likewiſe became Duke of *Saxony*. *Albert* left two ſons behind him, namely, *Otho* Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*, and *Bernhard* who was Duke of *Saxony*. *Henry* eldeſt ſon to the latter, preferred the county of *Anbalt* to the dutchy of *Saxony*, which he ceded to his younger brother *Albert*, aſſuming however the title of Prince of *Anbalt*, which notwithstanding he did not conſtantly make uſe of any more than his deſcendants, who placed it after the title of Count, till about the middle of the fourteenth century, when they began to place the title of Prince, before the latter. *Henry II.* eldeſt ſon to *Otho*, founded the *Aſcherſleben*-line, which ſoon became extinct in his ſecond ſon *Otho*, whoſe widow *Elizabetb* alienated the county of *Aſcherſleben*. *Bernhard* the ſecond ſon was the founder of the elder *Bernburg* line which failed in 1468 in the perſon of *Beernbard VI.* The third ſon named *Siegfried* founded the *Zerbſt* line, which in his grandſons, *Albert the Younger* and *Waldemar*, became divided into thoſe of *Zerbſt* and *Deſſau*, and by *Albert IV.* and *Sigismund* grandſons to the former, into the lines of *Cotben* and *Zerbſt*. By four great grandſons alſo of the latter, namely *Wolfgang*, *John IV.* *George III.* and *Joachim* it was divided into the *Cotben*, *Zerbſt*, *Harzgerode* and *Deſſau*-lines. *Joachim Erneſt II.* ſon to *John IV.* again reunited the whole principality of *Anbalt*, and is the founder of all the preſent Princes of *Anbalt*. He died in 1586, leaving ſeven ſons behind him. Of theſe the third and fifth died without heirs, and *Auguſtus IV.* lived in retirement at *Plotzkau*, without requiring any part of his lands. But the four other brothers divided their fathers territories into four parts, Prince *John George I.* obtaining *Deſſau*, Prince *Chriſtian I.* *Bernburg*, Prince *Rodolphus Zerbſt*, and Prince *Lewis Cotben*. The ſon of the laſt of theſe Princes dying in 1665 without heirs, his ſhare of the country was by the other three lines, conferred upon *Leberecht* and *Immanuel*, ſons to the above-mentioned Prince of *Plotzkau*, who on their ſide ceded *Plotzkau* to *Bernburg*. The right of primogenitureſhip takes places in all theſe four lines.

§. 8. The preſent uſual title of all theſe ſeveral Princes, is Princes of *Anbalt*, Dukes of *Saxony*, *Engern* and *Weſtphalia*, Counts of *Aſcania*, Lords of *Bernburg* and *Zerbſt*. The *Deſſau* line has likewiſe inſerted in its title the lordſhip of *Gropzigk*, and the *Zerbſt* line thoſe of *Jever* and *Knip-
kauſen*.

hausen. The arms for *Anhalt* consist of nine fields: in the dexter chief point is pearl, a bear with a collar of diamonds and topazes, and a crown topaz, placed passant, on four turrets ruby, on a wall with a gate, signifying the ancient barings. In the second are five pales diamond, for the lordship of *Barenstadt*. In the third chequée pearl and diamond. In the fourth chequée topaz and ruby denoting the county of *Waldersee*. The fifth pearl an eagle counter changed, the claws and bill topaz, and winged with a semicircle of the same, in a field pearl; as likewise five pales and a wreath of rue, in a field topaz, and in this field the *Saxon* and *Brandenburg* arms are mutually quartered, to express their common origin. In the sixth sapphire are two bendlets from the left to the right, for the county of *Warmisdorf*. In the seventh an eagle pearl in a field sapphire, for the county of *Mulingen*. The eighth is pure ruby, and termed the bloody banner, or bloody shield, with the regalia coat. In the ninth is a bear diamond with a collar of pearls, standing on a wall ruby, with a gate diamond and three battlements ruby to denote the lordship of *Bernberg*. Since the year 1689, at which time the dutchy of *Saxe-Lauenberg* became vacant, the house of *Anhalt* having a claim to it have quartered three other shields with their arms, namely 1. The arms of *Saxony* consisting of five pales, with a wreath of rue to denote the dutchy of *Saxony*.

2. An eagle displayed and crowned topaz, in a field sapphire, for the palatinate of *Saxony*. 3. Three beetles horns or a semicircle ruby, in a field pearl for the ancient county of *Brée*. The *Zerbst* line also bears three particular shields, namely a lion topaz, for the lordship of *Jever*, a lion diamond, in a field topaz, for the lordship of *Kniphausen*, and a hounds-head, with a collar topaz, placed betwixt two wings pearl in a field sapphire, for the bailiwick of *Walter-Nienburg*.

§. 9. All the four reigning lines enjoy collectively, for the principality of *Anhalt*, both in the college of Princes at the Diet of the Empire, and likewise in the Diets of *Upper-Saxony* only one vote, but the ancient abbey of *Gernrode* entitles them to another in both these assemblies. Their contingent to a *Roman* month, is for *Anhalt* nine horse and twenty foot, or one hundred and eighty-eight florins, and to the chamber of *Wetzlar* two hundred and forty-three rixdollars, forty-seven kruitzers.

§. 10. The senior of the princely house delivers its vote at the Diets, receiving his investiture from the Emperor, summons the Diets, and superintends all the other affairs of general concern there, though jointly with agents from the other lines, who are generally two, viz. a nobleman and a civilian.

§. 11. Each of the reigning lines, has its regency, exchequer and consistory.

§. 12. The annual produce of the whole principality of *Anhalt* to the four reigning lines, is estimated at betwixt 5 and 600,000 rixdollars.

§. 13. We

§. 13. We now come to a particular description of the several parts appertaining to each line.

The Principality of D E S S A U

TO which belongs

I. The bailiwick of *Dessau*, containing

Dessau, the residence of the Prince, situated in a delightful plain on the river *Mulde*, which at a small distance from this town runs into the *Elbe*. *Dessau* consists of the town of *Dessau*, particularly so called, of the *Neustadt* on the north side, the suburb called the *Sand*, another before the *Muldegate*, and the *Wasserstadt* or *water-town* on the other side of the *Mulde*. Besides the Prince's palace here, which is a stately building, it has also two *Calvinist* churches and one *Lutheran* church, with a grammar school, two alms-houses and an orphan-house. At *Dessau* likewise are some good manufactures of cloth, stockings and hats. In the year 1467, this town was entirely destroyed by fire.

Oranienbaum, a regular and pretty little town, pleasantly situated on the spot where anciently stood the village of *Nischwitz*. *Henrietta Catharine* Princess of *Orange* and consort to *John George II.* in 1686 built a superb stone villa at this place, and named it *Oranienbaum*, which with the other buildings belonging to it, is surrounded with a moat. Its garden is extremely beautiful. She afterwards raised the village to a town, and permitted new houses to be built there, but on a regular plan with the former. The foundation of the churches here was laid in the year 1707.

Ragun, a mean and open town, but standing in a pleasant situation as being built on an island in the *Mulde*. In 1642 the greatest part of this place was destroyed by fire.

Jesnitz, commonly called *New-Jesnitz*, to distinguish it from *Old-Jesnitz*, a village lying not far from it; is an open town seated on the *Mulde*, and containing two suburbs. This town has a particular court of its own, besides its magistracy. In the year 1567 a great part of it was destroyed by fire.

Mosigkau and *Capelle*, two villages.

II. The bailiwick of *Worlitz*, to which belongs

Worlitz, a country town having a hunting seat, a farm, a bailiwick-office belonging to the Prince, and a provostship. In the year 1725, this place was destroyed by fire.

The villages of *Kackau*, *Riesick* and *Griesen*, together with

The farm of *Schenitz*.

III. The Bailiwick of *Radegast*, in which lie the villages of *Radegast*.
Zehmitz and *Zebitz*. IV. The

IV. The bailiwick of *Gropzigk*, purchased by Prince *Leopold I.* of the family of *Werder*. In it

Gropzigk, a small town having a castle situated on the *Fubn*. To this town belongs the village of *Werdershausen* containing a seat, together with those of *Pietken* and *Wiskau*; as also *Neubausul*, a village on the *Fubn*, rebuilt by Prince *Leopold*, who, in memory of the five Princes then living, ordered the church there to be called the church of the five brothers; and *Kaita* farm.

V. The bailiwick of *Sanderleben*. In the town of that name, lying on the *Wipper*, is a princely palace which of late, has been the residence of the Dowager Princesses. This town has frequently suffered by fire.

VI. The bailiwick of *Freckleben*. In the village of *Freckleben*, is a very ancient and large palace belonging to the Princes, fortified with towers and walls of a remarkable thickness. Besides the village of *Drondorf*, this bailiwick includes likewise that of *Meringer*, in which formerly stood a *Cistercian* nunnery.

VII. The bailiwick of *Great-Alfleben*, containing the town of that name, in which is a princely palace, built in 1666, together with the villages of *Little-Alfleben* and *Alkendorf*.

Obs. To the house of *Anbalt Deffau*, likewise belongs in the above bailiwick the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and in the Kingdom of *Prussia* a considerable tract of land.

2. The principality of *Bernburg*.

To which belongs

I. The town and bailiwick of *Bernburg*, containing

Bernburg, in *Latin* *Bernburgum*, *Arctopolis* and *Ursopolis*, the capital and residence of the Prince, seated on the river *Sala*, over which it has a handsome bridge of free stone, built in 1707 and 1708. This is a place of great antiquity and consists properly of three distinct towns. The *Old* and *New town* had formerly their separate rights and magistracy, but in the year 1560 Prince *Wolfgang* united them into one. On the land side it is environed with walls and moats, and besides its magistracy has a governor appointed by the Prince, who presides in the supreme court of justice. In the old town stands one church, with the school, the town house, and the Prince's secretary-office, and in the town is likewise a church, together with the *Gernrod-court*. That part of *Bernburg* called *Vordenburg*, stands on a hill on the other side of the *Sala*, and is reckoned the third part of it, though it is under a distinct magistracy, constitution and privileges. The church in this part serves both for the castle and court. The castle is one of the most ancient, and at the same time the most celebrated fortresses in the principality of *Anbalt*. It stands on a high rock, being environed with deep and lined moats, and below it on the north side runs the *Sala*, on which stands the noble stone sluice, erected in 1696, by
Prince

Prince *Viſtor Amadeus*. The *Auguſtine* convent here was at the Reformation converted into a hoſpital and poor houſe. To the north of the *New town*, lies the ſuburb of *Waldau*, in which is one church.

Zeitz, a ſeat or caſtle, belonging to the Prince, and formerly poſſeſſed by noblemen, but being purchaſed in 1685 by Prince *Viſtor Amadeus*, he made conſiderable improvement in it. At preſent it belongs to the line of *Hoym-Schaumburg*.

II. The bailiwick of *Hecklingen*, ſo called from the village of *Hecklingen*, where formerly ſtood a *Benedictine* nunnery, which being ſequeſtrated at the Reformation, was in 1571, together with its appurtenances, conferred as a fief on the family of *Trotte*.

III. The bailiwick of *Plotzkau* lies on the *Sala*. In this bailiwick ſtands the caſtle of *Plotzkau*, which is built on a rock. Here are likewise ſome parochial villages, with two manſion-houſes belonging to noblemen.

IV. The bailiwick of *Ballenſtadt*.

To which belongs

Ballenſtadt, a ſeat appertaining to the Prince. This ſeat ſtands on a high rock, and in 1704 was very much improved by Prince *Viſtor Amadeus*. It is ſaid to have been at firſt callèd *Balkenſtadt*, being originally only a blockhouſe built of large balks or beams. About the year 940 a college was founded here, which in 1110 was converted into a *Benedictine* convent, and at length erected into a caſtle. In a vale not far from it lies

The little town of *Ballenſtadt*, through which runs the *Getel*. This place was walled and erected into a town in the time of Prince *Wolfgang*, but is now the ſeat of the bailiwick. In 1397 it was ſacked and deſtroyed, and in 1498 burnt down.

V. The bailiwick of *Harzgerode*. The foreſts about *Harzgerode*, and in this country, which formerly in conſideration of the ſum of 6000 rix-dollars *per annum*, were annexed to the houſe of *Bernburg*, at preſent one year with another bring in 70,000 rixdollars. In this bailiwick is

Harzgerode or *Harzgerode* a town, which for a long time, bore its firſt name, importing a *hunting foreſt*. But in more modern times the latter appellation began to come in uſe; which is derived from the ſituation of the place, as it lies at the entrance of the foreſt of *Harz*. Both the walls and houſes here, are built of a motly kind of marble, in which this country abounds. On its eaſt ſide Prince *William* in the year 1608, erected a new town, which in 1705 was called *Auguſtenſtadt*, and oppoſite to this is a ſuburb named *Die Freiheit*, with a hoſpital at the end of it. On the north ſide is the new mine-town called *Wilhelmſtadt*. The caſtle here, was completed in 1552. In the town is a mine and ſuperviſor's-office. Both *Harzgerode* and its bailiwick have been frequently mortgaged to other neighbouring Princes. In 1635 and 1666 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

Wilhelmshof, a houſe and farm belonging to the Prince, lies in the foreſt,

not from *Harzgerode*. It is an elegant structure and most delightfully situated. The building was completed in 1582, and the house itself consists of two stories.

Obs. Farther in the forest on a high and steep mountain are to be seen some ruins of the ancient castle of *Anbalt*, which is now overgrown with bushes: Its rudera belong neither to the *Harzgerode* nor any other particular territory, but at the partition of the country, were, together with the title, left in common, and even to this day are mentioned in the imperial grant among the fiefs of the Princes.

Monchenhofen, seated on a high mountain.

VI. The bailiwick of *Guntersberg*, which is a small town, but one of the most ancient in all *Anbalt*, and formerly environed with a wall and moated. Its castle is the residence of the steward of the bailiwick. The estate here has been raised to a principality by the title of *Albertinenberg*. In 1540 and 1707, the town suffered greatly by fire.

VII. The bailiwick of *Hoym*, being the inheritance of a collateral line of the *Bernburg* branch, which is descended from Prince *Lebrecht*. The Prince's residence is in the lordship of *Schaumburg*, which is situated in the circle of the *Upper-Rhine*, and he is likewise proprietor of the castle of *Zeitz*, mentioned under the bailiwick of *Bernburg*. In this bailiwick is

Hoym, a small town containing a castle, and lying on the *Solke*. It was erected into a town in 1543, and is a fief of the cathedral of *Quedlinburg*.

ReinStadt, a village situated on the *Solke*.

Froße, a house belonging to the Prince. This house stands on the spot which was formerly covered by the *Aschersleben*-lake, and was originally a nunnery, dependent on the convent abbey of *Gernrode*.

VIII. The bailiwick of *Gernrode*, which has been founded for an abbey for ladies. This bailiwick intitles the house of *Anbalt* to a particular vote in the Diets of the Empire and Circle, as shall be more particularly shewn in the sequel.

The abbey itself is converted into a mansion-house.

The town of *Gernrode* here, was at first only a village, but on the additions made to the wealth of the abbey, and the number of the inhabitants, obtained divers immunities and privileges. Divine worship is performed in the abbey church at this place, that belonging to the town being for the most part used only at funerals.

The Principality of C O T H E N,

TO which belongs

1. The bailiwick of *Cothen*, in *Latin*, *Cotbena*, the residence of the Prince. This place lies on the little river *Zitau*, and consists of the *Old* and *New town*, the latter of which, in 1620, was incorporated with the former. The new market and the new suburb here, are situated before the *Bar* or *Sclavonian* gate. Under Prince *Leopold* was erected the *Wallstraße*, which is both broad and handsome, and planted on each side with trees, reaching from the *Magdeburg* to *Hall-gate*. The ancient palace here, lies in the *Old town* and a *New* one for the residence of the Prince has been erected in the *Wallstraße*. Exclusive of the town-church which is *Calvinist*, here is likewise one for *Lutherans*, together with a *Calvinist* and *Lutheran* free-school, a *Calvinist* and *Lutheran* orphan-house, and a hospital, within the *Hall-gate*. The town itself is in a thriving condition, which is not a little owing to the gold and silver manufactures that have been set up in the *Wallstraße*. The right of judicature here, is entirely in the Prince's hand, who appoints a judge with four assessors, and a recorder. The town is of so small antiquity, as not to have been known in the time of *Henry I.* In 1445 it was put under the ban of the Empire. In 1569 the clergy of *Anbalt* held a synod here. And in 1617 Prince *Lewis* founded a poetical society at this place, styled the *frugiferous*.

2. The fifty two villages and bailiwicks of *Cothen*, are divided into the following parishes: *viz.*:

Klepzig, a village containing a church, in which the two *Calvinists* town-ministers of *Cothen* officiate. In this village too is an estate belonging to the Prince's exchequer.

The *Calvinist* parish of *Piszdorf*, comprehending four villages, in which are three churches, two estates belonging to the Prince, and two noblemen's manors.

The *Calvinist* parish of *Oster-Nienburg*, in which is the parochial-village of *Oster-Nienburg*, with a manor, two farms belonging to the Prince, and one to the village.

The *Calvinist* parish of *Marzin*, to which belongs the parochial-village of that name, containing three manors, and one other manor.

The *Lutheran* parish of *Great-Badegaß*, containing four villages, in which are three churches and four manors. The manor in the village of *Great-Badegaß*, though subject to *Cothen*, yet belongs to the house of *Dessau*.

The *Calvinist* parish of *Proßigk*, consisting of five villages.

The *Calvinist* parish of *Gnetsch*, consisting of three villages. At this last is a bailiwick and mansion-house belonging to the Prince.

The *Calvinist* parish of *Great-Weißand*, consisting of four villages.

The

The *Lutheran* pariſh of *Schortewitz*, to which belong four villages and two churches.

The *Lutheran* pariſh of *Gorzig*, conſiſting of three villages.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Reinsdorf*, containing two villages.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Hobnsdorf*, to which belong four villages and two churches.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Edderitz*, containing two villages and the like number of churches.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Great-Paſchleben*, to which belong four villages and two churches. At *Geutz* not far from *Cotben* the Prince has a feat and farm.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Biendorf*.

II. The bailiwick of *Nienburg* : in it

Nienburg or *Monch-Nienburg*, a ſmall town ſeated on the *Saale*, containing a palace belonging to the Prince, erected out of a convent of Monks, and having a particular church of its own. In this village too formerly ſtood a caſtle mentioned ſo early as in a record of the year 975. In 1577 a ſynod was held here, conſiſting of the *Anhalt* clergy, relative to a concordate.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Wedlitz*.

The *Lutheran* pariſh of *Wiſpitz*.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Lattorf*.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Little-Paſcheleben*, containing three villages, with two churches.

The *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Preuſzlitz*, comprehending two villages, together with two others which are incorporated with the parochial village of *Gramſdorf* in *Magdeburg*.

III. The bailiwick of *Wulffen*, conſiſting of the *Calviniſt* pariſh of *Wulffen*, to which belong the three villages of *Wulffen*, *Dreſa* and *Diepzig*.

IV. The bailiwick and county of *Warmſdorf*, containing

Warmſdorf, a feat belonging to the Prince, and in the chapel of which Prince *George* frequently preached in perſon.

Arnsdorf, the reſidence of a ſuperintendent.

Gutſen, a ſmall town on the *Wipper*, raiſed to that dignity in 1373.

Kolbick, a farm on the *Wipper*, belonging to the Prince, but originally a convent.

The *Calviniſt* pariſhes of *Neuendorf*, *Gierſchleben* and *Ilberſtadt*.

The Principality of Z E R B S T.

TO which belongs

I. *Zerbſt* in *Latin Serveſta*, the reſidence of the Prince, and the largeſt and handſomeſt town in the whole principality of *Anhalt*. The reſidence-

house here is remarkably grand. In the town are two *Lutheran* churches, one of which is *Calvinist*, together with an university common to all the Princes of *Anbalt*, and founded in 1582 out of a common school, as the latter had risen out of a convent of bare-footed Monks. It has a rector with three *Calvinist*, and one *Lutheran* professor, besides which here is also a *Lutheran* and a *Calvinist* school. The beer brewed here, with its manufactures of gold and silver are very profitable articles, though the first have formerly been more esteemed than at present. The judicial seat here in 1572 was united with the council, and the criminal court at the same time suppressed. The town itself is very ancient. In 1506 near one third of it was destroyed by fire. To it belongs the village of *Krako*, in the bailiwick of *Reszlan*.

Ankun, a small town lying to the west of *Zerbst*, so near it, that, in the imperial patents it is termed a suburb, though, like other towns, it has a corporation of its own. In the year 1707, a great part of this place was destroyed by fire.

Friderikenberg, a seat belonging to the Prince, with a church and a garden.

Packendorf-Badetz, *Bergfrieden*, and *Serno* a farm belonging to the Princes.

The other seventeen villages here, have either parochial or filial churches.

II. The bailiwick of *Walter-Nienburg*, devolved to the house of *Anbalt-Zerbst* in 1659, on the extinction of the Counts of *Barby*; the house of *Anbalt* having in 1422 and 1434, obtained the reversion from the electoral house of *Saxony*. It is a fief of the Elector's, and contains five villages, among which is the parochial village of *Walter-Nienburg*, with the toll-house of *Tockheim on the Elbe*.

III. The bailiwick of *Dornburg* so called from *Dornburg*, a village belonging to the Prince, and seated on the *Elbe*, with a beautiful garden to it, and an adjoining village. In this country formerly stood an Imperial castle named *Dornburg*, *Thorenburgh*, *Torneburg*, *Dorenburg*, &c. mention of which occurs so early as the ninth century, and the ruins of it may be seen at low water in the *Elbe*, not far from the wood of *Great-Hagen*. Till the eleventh century this castle was for sometime the residence of the German and Roman Kings. In the twelfth century it appears to have given title to Counts. That which stood on the site of the present castle, since the fifteenth century, has passed through several noble families, and was held as a fief by the house of *Anbalt*. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, it was purchased by the family of *Munchhausen*, but *John Munchhausen* dying in 1664, without male heirs, the Lord paramount took possession of it; the relations of the deceased not having renewed the investiture, and thus abandoning the succession. But these on the other hand alledging that there was no necessity of previously renewing the investiture, the process is still depending before the

Aulic

Aulic council. The house of *Anbalt-Zerbſt* however has continued in poſſeſſion of it. Prince *Charles William* erected a new ſeat here, which, in 1687, he conferred on his brother *John Lewis*, for his reſidence. In the preſent century this ſeat received further decorations and improvements, by becoming the manſion of the Princeſs Dowager *Joanna Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs by birth of *Holſtein-Gottorf*; but in 1750 took fire by accident, and was entirely burnt, with a great variety of rich furniture and valuable ornaments: it has been replaced however by a ſtructure built with all the regularity and elegance of modern architecture.

4. The bailiwick of *Lindau*, containing the ancient county of *Lindau*, the Counts of which were of the ſame lineage with the Counts of *Arnſtein* in the country of *Mansfeld*, and likewise with thoſe of *Mulingen* and *Barby*. They added alſo to their poſſeſſions the county of *Ruppin* in the *Mark*, (ſee Vol. V. p. 677.) In 1372 Count *Ulrich* mortgaged the county of *Lindau* to Prince *John* of *Anbalt*; and in 1457 Count *Albert* ceded it to the houſe of *Anbalt*, with power of redemption. On the extinction of the Counts of *Lindau* and the Lords of *Ruppin*, in the year 1524, and on the devolution of the county of *Ruppin* to *Joachim I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, as Lord paramount, the ſaid *Joachim* was for redeeming the county of *Lindau*. At length, namely in 1577 it was agreed that the houſe of *Anbalt* ſhould hold the county as a male fief of the houſe of *Brandenburg*, who itſelf holds it as a fief from the abbefs of *Quedlinburg*. To the bailiwick of *Lindau* belongs

Lindau, an old caſtle, with a ſmall town annexed to it. In the years 1689 and 1701 this place ſuffered very much by fire.

Fourteen villages, two of them belonging to noblemen.

5. The bailiwick of *Roſzlau*, which is a fief of the abbey of *Quedlinburg*, and contains under it

Roſzlau, a ſmall town, near which the river of that name enters the *Elbe*. In this town is an old caſtle.

Nineteen villages, four of which belong to noblemen; *Krako*, belonging to the town of *Zerbſt*; and *Torne*, a princely farm.

6. The bailiwick of *Cofwick*, in which is

Cofwick, a ſmall town, ſtanding in a high and pleaſant country on the *Elbe*. The ſeat here is the uſual reſidence of the Princeſs Dowager of *Anbalt-Zerbſt*. At this place likewise formerly was a cathedral. Though the town has a magiſtracy of its own, yet both the civil and criminal juriſdictions are exerciſed by a judge of the Princeſs's nomination.

2. *Buro*, a commandery of the *Teutonic* order, belonging to the *Saxon* baily, and conferred on the order by the houſe of *Anbalt* in the year 1259. In 1697 the commandery, after long conteſts, ſubmitted to the princely houſe. The village of *Buro* lies on the *Elbe*; beſides which, ſome other villages alſo belong to the commandery.

Fourteen

Fourteen other villages, two of which belong to noblemen, with *Kobelsdorf* farm, which is the property of the Prince.

7. The bailiwick of *Mulingen*, conſiſting of the parochial-villages of *Great* and *Little-Mulingen*, and being a ſief of *Saxony*. This bailiwick was anciently a county belonging to the Counts of *Barby*, as an arriere ſief of the Princes of *Anbalt*, and on the failure of the ſaid Counts, reverted to thoſe of *Anbalt*; upon which it was at firſt annexed to their patrimonial eſtates, but afterwards appropriated to *Zerbſt*.

Obſ. The *Zerbſt* line is alſo proprietor of the lordſhip of *Jever*; an account of which will be given under the Circle of *Weſtphalia*.

The ABBEY of *QUEDLINBURG*.

Quedlinburg, an imperial free temporal abbey; was founded betwixt the years 932 and 936 by King *Henry I.* and enriched with further endowments by his conſort *Matilda*; but in 937 and in the following years it received other donations from the Emperor *Otho I.* In 1539 it embraced *Lutheraniſm*, and by ſeveral formal acts and oaths, is bound to the maintenance of that religion. It conſiſts at preſent of four dignitaries, *viz.* of the Lady Abbeſs and three others, who are diſtinguiſhed by the titles of provoſt, dean, and canon. The abbeſs is an immediate Princeſs of the empire, and at the Diet enjoys both ſeat and voice on the bench of the prelates of the *Rhine*, as ſhe likewiſe does in the Diets of *Upper-Saxony*. Her aſſeſſment to a *Roman* month is fifty-two florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* eighty-one rixdollars eighteen kruitzers. The arms of the abbey are two carving knives, *or*, placed in a ſaltire croſs, with handles of the ſame, in a field *gules*. Anciently the houſe of *Aſcania*, or *Anbalt* held the patronage or government of *Quedlinburg* as a ſief from the abbey. On the failure of the Electors of *Saxony* of this houſe, in the year 1420, the town of its own nomination committed itſelf to the patronage of the Biſhop of *Halberſtadt*; but the Elector *Erneſt*, and Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, brothers to the Abbeſs *Hedwiga*, in 1477 by force reduced it again under the dominion of their ſiſter, who, in return, conferred the patronage and upper-juriſdiction on her brothers, as a male ſief. The government of the abbey continued hereditary in the houſe of *Saxony*, by which it was at length transferred to the houſe of *Brandenburg*, for the ſum of 300,000 rixdollars; and thus the hereditary or lower juriſdiction was all that remained to the Abbeſs. By virtue of the agreement concluded in 1574, betwixt the Elector *Auguſtus* and the Abbeſs *Elizabeth*, no Abbeſs nor any other dignitary is to be choſen without the knowledge of the patron, or againſt his conſent. His *Pruſſian* Maſteſty's capitanry, as Elector of *Brandenburg*, conſiſts of a commander, a ſecretary, and recorder, who ſuperintend the rights and privileges both of the patron and the abbey. The king has alſo

a court

a court of justice here, and a tax-office. The Abbess has likewise an office and consistory of her own.

The best representation of the territory belonging to the abbey is in *Hermann's* map of the principality of *Halberstadt*, which was published in 1750. To it belongs

Quedlinburg, a town, situated on the *Bode*, which runs betwixt the old and new town. At this place is a court of justice belonging to the abbey, with a particular magistracy, which is divided into two councils. The abbess, with the chapter, lives on a hill at the cathedral of *St. Servatius*, where King *Henry I.* lies interred. The superintendent of the abbey of *Quedlinburg* is the chief minister of *St. Benedict's* church. In this town are also the churches of *St. Nicholas*, *St. Blasius*, and *St. Gyles*, (the last of which is said to be the oldest in the town) the hospital church of the *Holy Ghost*, the church of *St. John*, and the hospital in the *Westendorf*. Without the town is the hospital of *St. Ann*, and a college, the latter of which was formerly a *Franciscan* convent. Near the town stands the church of *St. Wipert*, with a farm near it, which was formerly a convent, and a nunnery for ladies, on mount *Sion*, but which was suppressed in 1541. King *Henry I.* began to build, and at the same time to fortify this town in the year 920, on his being elected King of the *Germans*. In 937 the Emperor *Otto I.* conferred the town and imperial palace on the abbey. In 1326 the old town, of its own authority, put itself under the protection of the bishop of *Halberstadt*, and, contrary to the will of the abbess, acceded to the hanse confederacy. It was also for separating itself from the abbey; and the district having been first mortgaged to it by the Count of *Rheinfein*, and in 1396 by the abbey itself, it was thus enabled to hold the balance in suspense against the latter, and its several appurtenances, or rather was too mighty for them: But in 1477, being mastered by the Elector *Ernest* and Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, it was reduced to the subjection of the abbess, and its constitution changed. In 1583, a conference was held here betwixt the divines of *Saxony* and the Palatinate of *Brandenburg*. Most of the villages belonging to the abbey have been utterly destroyed in its late war. Exclusive however of several farms and mansion-houses it still possesses

Ditfurt, a country town, situated on the *Bode*, and containing a parish church. *Ramberg*, a large wood here, belongs to the town, and is at present separated from the other lands of the abbey by a part of the principality of *Halberstadt*.

The ABBEY of GERNRODE

Was originally a free temporal convent for ladies, founded in the year 960, by *Gero* Marggrave of *Lusatia*, and richly endowed. The house of *Anhalt* having resumed it on the first of January 1624, it was confirmed in the

the possession thereof by the treaty of *Westphalia*, and by virtue of it is entitled to a seat and voice among the prelates of the *Rhine*, both in the imperial Diet and that of the circle of *Upper-Saxony*. The assessment for this abbey to a *Roman* month is thirty-six florins. Its payment to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is included in that of *Anbalt*, which has been mentioned above. At present it is a bailiwick belonging to the *Bernburg* line, and is described above in the principality of *Anbalt*.

THE ABBEY of *WALKENRIED*.

The imperial free abbey of *Walkenried* lies in the lordship of *Klettenberg*, and was founded in 1127 by *Adelbeida*, consort to *Volkmar* Count of *Klettenberg*, and Countess by birth of *Lare* or *Lobra*. It was of the *Cistercian* order, and possessed of several estates, farms, mansions, pastures, waters, woods, and mills, with some other demesnes in the towns of *Northausen*, *Goslar*, *Gottingen*, and *Osterwick*. The Counts of *Klettenberg* were hereditary patrons of this abbey in which, as also in the lordship of *Klettenberg*, on their failure in 1260, they were succeeded by the Counts of *Hohenstein*. In 1457, by an injunction from the Emperor *Frederick III.* and in 1524 by the Emperor *Charles V.* the Dukes of *Saxony* were in the name of the empire empowered to take the convent of *Walkenried* into their protection. In 1546 the then abbot introduced the *Lutheran* doctrine and service here, which, in 1556, became fully established, and a school was erected in the convent. In 1568 the Counts of *Hohenstein* entered into a compact with the Elector of *Saxony*, that the convent should have two patrons, viz: the Elector of *Saxony*, as chief patron, and subordinate to him, the Count of *Hohenstein*; and that it should annually pay the sum of three hundred guilders, as also maintain every fourth boy in the school on the Elector's account. In 1574 the Elector of *Saxony*, and *Henry Juliers*, bishop of *Halberstadt*, Duke, by birth, of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, entered into a compact for the exchange of the fief of *Hohenstein* against that of *Mansfeld*, in which the Elector transferred to the bishop of *Halberstadt* the chief patronage over the convent of *Walkenried*, and other princely prerogatives belonging to him in *Hohenstein*. In 1581 a convention was agreed upon between this bishop and *Ernest* the last Count of *Hohenstein*, for the settling of several misunderstandings which had risen concerning the convent. In 1583 the said bishop *Henry Juliers*, with consent of the chapter, yielded up the reversion of the lordships of *Lobra* and *Klettenberg*, with the supreme patronage over the abbey of *Walkenried*. *Ernest* the last Count of *Hohenstein* dying in 1593, bishop *Henry Juliers*, as hereditary feoffee to his father Duke *Julius*, and likewise as Duke of *Brunswick*, took absolute possession of these lordships, together with the chief patronage and administration over *Walkenried*, and received the investiture from the chapter. After his death
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the patronage and administration of the convent devolved on his son Duke *Frederick Ulrich*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who dying in 1634, it came to Duke *Christian Lewis*. At the peace of *Westphalia*, the abbey of *Walkenried* was assigned to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, as an hereditary fief, and the patronage of the abbey abolished. After the death of the last named Duke, by virtue of a convention agreed upon at *Hildesheim*, in 1665, between Duke *John Frederick*, and *George William*, it came to the latter; and in 1672 descended by compact to the Prince of *Brunswick Wolfenbittel*, who is still in possession of it as a bailiwick. Duke *Lewis Rodolphus* added it to the house of *Blankenburg*. While the Diets of *Upper-Saxony* subsisted, it entitled the princely house to sit and vote therein, next to the abbey of *Gernrode*; but in the Diets of the empire it has no voice. This abbey, in the matricula of the empire and circle, was formerly assessed at forty-eight florins; but of this assessment it made complaint. To the chamber of *Wetzlar* it pays eighty-one rixdollars and eleven kruitzers. To the bailiwick of *Walkenried* belong, 1. The convent and town of *Walkenried on the Zorge*, in which is an ecclesiastical inspector, with three pastors under him. 2. *Zorge*, containing two large iron manufactories. 3. *Hobengeist*, a village. 4. *Neuenhof* and *Wiedigshof*, included by *Prussia* in the lordship of *Klettenberg*.

The Principality of SCHWARZBURG.

§. 1. THE principality of *Schwarzburg* lies in *Thuringia*, and is to be seen in *Homann's* map of that country. The south part of it is also to be seen in *Homann's* map of *East-Thuringia*. This southern or upper part is separated from the north or lower part by an intermediate space of six *German* miles; the former is surrounded by the principalities of *Coburg*, *Altenburg*, and *Eisenach*, and the territory of *Erfurt*; the latter by the circle of *Thuringia*, the electorate of *Saxony*, the counties of *Stolberg*, *Hohenstein* and *Eichsfelde*, and the territory of the imperial town of *Mühlhausen*.

§. 2. It has several very beautiful and fertile parts. The *Goldene Aue* here, in *Latin*, *Aurea tempe*, and *Aureum arvum*, is a tract of land in the lower principality, situated betwixt *Northausen* and *Sangerhausen*, and watered by the river *Helm*, in which tract lie the towns of *Kelbra* and *Heringsia*. The neighbourhood of *Greussen*, with the *Langewitz* and the *Aue*, in the latter of which lies *Langewiesen*, the *Ilmengrund*, the *Blaue Aue*, containing *Plauen*, and the *Wiesengrund*, in which lie *Teichel*, are remarkably fruitful in all kinds of grain, esculent vegetables and fruits. The neighbourhood of *Klingen*, *Frankenhausen*, *Plauen*, and other places, afford tolerable wine. The forests of *Thuringia*, the *Hartz*, and others, are of

great advantage to the country, the quantity of wood cut down in them amounting annually to a ton of gold; and most of this wood is exported. These forests likewise abound in deer, wild boars, &c. The rivers and ponds here yield a great variety of good fish. In the district of *Gebren*, at *Rebeberge*, near the *Schwarze*, is a gold-wash. *Leutenberg*, *Konitz*, and *Schwarzburg*, afford mines of silver and copper; and *Frankenhausen* has very profitable salt-works. In the neighbourhood of the last place, and likewise at *Kelbra*, is a very beautiful red and white alabaster. The principal rivers in the upper principality are, the *Schwarze*, which issues out of the forest of *Thuringia*, beyond the castle of *Schwarzburg*, and contains particles of gold, and betwixt *Rudolstadt* and *Saalfeld*, falls into the *Saale*; the *Ilm* likewise rises in the forest of *Thuringia*, one German mile and a half above *Ilmenau*, and joins the *Saale* near *Camburg*; the *Gera* has its source also in the forest of *Thuringia*, and above the village of *Gera*, beyond *Armstadt*, divides itself into two branches. Below *Molsdorf* it receives into it the *Apfelftett*, and at *Erfurt* divides itself again into two other branches, the largest of which runs into the *Unstrut*, below *Gebeſee*, and the lesser at *Vebra*; to these rivers is to be added the *Saale*, which likewise touches on the upper part of this principality: in the lower is the *Helme*, the source of which lies beyond *Stuckey*, from whence it enters the *Golden plain* below *Heeringia*, and having received into it the *Zorgange*, below *Artern*, at *Kalbesriedt*, discharges itself into the *Unstrut*; the *Wipper*, which rises at *Eichsfelde*, and passing by *Sondershausen*, below the village of *Hachelbuch*, divides itself into another branch, which, betwixt *Rinkleben* and *Auern*, mingles its waters with the *Unstrut*, which is likewise joined by the main stream betwixt *Gorsleben* and *Sachsenburg*; and lastly the *Helbe*, which comes out of the county of *Hohnstein*, and below *Greußen* divides itself into three branches, all of which, at *Weissenſee*, *Scherrendorf*, and *Griffstett*, fall into the *Unstrut*. The last of these three rivers is dry every year, and that sometimes for twenty-four weeks successively, during which time all the mills in the valley are without work.

§. 3. In the whole principality are twelve boroughs belonging entirely to it, together with the half of two others, ten market towns, fifteen castles, and about 100,000 souls. The princely houses here, and their subjects, are *Lutherans*, and the parishes are divided into inspections.

§. 4. The present Princes of *Schwarzburg*, who, according to *Ronick*, were formerly Counts, are descended, as well as the ancient Counts of *Kefernberg*, from *Gunther* Count of *Kefernberg*, second son to *Sizzo* Count of *Schwarzburg* and *Kefernberg*, who lived from the year 1143 to 1195. *Henry* the younger, *Gunther's* eldest son, was the founder of the present Princes of *Schwarzburg*, as his second son, named *Gunther*, was of the Counts of *Kefernberg*, who became extinct in 1385. The son of the former Count *Gunther* of *Schwarzburg*, Lord of *Blankenberg*, left behind him a son

son named Count *Henry*, who lived from the year 1267 to 1274, and from him all the following Counts of *Schwarzburg* are descended: *John Gunther* I. and *Albert Anthony* I. sons to Count *Gunther*, who died in 1552, founded two lines of the *Schwarzburg* house, which are still existing; that is to say, the former that of *Arnstadt*, which was afterwards called the line of *Sondershausen*; and the latter that of *Rudolstadt*. *Christian Gunther* II. who resided at *Arnstadt*, and *Anthony Gunther* I. who lived at *Sondershausen*, were grandsons to *John Gunther* I. The line of the former failed in his children, *Christian William* and *Anthony Gunther*; the sons of the latter were, in 1697, together with their lawful heirs male and female, raised to the dignity of Princes of the empire, and the county of *Schwarzburg* erected into an immediate principality. Prince *Christian William* was succeeded in the government by his son *Gunther*, as he also was by his brother *Henry*, who in 1754 obtained both seat and voice in the college of Princes, and after his demise in 1758, the succession escheated to Prince *William Gunther*, son to his brother *Augustus*. *Lewis Frederick the Great*, founder of the *Rudolstadt* line, was, in 1710, with the lawful heirs of his body male and female, raised to be Princes of the empire, and his county into an immediate principality: and his grandson Prince *John Frederick*, in 1754, was admitted to a seat and voice in the college of Princes.

§. 5. The Princes of *Schwarzburg* are invested by the Emperor with the office of grand master of the horse to the empire. They are also huntsmen to the empire; but this title is enjoyed by other Princes in *Germany*. The title and rank of the four Counts of the empire has been confirmed to them by several Emperors, in particular instruments, as for instance, by *Maximilian* I. in 1518, by *Maximilian* II. in 1566, by *Rodolph* II. in 1576, by *Matthias* in 1612, and by *Ferdinand* III. in 1638. This title they first used in 1567, at the convention of *Erfurt*; the full title of the Princes of *Schwarzburg* runs thus, viz. *Princes of Schwarzbnrg, of the four Counts of the empire, Counts of Hohenstein, Lords of Arnstadt, Sondershausen, Leutenberg, Lobra, and Klettenberg*. Their present coat of arms is quarterly per pale four transverse beams topaz and saphire, containing for *Schwarzburg* a lion; for *Arnstadt* an eagle diamond, in a field topaz; for *Hohenstein* checquee pearl and ruby; for *Leutenberg* a lion passant topaz: the middle shield is pearl, a stag, ruby or diamond for *Lobra*; beneath it pearl, a pitch-fork, and curry-comb ruby, in token of the office of master of the horse. In the centre of the whole, on a particular shield, is the imperial spread eagle, with the scepter and monde, and in a small shell on its breast is the imperial crown, denoting that, in the fourteenth century, *Gunther* Count of *Schwarzburg* was elected King of *Germany*.

§. 6. In the year 1713, the two principal lines entered into a perpetual compact and union, by which the division of the princely house into two

capital lines, viz. into that of *Sondershausen* and *Rudolstadt*, was confirmed, and likewise for the inseparable junction of their lands and vassals, the introduction of the right of primogenitureship, and the accommodation of other family concerns. Prince *Christian William* of the *Sondershausen* line, by his will in 1716, further confirmed in his line the right of primogenitureship. The common records of these families are kept at *Rudolstadt*.

§. 7. The reigning Princes of both lines were, in 1754, introduced to sit and vote in the college of Princes. In the Diets of the circle of *Upper-Saxony* they formerly sat next to the abbey of *Walkenried*; but the electoral and princely house of *Saxony*, in the conventions made with them in 1719 and 1731, promised them their interest for procuring to them in future Diets, two places suitable to their rank of Princes. To a *Roman* month, their contingent is two hundred florins; to the chamber at *Wetzlar*, *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen* pays sixty-eight rixdollars eighty-nine kruitzers, and *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt* sixty-nine rixdollars, nine kruitzers and a half.

§. 8. A long contest had subsisted between the house of *Schwarzburg*, and the Electors and Dukes of *Saxony*, concerning the sovereignty of the latter over the former; and in 1561 it broke out with remarkable violence; but at length an accommodation was brought about, and confirmed by the Emperor. The first agreement between *Schwarzburg* and *Saxony* was in 1699, and in 1702 some clauses in it were settled with greater clearness and precision, on which *Schwarzburg* paid the sum of 200,000 rixdollars: but both these agreements coming to nought, a new convention was made in 1719, to the following purpose, viz. The house of *Saxony* acknowledges the princely dignity of the house of *Schwarzburg*, and the ancient county of *Schwarzburg*, as a principality, will promote the admission of the princely house into the college of Princes, in the Diet of the empire, and likewise to a seat and voice in the Diet of the circle of *Upper-Saxony*: it will not oppose the house of *Schwarzburg* in its solicitation at the imperial throne for the investiture of the Imperial and *Bobemian* fiefs which belong to it; and in these fiefs, the house of *Schwarzburg* shall, without any molestation, enjoy the entire sovereignty, with all appurtenances: further, the electoral house grants to the house of *Schwarzburg*, in all its lands, lordships, bailiwicks and territories, particularly in the bailiwicks of *Kelbra* and *Heeringen*, the *Fus-territorii*, with all territorial and other rights and *Regalia*, tho' under the conditions annexed; that is to say, the house of *Schwarzburg* shall, and will, on receiving the investiture of the *Saxon* fiefs, perform by a proxy (who is to be a nobleman) the duties which were customary before the year 1699; that it shall every time, on proper notice from the electoral house, send a representative to the general Diets of *Saxony*; but this without prejudice to his immediate dignity, nor shall any thing relatively to the taxes, or in any other respect, be required of it, contrary to this agreement; that in
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lieu of the former disputed contribution, it should annually pay the sum of 7000 dollars, in wood and current money of the country, as a perpetual and moveable *præstandum*, the terms of payment to be the three *Leipzig* fairs; and of these the *Sondershausen* line is to pay two thirds, or 4666 dollars, sixteen *kruitzers*, and that of *Rudolstadt* one third or 2333, eight *kruitzers*; of which sums it is to require no abatement or intermission, unless on the account of some general calamity, a remission be granted to all the *Saxon* territories: that church affairs were to remain upon the footing they were on in 1624, and the same they now are, and the *Jus episcopale*, as it is termed, to continue in the house of *Schwarzburg*, but appeals in all causes both ecclesiastical and civil, to be removed to the Elector of *Saxony's* provincial court of regency; furthermore, that in all civil and juridical cases carried on before the *Schwarzburg* courts, and without any appeal, *à simplici citatione*, or *ab executione* (as in such cases the appeals instead of an *effectum suspensivum* are to have only a *devolutivum*) the appeals made in such places as are fiefs to *Saxony*, shall be moved from the *Schwarzburg* tribunals to those of *Saxony*; but that the *Schwarzburg* colleges of regency only make the reports, and to them likewise are to be returned the rescripts and decrees of the *Saxon* courts; with exception however to the circular bailiwick of *Tennstedt*, unless in cases of appeals, wherein the electoral regency is in no manner to encroach on that of *Schwarzburg*, nor enact any thing with respect to the *Schwarzburg* subjects. In feudal and all real cases, the Princes of *Schwarzburg* are to make their appearance, by proxy, before the electoral regency at *Dresden*; but in all other cases and concerns the electoral courts are not to assume any jurisdiction. The house of *Schwarzburg* shall, on a proper summons and juncture, take the field with its usual force, but under no pretence shall any donative monies, or any thing else, be required of it, *sub nomine surrogati*. The electoral house shall never lay any claim to the mine-works, or the salt-tax of *Frankenhausen*, but in the bailiwicks of *Kelbra* and *Heeringen*, the mine-regality shall continue in common to both houses, &c. The house of *Schwarzburg* has likewise, in 1731, entered into the following agreement with the house of *Saxe-Weimar*, relative to the lordship of *Arnstadt*, as being a fief of the latter: *viz.* *Saxe-Weimar* acknowledges the present princely dignity of the house of *Schwarzburg*, and of its former county; will in no manner obstruct the investiture of the house of *Schwarzburg* in the Imperial and *Bohemian* fiefs, nor make any clause to the sovereignty of them; also in the town and bailiwick of *Arnstadt*, the bailiwick of *Kefernberg*, and the town of *Plauen*, *Saxe-Weimar*, without further opposition, grants to the house of *Schwarzburg*, the sovereignty, with all its *regalia* and prerogatives, though under the annexed conditions, retaining however to itself the following prerogatives, *viz.* The house of *Schwarzburg* shall, and will, every time on its investiture of the fiefs in the territories of *Saxe-Weimar*, cause the

the homage to be performed by proxy, who shall be a nobleman or counsellor of the first rank; likewise on notice send to the Diets of *Saxony*, but this without any detriment to his immediacy and rank; and concerning the contributions, subsidies, and free gifts, the usual military service excepted, nothing shall be required of him contrary to this compact and custom. The house of *Schwarzburg* promises annually, at three terms, to pay that of *Weimar* the sum of 3500 dollars of lawful current money, as a perpetual *præstandum*, never soliciting any intermission or deduction thereof, unless on some general calamity, and on the grant of remission to all the territories of *Saxe-Weimar*. The house of *Schwarzburg* remains in possession of the *Jus episcopale* without opposition; but appeals in ecclesiastical processes are to be removed to the superior tribunal, or the upper consistory at *Weimar*. In either cases appeals likewise lie from the *Schwarzburg* court of regency at *Arnstadt*, to that at *Weimar*. In feudal and real cases the princes of *Schwarzburg* are to acknowledge the *Forum* before the court of fiefs, or the regency at *Weimar*. *Saxe-Weimar* shall never lay any claim to the mines in the lordship of *Arnstadt*.

§. 9. Each reigning Prince has an actual privy council, instituted principally for the conduct of such state affairs as may occur. By the division of the *Schwarzburg* lands between the two ruling lines, each of them is to maintain two courts of regency; that is to say, the Prince of *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen*, one at *Sondershausen*, the other at *Arnstadt*, and the Prince of *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt* one at *Rudolstadt*, and another at *Frankenhausen*. Each too has its counsellors of law and regency, who are absolutely independent of each other, being subordinate to its own Prince alone; but by agreement, appeals, though with some limitations, are carried from the *Schwarzburg* regencies at *Sondershausen* and *Frankenhausen*, to the Elector of *Saxony's* regency at *Dresden*, and those from the regency of *Arnstadt* to that of *Saxe-Weimar*. The consistory here is composed of the secretary of the regency, a president, the court and law counsellors, with the superintendent and an ecclesiastic, as assessors. The exchequer has its own particular counsellors, who, by virtue of their jurisdiction, in cases relative to the revenue, are also court-counsellors, but do not sit in the regency.

§. 10. Each Prince has likewise his colonel, his lieutenant-colonel, his captain, and his lieutenants, for the management of military affairs. When the empire is engaged in a war, the *Schwarzburg* house, together with the Count of *Reussen*, furnishes a regiment of six companies, to the amount of 1000 men, of which four are to be *Schwarzburgers*.

§. 11. The *Schwarzburg* territories, which I now come more particularly to describe, consist of imperial and immediate fiefs of the empire. Others are subject to *Bohemia*, *Mentz*, *Saxony*, *Saxe-Weimar*, *Saxe-Gotha*, *Magdeburg*, *Hesse-Cassel*, the bishoprics of *Fulda* and *Sonnen-Leben*. We shall now specify in their proper places

I. The

I. The territories of *Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen*, containing

1. The lordship or bailiwick of *Arnstadt*, belonging to the upper principality of *Schwarzburg*, and being a fief of *Saxe-Weimar*. In this lordship is

Arnstadt on the Gera, which above this place divides itself, into two branches. At the *Langwitz* gate is a handsome stone-bridge of six arches over it. Of late the buildings in this town, both public and private, have been greatly improved. Here is also an ancient residentiary castle with a church, and near it a palace for the Princess Dowager erected in 1732, three churches and a provincial school of eight classes, a regency, a consistory and exchequer. The rents too of the bailiwicks of *Arnstadt* and *Kefernburg*, with the incorporate bailiwick of *Gleichen* are collected here. *Arnstadt* formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Saxony*. By the Emperor *Otho* it was conferred on the abbey of *Hersfeld*, whose patrons the Counts of *Kefernberg* were possessed of a share in it, and likewise resided here, but by marriage the share passed to the Counts of *Orlamunde* and *Weimar*, and from them in 1306 by sale to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*, who in 1332 purchasing likewise the *Hersfeld* share, became sole Lords of this town, which they have since gradually enlarged. In the year 1581 a great fire happened here, and in 1670 and 1693 two others of less consequence. On the *Gera* are erected some brass and iron works besides several mills, and near the town is a house for the making of salt-petre.

Plauen, a small town situated on the *Gera*, and formerly containing salt-works. In the year 1324 this place was only a village, but even at that time belonged to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*. In 1640 it was set on fire by the *Swedes*. The toll here is an imperial fief.

Eight villages.

2. The bailiwick of *Kefernburg*, also lying in the upper principality. This bailiwick is so called from the old castle of *Kefernburg*, *Kafernburg* or *Kefernberg*, of which there are still some traces, and forms a part of the ancient county of that name. *Sizzo* Count of *Schwarzburg* and *Kefernberg* or *Kefernburg* held both counties, the former of which descended to his son *Henry*, and the latter to another son named *Gunther*; but *Henry* dying in 1484 without male issue, *Gunther* succeeded likewise to the county of *Schwarzburg*. Of his sons *Henry* the younger obtained the county of *Schwarzburg*, and *Gunther* the younger that of *Kefernberg*. Of the sons of the latter *Gunther*, the elder became Count of *Kefernberg*, and *Albert* Count of *Rabinswalde*; *Gunther* the elder and *Gunther* the younger propagated the family and name of the Counts of *Kefernberg*, whilst the sons of the second kept up the collateral line of *Kefernberg Rabinswalde*. At length the Counts of *Kefernberg* failed in 1385, on which their county escheated to the Landgraves of *Thuringia*, as Lords of the fief. In 1446 Duke *William* of *Saxony* made over the castle of *Kefernburg*, to *Henry* Count of *Schwarzburg* for the sum of 10,000 *Rhenish* guildens, with power
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of redemption, but in 1467 invested him with it as an hereditary fief, since which time it has continued in the *Schwarzburg* family, which holds the bailiwick of *Kefernburg* as a fief of *Saxe-Weimar*. In this bailiwick are sixteen villages, and here likewise lies that tract of land called *Lange-witz*. Below the ruins of *Kefernburg* castle stands

Augustenburg, a fine palace begun in 1700 by *Augusta Dorothea* Princess Dowager of *Arnstadt*, Dutchess by birth of *Brunswick Wolfenbittel*, and who likewise added a most beautiful garden to it. Close by this palace is a small village named *Oberndorf*, with a farm and sheep-walk still called *Kefernburg*. In the village of *Dorotheenthal* is made a new kind of earthen ware resembling *Delft*.

Obf. *Gefchwende*, a nobleman's estate with a village and court belonging to it, is a fief of *Hesse-Cassel* on account of *Hersfeld*.

3. The bailiwick of *Gebren*, likewise situated in the upper principality near the forest of *Thuringia*. In this bailiwick are several iron works and sawing mills. Refin is found in the fir-pits here, together with pitch and foot. The greatest part of it is an imperial fief, containing

Gebren, a market-town, with a palace belonging to the Prince. In this town also is the bailiwick-office and an ecclesiastical inspection. In 1749 *Gebren* suffered greatly by fire.

Langewiesen, a large market-town situated on the *Ilm*, among fine meadow grounds belonging to it. In this town are about two hundred houses, and two churches. In the year 1408, 1675, 1681 and 1700 great fires happened here. *Langewiesen* is a fief of *Mentz*.

Breitenbach, a large market-town seated on a small river, in a pleasant situation among woods, fields, hills and vallies. In this town is a palace belonging to the Prince, with near four hundred houses and two churches.

Not far from it, also on the river *Breitenbach*, is a threefold mine yielding, sulphur, alum and vitriol.

Eleven villages.

At *Golitzschthal* on the *Rebeberge*, near the *Schwarze*, and beyond the *Massa* are fine mine-works, with a stamping and sawing mill, as also a gold-wash and a straining house. The lode is gold and silver ore.

4. The lower district of *Gleichen*, which consists of the following villages of the lower county of *Gleichen*, belonging to the Princes of *Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen* under *Saxe-Gotha*, namely

Sulzenbruck, *Ingersleben* and *Guntherleben*, with a seat and fifteen or sixteen houses at *Stetten* on the *Gera*. This bailiwick is under the *Gleichen* court at *Arnstadt*.

5. The bailiwick of *Keula* in the lower principality, which in 1421 was ceded to the archbishop of *Mentz* as a fief, and contains

Keula, a bailiwick town, consisting of about three hundred houses, with a seat and farm belonging to the Prince.

At this place begins a forest, which instead of its proper name *Haynleede* is commonly called *Hainleute* or *Hageleite*. This forest extends for three German miles to *Sondershausen* and three farther to *Sachsenburg*, being in reality a part of the forest of *Harz*, though now separated by a considerable intermediate space, which has been seized and converted into arable land.

Eight villages, together with an estate of the Prince and the sheep-walk of *Bruckendorf*. *Hol-Thalleben* contains above three hundred houses and *Great-Bruchtern* above one hundred.

6. The bailiwick of *Scherenberg*, lies also in the lower principality, and therein in the *Hainleute*. In this bailiwick is

Scherenberg, an open town, dealing largely in hogs.

Abts-Befzingen, a village and fief of *Fulda*: with

Three other villages.

7. The town and bailiwick of *Sondershausen*, situated in the lower principality, and containing

Sondershausen, a town seated on the *Wipper*, which at this place is joined by the *Beber*. On an eminence without the town, stands the palace, where the ruling Prince of the *Sondershausen* line usual resides. The front of this palace is new, and besides many other fine apartments, which are splendidly furnished, in it is a most superb saloon called the *Riesensaal* or *Giants-hall*. The garden here is likewise laid out in the most beautiful manner. In the armoury stands an image of *Pustrieb* one of the *Wendish* idols. It is a cast black shining metal and hollow on the inside. The body of it is every where large, and towards the belly one ell and a fourth round, and capable of containing above a common pail of water. Its head is also of a disproportionate bigness, with a round hole instead of the mouth, and another on the crown. The right hand rests on the head, and the left in his lap, but the middle of the left arm is broken off. The legs also are mutilated, and the right bent. *Sondershausen* is the seat of the regency, the consistory, a bailiwick and territorial court of justice. It formerly belonged to barons, who were stiled Lords of *Sondershausen*. In the thirteen century the Counts of *Schwarzburg* and *Hohnstein* came to an open rupture, about the lordship of *Sondershausen* in consequence whereof the former in 1248, made themselves masters of it, and sacked the town. In 1347 the Counts *Henry* and *Gunther* of *Schwarzburg* obtained from their father-in-law, *Henry* Count of *Hohnstein*, the reversion both of the town and lordship, which was confirmed to them by *Frederick* landgrave of *Thuringia*, and the Emperor *Charles IV*. Accordingly on his demise in 1356, they succeeded him in the actual possession thereof. *Sondershausen* has suffered very considerably by fire, particularly in the years 1482, 1639, 1640, 1657.

The bailiwick and court extend over twelve villages, of which five are fiefs of *Saxony*.

The ancient castle of *Jechaburg* stood on the *Frauenberge*, not far from the village of *Jecke*, and was the residence of King *Lewis II.* In the year 933 it was taken by the *Hunns*, but the latter were afterwards defeated in the valley, which, from the slaughter of them there, was named the *Hunnenthal*. Near the castle the before mentioned King *Lewis* built a church, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and at *Frauenberge* the Emperor *Otho I.* founded that of *St. Peter*, which had originally a chapter.

Obf. On a circular hill at the skirts of the *Haynleede*, not far from *Sonderhausen* stood *Spatenberg* castle, erected by the Emperor *Henry IV.* but which afterwards descended to the Counts of *Anbalt*, from them to the Counts of *Hohnstein*, and lastly, in 1356, to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*.

8. The bailiwick of *Klingen* in the lower principality, being a fief of *Saxony*, and containing

Klingen, a market-town and castle, seated on the *Helbe*, and erected into a town in 1282, but which in 1313, obtained its charter.

Twelve villages, among which that of *Almenhausen* with its seat, is a fief of *Fulda*.

9. *Greussen*, a town situated in a fertile country in the lower principality on the river *Helbe*, and belonging to no bailiwick. Since the great fire of 1687, the houses here have been rebuilt on a regular plan. In ancient records this town is called *Markt-Greussen*, by way of distinction from *West-Greussen*. In 1260 it devolved to the Counts of *Hohnstein*, and afterwards to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*, as absolute property.

10. The prefecturate of *Hafzeleben* in the lower principality, likewise annexed to no bailiwick but being a fief of *Sonnen*.

Hafzeleben, is a market-town, with a house in it, belonging to the Prince.

11. *Ebeleben* in the lower principality, a fief of *Saxony*, and containing

Ebeleben, a market-town situated on the *Helbe*, with a seat and farm belonging to the Prince, and a school in it formerly of great reputation. The ecclesiastical inspection here extends over four parishes, and is immediately subject to the ecclesiastical council of *Dresden*. *Ebeleben* formerly belonged to the *Schlotheim* family, but being forfeited by rebellion, was conferred on the Counts of *Schwarzburg*.

Four villages.

12. *Ebrich* or *Great-Ebrich*, a small town situated in the lower principality on the river *Helm*, and belonging to no bailiwick. In the sixteenth century this place suffered frequently by fire. Here were also formerly two castles, called the *Old* and *New Burg*. These castles belong to the county and castle of *Kirchberg*.

13. The bailiwick of *Bodungen*, which constitutes a part of the county of *Hohnstein*, as shall be treated of at large under the description of that county.

II. The principality of *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, containing

I. The

1. The bailiwick of *Rudolfsadt* in the upper principality, which in 1361 was ceded as a fief to the crown of *Bohemia*, since which it has remained such. In this bailiwick is

Rudolfsadt or *Rudelsadt*, a town seated on the *Saale*, with a castle near it, standing on an eminence, in which the Princes of *Schwarzburg-Rudolfsadt* usually reside. In the year 1573 and 1735, this castle was destroyed by fire, but has since been rebuilt. Here likewise are held the regency, consistory and exchequer courts. In the town church is to be seen the burial places of the Princes. The *Latin* school has lately been improved. Here is also a superintendency, a seminary of divines founded in 1745 by Prince *John Frederick*, and in honour of him called *Fredericianum*, with a farm of considerable produce.

Teichel, a small town consisting of about fifty houses, and situated in a pleasant vale, environed by high mountains. In this town also is a farm belonging to the Prince.

Nine villages, of which two only are *Bohemian* fiefs, and a farm.

2. The bailiwick of *Blankenburg*, also lying in the upper principality, and being an imperial fief, which is incorporated in such a manner with the bailiwick of *Rudolfsadt*, that both are under the same steward. To this bailiwick belongs

Blankenburg or *Blakenberg*, a small town situated on the *Rinne*, which at the paper mills below this place falls into the *Schwarza*. The castle here which was formerly the residence of the Counts of *Schwarzburg* is now in a ruinous condition.

The castle of *Greiffenstein* likewise at a little distance from the town, lies entirely in ruins.

Twenty villages, among these *Quittelsdorf* formerly yielded cobalt, of which a most beautiful blue is made, and the trenches still afford a fine copper ore.

3. The bailiwick of *Schwarzburg*, in the upper principality. This bailiwick is an imperial fief, and comprehends under it

Schwarzburg, a seat on a rock near the *Schwarza*, and which originally gave name to the Princes of *Schwarzburg*. At this place is a house of correction of remarkable strength. In the neighbourhood are mine-works of silver and copper.

Königssee, a small town of about three hundred houses, lying on the *Rinne*, about one *German* mile from the seat of *Schwarzburg*. In the year 1446 this town was taken, pillaged and set on fire by *William* Duke of *Saxony*. Likewise in 1635 and 1717, the greatest part of it was again destroyed by fire.

Thirty-four villages, with a great number of iron-works and mills, as also *Under-Coditz* and *Frobitz*, formerly noble manors.

4. The district of *Paulinzelle*, in the upper principality, always held by the senior of the princely house, as a fief of *Gotha*, and formed out of

Paulinzelle or *cella paulina*, which was once a convent of *Benedictine* Monks. The bailiwick house here lies at the convent which is now in ruins; and to the bailiwick itself belong nine places; besides which it receives an hereditary acknowledgement from thirty-nine more.

5. The bailiwick of *Konitz*, likewise situated in the upper principality, but on the other side the *Saale*, has been a fief of *Bohemia* ever since the year 1361, when it was ceded to that crown. In this bailiwick is

Konitz, a seat and village, containing some mines of silver and copper.

The villages of *Buche* and *Preschwitz*, with five vassals at *Lausnitz*, and *Little-Geskeende* a noble manor.

6. The bailiwick of *Leutenberg*, also lying in the upper principality, but in a great measure separated from it, by the *Saalfeld* share of the principality of *Altenburg*. This bailiwick was formerly a particular lordship which escheated to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*. In it is

Leutenberg or rather *Leitenberg*, so called as being situated among *Bergs* or *hills*, by no less than eleven of which it is surrounded. It is but a small town of about one hundred houses, and lies on the river *Sorbitz*. The seat here about two hundred years ago, was the residence of an appenaged line of the house of *Schwarzburg*, and at present is the usual mansion of the Princesses Dowager of *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*. It was formerly called *Friedeburg*. Here is also an adjunct of the superintendency at *Rudolstadt*. Near it are some mine-works of silver and copper, with smelting houses and a copper-mill.

Twenty-nine villages.

7. The bailiwick of *Ebernstein*, also lying in the upper principality, is an imperial fief, and a lordship of great antiquity. In this bailiwick is

Ebernstein, an old fortified castle, seated on an eminence, betwixt *Remda* and *Ilm*: but the bailiwick house being at *Teichmannsdorf*, this castle is generally called *Ebrenstein*. In the villages of *Great* and *Little-Liebringen* lie two feudal estates, and at *Oesserrode* is a very considerable farm belonging to the Prince. To this bailiwick further belong two villages.

Obs. In this country are also the following villages, viz. *Griefzheim* on the *Ilm*, *Wildenspring*, *Dornfeld* on the Heath, *Angelroda*, *Lichstadt* and *Great* and *Little-Kochberg*, all belonging to nobles and under the jurisdiction of their proprietors. It is to be further observed that *Dornfeld* on the *Ilm*, is a demesne of *Rudolstadt*.

8. The bailiwick of *Ilm*, likewise situated in the upper principality, and held by the senior of the princely house as a fief of *Gotha*. In it is

Ilm, a small town lying on the river *Ilm*, with a seat, on the site of which formerly stood a nunnery.

The village of *Upper-Ilm* and five others.

9. The prefecturate of *Seebergen*, the seat of which lies in the village

of that name, towards *Gotha*. At this place are fine quarries. *See-Bergen* came to the house of *Schwarzburg* partly by grant and partly by purchase.

10. The town and bailiwick of *Frankenhausen* in the lower principality, being a fief of *Saxony*.

Frankenhausen, is seated on a branch of the *Wipper*, which passes through the town, in a fine fertile country on the side of a mountain, which forms a part of the *Harz*, and to the north separates its district from the *golden vale*. To the *East* likewise it borders on part of the *Hainleite*, and westward on the mountains of *Finn*, whence on all sides, it is environed with woods and mountains. In this town is a regency with a seat of the Prince's and a chapel in it, as also two churches exclusive of two more lying without the gates, at the church-yard and hospital. The school here is a remnant of a *Cistercian* nunnery. The salt works are some of the most ancient and famous in all *Germany*, and so considerable that the town owes its prosperity wholly to them. They belong as an hereditary property to the burghery, who for every five quarters of a bushel of salt pay to the Prince a duty of two groschen. In the *Oberstadt* under the old *Altenburg* stands a fort which was originally built for the protection of these salt-works. The number of salt-houses computed here is one hundred and seventeen, though only betwixt thirty and forty have actually been built, in which salt is made. For the others a consideration is paid. The alloy of the salt which is drawn up in leather buckets, by means of large wheels driven by the *Wipper*, is from ten to eleven. The town anciently belonged to the Counts of *Beichlingen*, one of whom in 1340 sold it to his uncle, the Count of *Schwarzburg*. On a mount near this place in 1525, a body of 8000 rebel peasants were defeated, which from the action has retained the name of the *Schlachtberge* or *Battle-hill*. In 1689 the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire.

2. To the bailiwick besides the *Altstadt* of *Frankenhausen*, which consisting but of fifty mean dwelling houses, is for that reason reckoned only a village, belong seven other considerable villages. Among them are *Gellingen* or *Gollingen* and *Rottleben*, in the latter of which the proprietor has a criminal court. Not far from *Frankenhausen* stands *Rathsfeld*, a seat of the Prince's situated in a delightful wood.

Obf. The villages of *Icksedt* and *Borsleben*, in which courts also are held; belong one half of them to the Prince of *Schwarzburg Rudolstadt*, and the other half to the family of *Ebra*.

11. The bailiwick of *Arnsburg*, likewise situated in the lower principality, and being a fief of *Saxony*. This bailiwick is united with the preceding one. In it is

Arnsburg, a castle seated among mountains and greatly decayed, though once the residence of the Lords of *Arnsburg*, who seem to have failed in the fourteenth century, at which time it descended to the Counts
of

of *Hohnstein*, and from them to the Counts of *Beichlingen*, but lastly to the house of *Schwarzburg*; who were proprietors of it so early as the year 1417. To the bailiwick further belong the villages of *Seega* and *Gunzerode*.

12. The bailiwick of *Strauszberg*, situated in the lower principality, and being a fief of *Mentz*. The castle of *Strauszberg*, now lying in ruins, seems to have first belonged to the Counts of *Kirchberg*, by whom it was mortgaged to the opulent family of *Kammerer*, who, according to their different place of residence, stiled themselves *Camerarii de Muhlbusen, de Almenbusen*, and *de Strusberg*, as also *Domini in Strusberg*; and even in the thirteenth century, were possessed of the castle of *Strauszberg*. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, the Counts of *Hohnstein* had it in their hands, but on the decease of *Henry III.* Count of *Hohnstein*, in 1356, it escheated, together with its lordship, to the house of *Schwarzburg*, who, in 1421, ceded it as a fief to the archbishop of *Mentz*. At this castle is a Prince's farm; the bailiwick here likewise includes the villages of *Wolkramshausen* and *Immenrode*, together with those of *Wangen* and *Kirchberg*, which are destroyed. On a mountain about two hundred paces from the latter stood the castle of *Kirchberg*; and, about two musket-shot from this, betwixt the *prodigious valley*, as it is called, and the *Kirch vale*, that of *Altenburg*; but both these castles have long since lain in ruins. The former of them, and probably also the latter, was the residence of the Counts of *Kirchberg*. *Kirchberg*, since the year 1259, belonged to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*; for it appears that *Sophia*, widow of *Henry*, at that time Count of *Schwarzburg*, bequeathed to her brother, *Henry* Count of *Hohnstein*, the castle of *Kirchberg*, with the *Ebrichburg*, and all other its appurtenances. These castles very probably had been a part of her portion.

13. The bailiwick of *Heeringen*, situated in the lower principality, and in the *golden plain*, is a fief of *Saxony*, and jointly possessed by the Princes of *Schwarzburg* and the Counts of *Stollberg*. It came from the Counts of *Beichlingen* to the Counts of *Hohnstein*, and from the latter one half of it, in 1412, devolved to the Counts of *Stollberg*, and in 1420 the other half was sold to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*. To it belongs

Heeringen, a town, seated on the river *Helm*, and having a castle, erected by the Counts of *Hohnstein* in the year 1327: together with

The parishes of *Auleben*, *Bulen*, *Leimbach*, *Gerszbach*, *Steeinbrucken*, *Sundbausen*, *Uthleben*, and *Wendeleben*.

14. The bailiwick of *Kalbra*, also lying in the *golden-plain*, and being a fief of *Saxony*. This bailiwick likewise belongs jointly to the Princes of *Schwarzburg* and the Counts of *Stollberg*. To it is annexed

Kalbra or *Kelbra*, a town, seated on the river *Helm*, and containing an ecclesiastical inspection; together with

The parishes of *Berga*, *Sittendorf*, *Tilleda*, and *Thuringia*. At the village of *Tilleda*, in the time of the *Saxon Emperors*, stood an imperial palace. In ancient records it is called *Dullede* and *Dullette*.

Obf. Southward, beyond *Kelbra*, lie the remains of the caſtle of *Rotenburg*, from whence the eye has a proſpect of the foreſt of *Harz*, and the whole *golden plain*, from *Nordkauſen* quite to *Sangerbauſen*. The Counts who received their name from it, and in all appearance are of the ſame deſcent with the Counts of *Beichlingen*, reſided at this caſtle ſo early as the year 1103, and probably built it in the eleventh century. The laſt Count of *Rotenburg* was named *Frederick*, and died in the beginning of the thirteenth century. On his death, the caſtle, together with its lordſhip, deſcended to his relations the Counts of *Beichlingen*, of whom a particular branch reſided here, till it failed in the perſon of Count *Gerhard III.* This Count ſold the caſtle, together with the remainder of the lordſhip, to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*, who were in poſſeſſion of it in 1378, and in 1405 mortgaged it to the family of *Tutcherode*; but in 1434 inveſted them with it, under certain reſtrictions. On their extinction, it re-eſcheated to the houſe of *Schwarzburg*, as a vacant fief. That the idol *Puſtrich* was worſhipped at *Rotenburg*, is by no means probable; this caſtle having been originally built, and conſtantly inhabited by *Chriſtian* counts.

About one hour's diſtance from *Rotenburg*, and beyond the village of *Tilleda*, ſtands likewiſe the ruined caſtle of *Kyffbauſen*, which was once an imperial palace. Its name implies a houſe built for conteſt and war, or, a houſe which has occaſioned much conteſt and war. The moſt ancient account now extant concerning it is, that it was taken in 1069 or 1070. *Frederick IV.* Count of *Beichlingen-Rotenburg*, was, by the Emperor *Rodolphus*, appointed for its burgrave or caſtellan, and his deſcendants obtained the property of it. In 1378 the Counts of *Schwarzburg* appear to have been proprietors of the caſtle of *Rotenburg*.

15. The market towns of *Schlotheim*, with the villages of *Mohrſtadt* and *Marolterode*, and all jurifdiction, belong to the family of *Hopffgarten*, who hold it as a fief of the Princes of *Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt*, as theſe laſt do of the houſe of *Saxony*.

The County of MANSFELD.

§. 1. **T**HE firſt map of the county of *Mansfeld* was that of *Stella*, engraved by *Hogenberg*, and republished by *Blaeuw*, *Janſſon*, and *Waesberge*. In 1750 *Homann's* heirs put forth a new map, the author of which is not named, but in 1751 it was greatly improved by the reverend Mr. *Biring*. In the *Atlas of Germany* this map conſtitutes the ſixty-third.

§. 2. The county borders on the *Saxon* bailiwicks of *Sangerſkauſen*, *Sittichenbach*, and *Querfurt*, the diocēſe of *Merſeburg*, the duchy of *Magdeburg*, the principalities of *Anbalt* and *Halberſtadt*, and the county of *Stollberg*. Its greateſt length is ſeven, and its greateſt breadth four *German* miles.

§. 3. It

§. 3. It is in general very mountainous, but affords good corn land and pasturage, together with large woods of great profit, vineyards, chafes and fisheries, as also a salt-work and mine, which is divided into three departments, and yields a slate, from which copper is extracted. A quintal of the best slate, at most, and that too but very seldom, contains five pounds of fine essayed copper: a quintal of the worst yields only two pounds; but both sorts are mixed together in the process of smelting. It is apprehended however that there will be a want of charcoal for the carrying on of this work. Formerly the copper extracted from the slate dug here amounted to 18 or 20,000 quintals, each of which yielded from ten to twelve ounces of silver. Of this silver, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, a great number of dollars were coined; but at present the total weight of the copper hardly amounts to 1500 quintals. This slate is remarkable for impressions of all kinds of animals, especially of fishes. In this county likewise are two considerable lakes, standing near each other, and even communicating, but of a very different nature. The water of one of them, and that the largest, being quite salt; while the water in the other is perfectly fresh and sweet. They both abound in fish and crevisses, inso-much that the villages along their banks subsist by fishing. They afford also an inexhaustible number of wild ducks, geese, snipes, and other water-fowl, some of which are shot, and others taken by a net. The *Saale* is the northern boundary of this country, where it receives the *Salze*, which issues from the abovementioned saline lake, together with the *Schlenze*, and several smaller streams. The *Wipper* comes last from the county of *Stollberg*, and having traversed a part of the county of *Mansfeld*, is increased by several rivulets, after which it passes into the principality of *Anbalt*. The *Eine* rises in the bailiwick of *Rammelburg*, and below *Afchersleben* runs into the *Wipper*. The *Woyta* or *Weita* has its source in the bailiwick of *Querfurt*, belonging to *Saxony*, and discharges itself in the salt lake.

§. 4. The number of towns in the whole country amounts to seven, or the old and new town of *Eszleben*, being reckoned for two, may be considered as eight. The prevailing religion here is *Lutheranism*, the introduction of which into this country was zealously promoted by *Albert VII.* Count of *Mansfeld*. It contains sixty-six parochial-villages, the clergy belonging to which are divided into eight deaneries, excepting that those belonging to the parishes of the *Arnstein* bailiwicks, are, in church affairs, considered as detached from the county, and therefore are under the ecclesiastical inspection and consistory of *Leipzig*. The supreme administration of these eight deaneries and the parishes belonging to them is lodged in the general superintendent of the county.

§. 5. The Counts of *Mansfeld* are descended from the Lords of *Querfurt*. The ancient male line of *Mansfeld* began in Count *Hoier I.* who, in 1115, fell in the great battle fought near *Welfesholze*, in this county, betwixt King
Henry

Henry V. and the Saxons, to the disadvantage of the former. *Ulrich I.* and *Burkhard I.* grandsons to his son *Hoier II.* in 1220, divided the county betwixt them. The progeny of the former became extinct in the fourteenth century, and the latter left no sons; but, in 1219, a little before his death, his second daughter *Sophia* was married to *Burkhard VI.* Lord of *Querfurt*, Count of *Mansfeld* and *Hardeck*, and Burgrave of *Magdeburg*, from whom descended the present lineage of the Counts of *Mansfeld*, and who are the first branches of this new stem. His son *Burkhard (VIII.) II.* was the first of the *Querfurt* line who was by birth Count of *Mansfeld*. His eldest son *Burkhard (X.) III.* in the partition, obtained only the county of *Mansfeld*, and his brothers the lordship of *Querfurt*. He enlarged the county, however, by the purchase of the lordship of *Seeburg*, in 1287; and in 1301, added to it *Bornstedt*, which *Herrmann II.* grandson to the abovementioned Count *Ulrich I.* had destroyed. His son *Burkhard (XI.) IV.* purchased *Hederleben* for himself and his heirs; and his son *Gebhard II.* purchased the seat and district of *Schraplau*, with the village of *Alberstedt*. From *Buffo IV.* son to the latter, descended *Gunther II.* who sold *Hatzgerode*, but *Henry* Count of *Hohnstein* having, in 1401, mortgaged to him the castle of *Morungen*, in 1408, he made an absolute purchase of it. His brother *Vollrath II.* likewise added, by purchase, to the county, *Hettstadt* and *Wippa*. *Gebhard V.* son to *Gunther II.* redeemed the burg of *Arnstein*, which had been mortgaged; and his son *Gebhard VI.* added to the county the lordships of *Friedeburg* and *Heldrungen*, which he purchased, but left no heirs. *Albert IV.* brother to the before mentioned Counts, *Gunther II.* and *Vollrath II.* had, for his son, *Gunther III.* who, jointly with his cousin *Vollrath II.* made a purchase of *Wippa*, and enlarged the county with the lordship of *Artern*. On his decease, in 1475, his sons founded two capital lines, which received their names from the partition of *Mansfeld* castle; that is to say, *Albert V.* the title of the *Vorder-Ort* line, and *Ernest I.* that of *Hinder-Ort*.

Thus the founder of the *Vorder-Ort* line is Count *Albert V.* whose son *Ernest II.* had, by two wives, twenty-two children, of whom the founders of particular collateral lines, were the following, viz. *Philip II.* founder of the *Bornstedt* line, of which, more in the sequel; *John George*, founder of that of *Eisleben*, which, in 1710, failed in the person of *John George III.*; *Peter Ernest I.* founder of that of *Friedeburg*, or the *Niederland*, which became extinct in his children; *John Albert*, founder of that of *Arnstein*, which likewise ended in his children; *John Hoier II.* founder of that of *Artern*, which also failed in his issue; and *John Ernest*, of that of *Heldrungen*, which, like the two former, came to a period in the first generation. To return to the *Bornstedt* line, it was continued by *Bruno II.* son to the abovementioned *Philip II.* and by his son *Bruno III.* Among the sons of the latter, *Francis Maximillian* and *Henry Francis*, are more particularly

cularly to be noticed: the latter, in 1690, obtained from *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, the principality of *Fondi*, in the kingdom of *Naples*; and, in the same year, was created a Prince of the empire, which dignity was confirmed to him in 1696, and again also in 1709, and in 1711 publickly notified. This Prince left only two daughters. In 1716, *Charles Francis Adam Anthony*, son to *Francis Maximilian*, and Prince of *Fondi* and *Mansfeld*, effected a repeal of the sequestration of part of the county of *Mansfeld*, which was under the sovereignty of *Magdeburg*. In his son Prince *Henry Francis II.* is continued the stem of the *Vorder-Ort* principal line.

The *Hinder-Ort* chief line became divided in the persons of *Gebhard VII.* and *Albert VII.* sons to its founder *Ernest I.* into the *Middle-Ort* line, and that of *Hinder-Ort*. *Christopher II.* son to the former residing at *Schraplau*, the *Middle-Ort* line, which was continued only in him, from thence obtained the name of the *Schraplau* line, but failed in his children. *John I.* son to *Albert VII.* and his son *Frederick Christopher*, propagated the *Hinder-Ort* line, which came to a period in *Christian Frederick*, son to the latter, who died in 1666.

§. 6. The county of *Mansfeld* is partly a fief of *Saxony* and *Magdeburg*. Before the year 1573, the Electors of *Saxony* invested the Counts, only with such places as had been purchased of them, namely with *Heldrungen*, *Arnstein*, *Morungen*, *Leinungen*, and their appurtenances. The mine-works here, as appears from the imperial patents of 1215, 1323, 1364, 1416 and 1444, were at first an immediate imperial fief; but in 1484, the Elector *Ernest*, and Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, brought the Counts of *Mansfeld* to an acknowledgment, that they received the county of them as a fief, to which, in the ensuing year, the Emperor *Frederick III.* gave his consent. In 1573 the Elector *Augustus*, by virtue of an exchange agreed upon with the chapter of *Halberstadt*, acquired the property of the *Halberstadt* fiefs, within the county of *Mansfeld*, making over in lieu of them, the lordship of *Lora*, with the towns of *Elrich* and *Bleicheroede*. The other parts of the county were held as fiefs from the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*; but of these likewise the Elector of *Saxony* obtained a part, by the compact of exchange made at *Eisleben* in 1579. Since that time, the *Saxon* fiefs have constituted about three fifths, and those of *Magdeburg* or *Brandenburg*, two fifths of the county, which is entirely subject to the sovereignty of the Lords *Paramount*. In 1570 the Counts of *Mansfeld* of the *Vorder-Ort* chief line consented that, for the discharge of their debts, the Lords of the fief and the territorial Princes should sequester their estates and bailiwicks, on which each, as administrators of the said sequestration, assumed the estates, with their sovereignty, with equal rights and jurisdiction. These sequestered bailiwicks and estates of the *Vorder-Ort* line made three fifths of the whole county, out of which three-fourths were under *Saxony*, and one subject to *Magdeburg*.

Magdeburg. But, on the successive extinction of the *Middle* and *Hinder-Ort* lines, the Lords of the fief and territorial Princes sequestrated, also the two-fifths of the county, of which they had been proprietors. As for that part of the county under the sovereignty of *Magdeburg* or *Brandenburg*, the sequestration thereof was taken off in 1716, but the part within the sovereignty of *Saxony* still continues sequestrated.

§. 7. The title of the Prince of *Mansfeld* is, Prince of the *Holy Roman Empire*, *Mansfeld*, and *Fondi*, Noble Lord of *Heldringen*, *Seeburg*, and *Schraplau*, Lord of the lordships of *Dobrzisch*, *Neubaus* and *Arnstein*. The arms for *Querfurt* are pearl, party per fesse ruby; for *Mansfeld*, six lozenges, disposed in two rows ruby; for *Arnstein*, diamond, an eagle displayed, with the bill, legs and claws topaz; and for *Heldringen*, sapphire, a lion rampant topaz, with a crown of the same, a tongue exerted ruby, and a reversed tail, ruby and pearl chequée in a bend.

§. 8. I do not find that the Princes of *Mansfeld* are at present entitled to any seat and voice at the Diet of the empire, though formerly they were summoned, and sent their representatives; as is evident, in as much as their signature occurs among others in the decree of the Diet at *Ratisbon*, concluded in 1654. They are also registered in the matricula of the empire, in which we find the county of *Mansfeld* is assessed to a *Roman* month, in ten horsemen and forty-five foot, or three hundred florins, of which sum the said Counts, now styled Princes, are to pay one hundred and twenty, *Saxony* one hundred and thirty-five, and *Magdeburg* forty-five. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* the Elector of *Saxony* is charged for *Mansfeld* at one hundred and twenty-five rixdollars, forty-eight kruiters, and *Magdeburg* eighty-three rixdollars sixty-two kruiters. The seat and vote of the Princes of *Mansfeld* in the circle of *Upper-Saxony* shall be taken notice of in the sequel.

Of the part under the SOVEREIGNTY of *SAXONY* in particular.

This part, as we have mentioned above in Section sixth, constitutes about three-fourths of the whole county; the woods in it are said to take up 40,000 acres, and thus are three times as large as those in the *Magdeburg* part. The Elector of *Saxony* is invested with full sovereignty over the part of which he is Lord Paramount, and jointly with the Princes of *Mansfeld* exercises the *jus primæ instantiæ*, or *concurrentis jurisdictionis*. In respect of church affairs, the Elector of *Saxony* has granted some prerogatives to the Counts, reserving to himself the supreme controul and administration. For the *jus collectandi*, a manuscript in my hands says, that it is vested in the Elector of *Saxony*, who, however, does not impose on the subjects any extraordinary contributions or other taxes, nor even the quartering of soldiers

diers, so that they pay only the assessments to the *Roman* months and chamber of *Wetzlar*, together with the excise on liquors, and the tax on lands and houses, of which indeed the Elector of *Saxony*, pursuant to an agreement made with the Counts on the first of *September* 1570, is to levy one half, together with other incomes arising from certain estates; but the Electors, by a compact since made, have transferred them to the Counts. At present however they levy, the excise upon liquors for their own uses alone; and the produce of this excise is very considerable. That the *Saxon* part of this county, even exclusive of the mines, yields a much larger revenue than that of *Magdeburg*, may be easily conceived. At *Eiszeleben* is a supervisor's office belonging to the Elector, consisting of a supervisor, a forester, and a receiver of the sequestration, with a clerk. The bailiwicks of this part are most of them, by different ways, become the property of noblemen, as will appear from the following account.

I. The bailiwick of *Eiszeleben*, under which is *Eiszeleben*, the capital of the county of *Mansfeld*. In this town are kept the supervisor's office for *Saxony*, together with a mine office, the county consistory, and the general superintendency; it consists of two parts. In the old town of *Eiszeleben* is a castle, with three parish-churches, a grammar school, and seven hundred houses, of which five hundred and fifty * are brewhouses. This part is populous, and the centre of all the trade and business of the whole county; every thing for sale being brought hither, whence its exports to the *Harz* and *Thuringia* are considerable. This being also the high road to the empire, the toll here brings in at least 3000 rixdollars per annum. The inhabitants have likewise a great deal of corn land; but eighty huffs of these lands lie in the bailiwick of *Helfta*, to which they pay the tenths. The town every year pays into the treasury of *Magdeburg*, the several duties and contributions, together with sixty florins as a kind of land-tax, and every five years forty more for service-money. The excise levied upon liquors here belongs to *Saxony*.

The new town of *Eiszeleben* consists of one parish-church, and three hundred houses, of which two hundred and fifty are brewhouses. It shares likewise in the trade of the *old town*, to which, on the death of Count *Christian Frederick*, in 1666, it was united, and therewith included in the sequestration. This town is famous for having given birth to the great reformer Dr. *Martin Luther*, who also died here. In 1601, 1689, and 1738, it suffered greatly by fire.

Hettstadt or *Heckstedt*, a town seated on the *Wipper*, not far from *Welfes-*

* The Reader no doubt will be amazed at the number of brew-houses both here and in the *New Town*, in proportion to the number of its other houses; and surely their exports of beer must be very great, or the quantity brewed in them very small, (that is, perhaps they are no more than the public-houses in the large thoroughfare towns in *England*, where every man generally brews his own beer) to occasion such a number of buildings for one single article.

bolz, and having a magistracy, whose privileges exceed those of any other town in the county. The corn lands here contain about one hundred and five huffs in extent the greatest part of which is subject to *Magdeburg*. In the year 1200, *Heger* Count of *Falkenstein* built the burgh or castle of *Hettstadt*, which, at present, is so entirely ruined, as to serve the townsmen only for a brewhouse. The town was gradually formed near it. *Albert* III. bishop of *Halberstadt* annexed both the burgh and town to his see, but in 1420 Bishop *John* mortgaged it to the Counts of *Mansfeld*. In 1439, during the war betwixt *Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, in conjunction with his brother Duke *William*, against *Burkhard* bishop of *Halberstadt*, the former having taken and pillaged the town, conferred it on *Vollrath* II. Count of *Mansfeld*, as his hereditary property. In 1442 the said Elector granted the fief of this town to the see of *Halberstadt*, which ceded it as an hereditary and absolute property to the Counts of *Mansfeld*, who incorporated it with their county. In 1511 a terrible fire happened here, and in 1698 it was totally burnt down.

The mine-works through the whole country, which were first opened about the year 1199, lie not far from the present town of *Hettstedt*.

II. The bailiwick of *Wimmelburg*, belonging to the family of *Pfuhl*, who took it by way of farm, and cleared the mortgage on it. This bailiwick was formed out of the estates of the convent of *Wimmelburg*, near *Eisleben*, which, in 1525, was entirely demolished by the revolted Peasants, and afterwards, together with its possessions, secularized.

III. The bailiwick of *Bornstedt* having for its proprietor the Prince of *Mansfeld* and *Fondi* himself. This bailiwick was formerly a particular lordship, which, in the twelfth century, belonged to the Counts of *Mansfeld*. But in 1202 it was sold to the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*, from which it came to *Erich* of *Gattersleben*, and in 1301 was again disposed of to the county of *Mansfeld*. The bailiwick of *Bornstedt* was anciently a fief of *Magdeburg*, but in 1579 passed by exchange to *Saxony*: the *Bornstedt* line of the house of *Mansfeld*, which is still subsisting, derives its name from it, the ancient castle of *Bornstedt*, now lying in ruins. The village of the same name, which stands below it, in conjunction with the village of *Schmalzerode*, likewise belonging to this district, constitutes a parish. To the bailiwick also belongs a part of the church-village of *Wolfferode*.

IV. The bailiwick of *Arnstein* and *Endorf*, which, since the year 1678, has been possessed, with power of redemption, by the Barons *Knigge*, the castle of *Arnstein* excepted, with certain hufs of land, and a sheep walk, which belong to the Princes of *Mansfeld*. In this bailiwick is

The castle of *Arnstein*, now in ruins, though it gave name to the ancient Lords and Counts of *Arnstein*, who made a great figure, and from whom were descended the Counts of *Mulingen* and *Barby*, together with those of *Lindau* and *Ruppin*. Their lordship seems to have been very considerable.

siderable. In all probability the castle and lordship of *Arnstein* devolved, as the portion of *Lutgardis*, sister to *Walther* the last Count of *Arnstein*, to her husband *Otto* Count of *Falkenstein*, and not long after to the Counts of *Reinstein*, who, in 1387, sold the lordship of *Arnstein* to the Counts of *Mansfeld*. These last, in 1442, engaged for the future to hold the castle of *Arnstein*, with its appurtenances, as a fief of the Dukes of *Saxony*. The bailiwick, of which the barons of *Knigge* are proprietors, was, on occasion of the *Crypto-Calvinismus*, as it was called, which the clergy here opposed, separated from the county of *Mansfeld*, and at first placed under the superintendency of *Sangerhausen*, but has since been removed to the consistory of *Leipzig*, where, at present, the pastors, on receiving a call, are consecrated. To it belong the six following parishes, viz.

1. *Alterode*, *Stangenrode*, and *Ulzigerode*.
2. *Welbsleben*, and *Endorf*.
3. *Quenstedt*.
4. *Silde* and *Harkerode*.
5. *Arnstedt*, and
6. *Braunrode*.

V. The bailiwick of *Walbeck*, belonging to the family of *Busch*, the yearly produce of which is about 3000 rixdollars. The convent of *Walbeck* here was, in 1525, totally destroyed by the seditious Peasants. This bailiwick consists of the villages of *Walbeck*, *Ruckgerode*, and *Eisberg*.

VI. The bailiwick of *Wiederstedt*, or *Wedderstedt*, appertaining to a branch of the family of *Hardenberg*. This bailiwick has been formed out of a nunnery which stood on the *Kupferberg*, near *Hettstadt*, and underwent the same fate with the former, from the same hands. In the village of *Wiederstedt* here, is a parochial-church.

VII. The bailiwick of *Rammelburg*, lying on the forest of *Harz*, and which passed, with power of redemption, to the family of *Berlepsch*, and from them to that of *Stammer*, from whom, in 1721, it came to the family of *Friesen*, who are its present possessors. To this bailiwick belongs

Rammelburg, a castle, seated on a high hill,

Wippra, a market town on the *Wipper*, and containing a castle, which now lies in ruins. This place formerly constituted a lordship, which was sold in 1440 to the county of *Mansfeld*. Anciently also it was held as a fief of the archbishop of *Magdeburg*; but by the compact of exchange agreed upon in 1579, came under the *Saxon* sovereignty.

Kenigerode, *Friesdorf*, and *Biesenrode*, all parochial-villages.

VIII. The bailiwick of *Leinungen* and *Morungen*, which came not at once into the possession of the Counts of *Mansfeld*. *Wiprecht* Count of *Groitzsch*, obtained *Morungen* in it, as the portion of his wife, daughter to Count *Goszwinn* of *Leye*, but was obliged to part with that and other estates to the Emperor *Henry V.* as a ransom for his son, who had been
taken

taken prisoner, upon which the latter conferred it, as a fief on *Hoier I.* Count of *Mansfeld*. In 1401 the proprietors of *Morungen* were the Counts of *Hohnstein*, Count *Henry* of *Hohnstein* having in the said year mortgaged it to the Counts of *Mansfeld*, who in 1408 made an absolute purchase thereof, and in 1437 received the investiture of it, from the 'Emperor *Sigismund*, *Leinungen* was a purchase of *Philip* Count of *Mansfeld*, from *Herdam Hacken*; after several redeemable alienations, the family of *Eberstein*, towards the close of the seventeenth century, became possessors of this bailiwick, though with power of redemption, and still continue in possession of it. It lies not within the sequestration. The two parishes here are that of

Leinungen or *Great-Leinungen*, in conjunction with *Merungen*, and
The parish of *Rotha* with *Horla*, which constitute a particular deanry.

IX. The bailiwick of *Artern*, lies separated from the rest of the county, betwixt the *Unstrut* and *Great Helme*. *Bruno IX.* Lord of *Querfurt* purchased the lordship of *Artern* of *Gerlach* Lord of *Heldrungen*. In 1448 *Bruno X.* Lord of *Querfurt*, sold it again to *Guntber III.* Count of *Mansfeld* and *Ernest* Count of *Hohnstein*, and in 1452 the former parted with his share to the latter. This lordship was a fief of *Magdeburg*, but by exchange passed to *Saxony*. The bailiwick belongs to the Prince of *Mansfeld*. In it is *Artern*, a small town having a castle. This place lies on the *Unstrut*, and has good corn-lands and pasturage. It is also the seat of a deanry and in the neighbourhood of the town are some salt-works.

Rittsburg, a parochial-village.

Gebosen, a market-town situated in *Rieth*, and belonging to the *Eberstein* family.

X. The bailiwick of *Vockstedt* or *Voigtstadt* in *Rieth*, and which formerly belonged to the Counts of *Hohnstein*, who about the year 1392, sold it to Count *Bruno IX.* Lord of *Querfurt* and *Mansfeld*. This bailiwick was at that time a fief of *Magdeburg*. In 1449 Count *Ernest* of *Hohnstein*, and Count *Guntber* of *Mansfeld* purchased it of *Bruno X.* Lord of *Querfurt*, and in 1452 Count *Ernest* transferred his part of it to Count *Guntber*. At present it belongs to the *Auerbach* family. This bailiwick contains

Vockstedt or *Voigtstadt*, a seat and parochial-village.

Schönfeld, also a parochial-village.

Cathariet and *Nikolaßriet*, making one parish.

The Part under the SOVEREIGNTY of MAGDEBURG or BRANDENBURG.

This part, as we have shewn above, constitutes about two fifths of the whole county and consists of 3689 huffs of land each of thirty furlongs, that is to say 1095½ acres of meadow-land and gardens, 384½ acres of vineyards,

vineyards, 785½ acres of wood-lands. The Elector of Brandenburg as Duke of *Magdeburg*, holds the sovereignty over the County of *Mansfeld* as his fief, together with the prerogatives in church affairs dependent thereon. But in 1692 he granted some ecclesiastical privileges to the Prince of *Mansfeld*, who is the principal member of the States of the Duchy of *Magdeburg*. The Elector exercises jointly with the Prince, the *jus collectandi* and the *jus primæ instantiæ* or *concurrentis jurisdictionis* here. The Prince's revenue arising from this part amounts to about 40,000 rix-dollars *per annum*. The bailiwicks belonging to it are of four kinds; of some of them the Prince of *Mansfeld* is yet proprietor. The others are all alienated with power of redemption and remain partly in the hands of the creditors, or have been redeemed either by the Lords of the fief or the sovereign of the country, by whom they have either been added to their demesnes or conferred on the young Princes, for whose uses likewise some noble manors have been purchased. In this part is

1. The castle of *Mansfeld*, which is situated on a high rock, and was formerly a fortress as also the residence of the Counts of *Mansfeld*. It was divided into the *Vorder-Middle* and *Hinder-Ort*. At present the *Vorder* part only remains, the other, together with the walls and bastions, having been demolished and blown up in 1674. This castle belongs to the Prince of *Mansfeld*.

2. The town of *Mansfeld*, which from its situation beneath the castle is called the *Thal* or vale of *Mansfeld*. This town is small and belongs to the Prince of *Mansfeld*.

3. The middle bailiwick of *Mansfeld*, which was formed out of the sequestrated convent of *Mansfeld*, and lies about one short half hour's distance from the castle. This bailiwick belongs to the Prince of *Mansfeld*, and comprehends under it the village of *Closter Mansfeld*, containing a noble manor; as also those of *Sierfleben*, *Siebigkerode*, *Wimmelrode* and *Ziegelrode*. It possessed likewise the upper jurisdiction over *Alsdorf*.

4. The bailiwick or lordship of *Friedeburg* formerly belonging to the Lords of *Friedeburg*. On the extinction of these Counts it must have fallen to the Lords of the fief, for in 1316 *Albert* bishop of *Halberstadt*, and *Woldemar* bishop of *Brandenburg*, granted it to the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*. In 1442 *Volrath* and *Gebhard VI.* Counts of *Mansfeld* purchased the lordship of *Friedeburg*, with the ruined castle of *Salzmünde* and all the villages, rights and jurisdictions belonging thereto; as also the town and convent of *Gerbstadt*, with the pastures, fisheries, mines, chafes, &c. of the archbishop of *Magdeburg*, for the sum of 4000 schocks of old *Meissen Groschen*. In the fifteenth century it was twice mortgaged by the Counts of *Mansfeld*, but redeemed in 1612, at which time the chapter of *Magdeburg* paid the mortgage money. In 1667 Count *Francis Maximilian* again arrived to the possession of it, it having been redeemed a few years

years before. At present it is possessed by the Prince of *Mansfeld*, but the lordship or bailiwick is divided into

1. The upper bailiwick consisting of nine villages, and belonging to the ruined castle of *Salzmunde*. The village of *Salzmunde* stands at the influx of the *Salze* into the *Saale*. In the village of *Pfutzenthal* is a farm belonging to the Prince.

2. Into the lower bailiwick comprehending under it

Frideburg, a castle seated on a hill near the rivers *Schlenze* and *Saale*.

In the village adjoining to this castle are two noble manors.

Gerbstadt, a small town which so lately as the year 1364, was only a village. Concerning the convent which formerly stood here, see the bailiwick of *Gerbstadt* in the sequel.

Fourteen villages, with the farm of *Strauszhof*, and

The supreme jurisdiction over the village of *Adendorf*.

5. The bailiwick of *Holzelle* situated betwixt *Eiszleben* and *Scraplau*, and belonging to the Princes of *Mansfeld*. This bailiwick was formed out of a nunnery, which was demolished in the sixteenth century by the seditious peasants. To it belong the villages of *Hornburg* and *Kolmen*.

6. The bailiwick of *Helffta* situated near *Eiszleben*, and formed out of a *Cistercian* nunnery named *Helpeda*, *Helpete* or *Helffta*. The Counts of *Mansfeld*, mortgaged this bailiwick with power of redemption. But in 1712 *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia* redeeming it for himself, annexed it to his *Magdeburg* demesnes. To it belong the villages of *Helffta* and *Bischhofrode*, with the estates of *Vitzthum*, the *Siebenbitze*, a suburb belonging to *Eiszleben*, and the ruined village of *Neckendorf*.

7. The bailiwick of *Hederleben* also formed out of a nunnery. The Counts of *Mansfeld* in 1674 transferred this bailiwick with power of redemption to marshal *Biberstein*. In 1736 King *Frederick William* redeemed it, on which it came into the possession of Prince *Augustus Ferdinand*. To it belong the villages of *Hederleben*, with two of the estates there, namely *Dederstedt* and *Gorsleben* and the *Hattorff* estate at *Polleben*, which was added to this bailiwick by purchase.

8. The bailiwick and lordship of *Scraplau*, which formerly gave name to a branch of the Counts of *Mansfeld*. Count *Gebhard II.* in 1371 made an hereditary purchase of this bailiwick, from the archbishop of *Magdeburg*. It is divided into the upper and lower. The redemption of the former was purchased by King *Frederick William*, of the spouse of *Christian Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels*, widow to *John George III.* Count of *Mansfeld*, but that of the latter from the family of *Bulau*, and both settled on Prince *Augustus Ferdinand*. To the upper bailiwick belongs *Scraplau*, a small town seated on the river *Weite*. The castle appertaining to it now lies in ruins.

The noble manor here has likewise been purchased for the royal family, and erected into the seat of a bailiwick.

Seven villages and two farms.

2. To the lower bailiwick belong six villages. The two noble manors in the villages of *Stedten*, which is annexed to it, have also been purchased for the royal family.

9. The bailiwick of *Great-Oerner*, having its seat in the place of that name situated on the *Wipper*, and formerly a town, which was redeemed from the family of *Pfuhl* by King *Frederick William*, and conferred on Prince *Augustus Ferdinand*.

10. The bailiwick of *Gerbstadt*, consisting of a sequestered *Benedictine* nunnery in the town of *Gerbstadt* above-mentioned, which, with the farm of *Trefewitz* belonging to it, was in the year 1600 transferred with power of redemption to the Lords of *Plotbo*. To this bailiwick likewise belongs the manor in the *New-Stadt Gerbstadt*, formerly appertaining to the family of *Steuben*, together with *New-Stadt Gerbstadt*, *Rumpin*, *Zellwitz* and *Königswieck*, which are all annexed to it. These estates were purchased in 1738 and 1739 by King *Frederick William*, for Prince *Augustus Ferdinand* and incorporated with a bailiwick.

11. The bailiwick of *Bennstedt*, having its seat in the village of that name not far from the confines of the *Saale*-circle. This bailiwick, which was purchased by King *Frederick William* for Prince *Augustus Ferdinand*, was a manor of marshal *Biberstein*.

12. The bailiwick of *New-Aßeburg*, which was formed out of a manor last belonging to the family of *Busch*, of whom King *Frederick William* bought it, and erected it into a bailiwick for Prince *Augustus Ferdinand*. The castle of *New-Aßeburg*, stands on a hill not far from *Mansfeld*, but is fallen greatly to decay, for which reason the seat of the bailiwick has been removed to the village of *Mollendorf* or *Mublendorf*.

13. The bailiwick of *Leimbach* lying at a small distance from *Mansfeld*, and being alienated with power of redemption, though at present in the possession of the family of *Schenk*. To it belongs

Leimbach, a small town formerly containing a castle. In the neighborhood is a farm belonging to the Prince.

2. The village of *Volkstadt*, containing five noble manors, together with eight other villages and the new farm below the castle of *Mansfeld*.

14. The bailiwick of *Burg-Oerner*, situated in the village of that name, and containing a beautiful seat, but alienated with power of redemption. This bailiwick is at present in the possession of Baron *Posadowsky*.

15. The Bailiwick of *Polleben*, in the village of that name situated betwixt *Eiszeleben* and *Gerbstadt*, and likewise alienated with power of redemption. The present proprietors of this bailiwick are the family of *Pfuhl*.

16. The bailiwick of *Helmisdorf*, also called the bailiwick of *Mansfeld-Hinort*, situated betwixt *Eiszeleben* and *Gerbstadt*. This bailiwick was formerly

formerly a conventual estate, and is alienated with power of redemption to the family of *Bulow*. Exclusive of the conventual farm of *Helmsdorf*, and the brewhouse at *Great-Oerner*, to it likewise belong the villages of *Borgsdorf*, *Kottelsdorf*, *Augsdorf* and *Hubitz*.

17. The bailiwick or free lordship of *Seeburg*, which in 1160 on the death of its proprietor archbishop *Wigman*, escheated to the see of *Magdeburg*, but sometime after to the Counts of *Wernigerode*, who in 1287 sold it to the Counts of *Mansfeld*. In 1574 *Christopher* Count of *Mansfeld* transferred this bailiwick, with power of redemption to *Cuno Habnen*, whose descendants the *Habns* of *Mecklenburg* are still in possession of it. To it belongs

The seat and town of *Seeburg*, situated near the fresh-water lake.

Beesenstadt, a village which formerly had the privilege of holding a market, and accordingly the upper village here, is still called *Markt-Beesenstadt*.

Thirteen other villages.

18. The bailiwick of *Erdeborn*, also alienated with power of redemption, and at present possessed by the family of *Streithorst*. To this bailiwick is annexed the village of *Erdeborn*, situated not far from fresh water-lake, and containing several manors, together with that of *Hergisdorf*, in which is an annual fair and four others.

19. The farm in the village of *Helbra*, formerly belonging to the convent of *Helffta*, and likewise alienated with power of redemption. This farm is at present in the possession of the family of *Kerstenbruch*.

20. The court-village of *Helbra*, situated betwixt *Mansfeld* and *Eiszeleben*, and appertaining at present to Count *Donop*.

21. The manor and court of *Schochwitz*, belonging to the Counts of *Schulemburg*, with the villages of *Schochwitz*, *Krimpe* and *Wilz*.

22. The manor of *Wurtemberg*, in the village of *Deutschenthal*, consisting of five contiguous villages with two churches, and appertaining to the family of *Trotba*. But the sovereignty of this manor is divided betwixt the county of *Mansfeld*, and the bailiwick of *Lauchstadt*. See Vol. V.

The Counties of STOLLBERG and WERNIGERODE.

§. 1. **T**HE county of *Stollberg*. Of this county *Penther* has delineated a map, drawn from geometrical observations made by himself, and likewise from views taken from some eminencies. This map was published by *Homann's* heirs, and constitutes the fifty-eighth map in the *Atlas of Germany*. According to it the bailiwick of *Hohnstein* makes a part of the county.

§. 2. The county of *Stollberg* lies in *Thuringia* on the *Harze*, and according to the situation given it in that map, terminates to the south, on the under principality of *Schwarzburg*; to the east, on the bailiwick of *Sangerhausen* in *Saxony*, belonging to the Circle of *Thuringia*, and on the county of *Mansfeld*; to the north, on the principalities of *Anhalt* and *Blankenburg*; and to the west on a part of the county of *Hohnstein*, and the imperial town of *Nordhausen*. Its greatest length is five geographical miles, and its breadth three, exclusive of the bailiwicks of *Heeringen* and *Kelbra*. It affords good pasturage and corn-lands, but abounds more particularly in fine woods, with plenty of game, and rich mine-works of copper and silver, as also black-alabaster and other minerals.

§. 3. In it are two towns, and the Counts are likewise proprietors of half of two others. Both the Counts and their subjects profess *Lutheranism*. At *Stollberg* is held the superintendency for the county, which comprehends within it twenty-eight parishes, exclusive of those in the bailiwicks of *Heeringen* and *Kelbra*, which are held jointly with *Schwarzburg*.

§. 4. The house of *Stollberg* is one of the most ancient among the great houses in *Germany*, but its origin, for want of a proper disquisition, has never yet been set in a true light. The estates and lands belonging to it gradually increased, till they became considerable, for in 1412 it purchased a part of the towns and bailiwicks of *Heeringen* and *Kelbra*, and in 1413 the castle of *Hohnstein*. In 1429 it acquired the county of *Wernigerode*. In 1535 it inherited that of *Königstein*, but of this the archbishop of *Mentz*, has possessed itself of the greatest part, and by a convention made in 1755, obtained also a part of the county and lordship of *Rocheffort*. Count *Henry* the elder, who died in 1572, is the general founder of the present house of *Stollberg*, which in his two sons *Lewis George* and *Christopher*, became divided into two lines. That of the former failed in his grandson, but that of the second is still in being, and is again divided in the persons of his two eldest sons, Count *Henry Ernest* and *John Martin*, into the *Wernigerode* and *Stollberg* lines. Count *Henry Ernest* who died in 1672, was the founder of the *Wernigerode* or the ancient chief line, which in his grandsons Count *Christian Ernest* and *Frederick Charles* was again divided, into that of *Wernigerode* or *Geder*. In 1742 the latter was promoted in the person of its founder, to the dignity of a princely house of the Empire. Count *John Martin* founder of the *Stollberg* or younger chief lines, who died in 1669, continued it in his son Count *Christopher Lewis* who died in 1704, and his sons Count *Christopher Frederick* and *Justus Christian* founded two other lines, namely the former that of *Stollberg-Stollberg*, and the latter that of *Stollberg-Rossla*, both which are still existent.

5. The title of the house of *Stollberg*, is Count of *Stollberg*, *Königstein*, *Rocheffort*, *Wernigerode* and *Hohnstein*, Lord of *Epfstein*, *Munzenberg*, *Breunberg*,

berg, Aigmont, Lora and Klettenberg. The arms for *Stollberg*, are topaz a stag passant diamond, for *Königslein* topaz a lion rampant diamond, for *Rocheftort* topaz an eagle displayed ruby, with the beak legs and claws saphire; for *Wernigerode* pearl two trouts regardant ruby, for *Hohnstein* pearl and ruby chequeré, for *Epstein* party per pale, ruby and pearl, for the county of *Markt* topaz, for *Munzenberg* party per pale topaz and ruby, for *Aigmont* party per pale topaz and ruby, for *Klettenberg* argent a stag passant diamond, and for the county of *Lutterberg* party per bend, a chief ruby with a lion topaz.

§. 6. The Counts of *Stollberg*, in the Diets of the Empire, are ranked in the college of the imperial Counts of the *Wetterau*. They are also possessed of seat and voice in the circle of *Upper Saxony*. To a Roman month the county of *Stollberg*, is rated at eighty-four florins, of which sum the Counts thereof pay three fourths, that is to say sixty-three florins, and *Saxony* one fourth or twenty-one florins. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* they pay sixty rixdollars, and eighty-one kruitzers.

§. 7. The County of *Stollberg*, as properly so called, is for the most part a fief of *Saxony*, *Mentz* or *Halberstadt*. The Elector of *Saxony* exercises the sovereignty both over his own fiefs and likewise over those of *Stollberg*, though a fief of *Mentz*, and for this reason the Counts of *Stollberg*, are reckoned in the first class of the States of the electorate of *Saxony*, and their lands under the *Saxon* sovereignty, in the circle of *Thuringia*.

§. 8. Each ruling Count of the *Stollberg*-line, has his own court of regency, a consistory and exchequer. The mine-office is held by them in common.

§. 9. The partition of the county is as follows: viz.

1. The line of *Stollberg-Stollberg* is possessed of

1. The bailiwick of *Stollberg*, which is a fief of the Elector of *Mentz*. In this bailiwick is

Stollberg on the Harz, in ancient records stiled *Stalberg*, the residence of the Counts, lying in a narrow deep vale, and above it stands the Count's palace, which has a church of its own. Besides the great and parish church, here is also another at the hospital, with two churches for interments, a superintendency and a grammar-school.

The parishes of *Rottleberoda*, *Uftrungen*, *Rodishayn* and *Stempeda*.

2. Of the bailiwick of *Hayn*, to which belong the parishes of *Hayn*, *Schwenda*, *Dietersdorf* and *Straßberg*, in the last of which are some mines of silver, copper and lead, together with the farm of *Friderichshof*.

3. Of the bailiwick of *Hohnstein*, which shall be described in the sequel, under the county of *Hohnstein*, where likewise an account will be given of the *Stollberg* part, of the convent-bailiwick and the *pædagogium* of *Ilsfeld*.

2. The line of *Stollberg-Rossla* is possessed of

1. The bailiwick of *Rossla*, which is a fief of *Saxony*. To this bailiwick belongs

Rossla.

Rossla, a parochial-village, with a palace in it where the Count resides. At this place also is a consistory with thirteen churches under its jurisdiction. In 1656 it was totally consumed by fire, and in 1683 a great part of it was destroyed by the same dreadful calamity.

The parish of *Bemungen*, together with those of *Wickeroda*, *Breitungen* and *Rosperwenda*.

2. Of the bailiwick of *Quesenberg*, also a fief of *Saxony*, and in which are still to be seen the ruins of the old castle of *Quesenberg*, at the village of that name. To this bailiwick likewise belong the villages of *Haynroda*, *Little-Leinungen* and *Drebsdorf*.

3. Of the bailiwick of *Wolfsberg*, which is a fief of *Halberstadt*, and contains under it, the parishes of *Wolfsberg*, *Breitenbach* and *Ditticheroda*. Near the parochial village of *Wolfsberg* are to be seen the ruins of an old castle.

4. Of the bailiwick of *Ebersburg*, so called from a ruinous castle in it, of which only a tower remains. This bailiwick likewise contains the church villages of *Hreman-Ascker* and *Buckholtz*, both under one pastor.

5. The bailiwick of *Berenrode*, with the church village of *Breitenstein*.

Obs. That the Counts of *Stollberg*, are joint proprietors of the towns and bailiwicks of *Heeringen* and *Kelbra*, with the Princes of *Schwarzburg*, has been observed above in the principality of *Schwarzburg*.

The County of WERNIGERODE.

§. 1. THE best representation of this county is in *Maier's* map of the principality of *Halberstadt*, designed by *Riese*, and engraved in 1750 by *Homann's* heirs.

§. 2. It lies partly on the *Harz*, which is here divided into the upper and lower, to the latter of which also it belongs, and borders on the principality of *Halberstadt*, the lordships of *Schauen* and *Derenburg*, the principality of *Blankenburg*, *Elbingerode*, a bailiwick of *Brunswick*, and the dioceses of *Brunswick* and *Hildesheim*, being above three *German* miles in length and somewhat above two in breadth.

§. 3. One part of this county is mountainous, and the other level; but the proportion of these two parts I am obliged to leave undecided, the calculations relating to it being so various, that some reckon the former at two-thirds, and the latter at one-third, while others again make it quite the reverse. The hills here form a kind of amphitheatre, rising gradually to the farthest. The most distinguished of all is the *Great Brocken*, or *Blockberg*, in *Latin Mons Bruſterus*, which is called the *Great Brocken*, by way of distinction from the *Little Brocken*. It lies within this county, and is one of
the

the highest, or, according to some, the very highest mountain in all Germany. On its summit scarce any small shrubs grow, much less trees, and the snow remains frequently there till midsummer, and in some of the northern parts even yet longer. Those who ascend it in summer find there a small stone house, where they may refresh themselves; and on the *Lesser-Brocken* is a house of entertainment, of which more in the sequel. Out of the *Brocken* issues the *Ilse*, with the *Great* and *Little Bude* or *Bode*, as also the *Ecker* and *Holzemme*. The levels are very fertile in all kinds of grain, pulse, turneps, flax, culinary herbs, and other vegetables and fruits. The mountains afford very valuable plants, with berries of all kinds, particularly *crown-berries*, of which great quantities are preserved. Oak and beech are not so common here as firs and pines. Great care is taken in keeping up and planting the forest. As the meadows and pastures are very rich, so also great numbers of cattle are bred here. It abounds likewise in all manner of beasts of chase and wild fowl. The researches after silver, lead and copper mines in this country have for some time been given over; but it abounds in marl, clay for bricks and pots, together with lime-stone, free-stone, turf, cobalt, lead and iron. No part of the country can be called barren. It exports oat-meal, corn, all kind of berries, timber, and brush-wood; as also deals, oil, oil cakes, fine oxen, hogs, venison, fish, chalk, salt-petre, gun-powder, cast and wrought iron, wrought copper, (which is imported rough) paper, cloth, stuffs, waggons, and brandies.

§. 4. It is very populous, and its language *Low German*; but the inhabitants are *Lutherans*, and the parishes, with their pastors, in number twenty-one, under the superintendent at *Wernigerode*.

§. 5. Formerly the county had its own Counts, to whom it gave title; but in 1268 *Conrad* Count of *Wernigerode* resigned his seat and town of *Wernigerode*, as a fief, to *John Otto* and *Conrad*, Marggraves of *Brandenburg*, and their descendants. Count *Henry*, the last of his name, dying in 1429 without heirs, the county, pursuant to an agreement, devolved to Count *Botho* VI. of *Stollberg*; and in the seventeenth century, on a partition of their patrimony, betwixt the sons of *Christopher* Count of *Stollberg*, Count *Henry Ernest* obtained this county, which was settled on his eldest son Count *Christian Ernest*.

§. 6. Thus the county of *Wernigerode* is a fief of the King of *Prussia*, as Marggrave of *Brandenburg*, and is under his sovereignty. In 1714 an agreement was entered into betwixt King *Frederick William* and Count *Christian Ernest*, for settling of their respective rights. The King, as sovereign of the country, levies the excise in the town of *Wernigerode*, (one tenth of which goes to the Count) taxes the country, raises soldiers, but never quarters any upon it, and appeals lie from the Count's regency to the revenue court at *Berlin*. The other *Regalia* here belong to the Count,

among

among which is the high and low jurisdiction, in civil, criminal and church affairs; together with the jurisdiction of the mines, chaces, stores, coinage, &c. The Count's regency, to which appeals are brought from the inferior courts in the town and country, consists of a secretary, a director, and counsellors. These, with the addition of three ecclesiastic consistorial counsellors, form the consistory. The revenue-court consists of a director, counsellors, assessors, and other officers, and, with the addition of forest and mine officers, forms the forest and mine courts.

§. 7. The revenues of this county are very considerable, being reckoned at no less than 50,000 rixdollars per annum.

§. 8. To it belongs

I. The town and castle of *Wernigerode*. The castle stands on a high mountain directly above the town, and has been so greatly improved and enlarged by Count *Christian Ernest*, that, on the whole mountain, there is not one waste spot, particularly, he has adorned it with a large and valuable library. Here likewise the archives of the family are kept. The court-chaplain is always superintendent of the county. About this stately seat lies a park, which was walled in by Count *Christian Ernest*, and finely planted both with fruit and forest trees. In it, near the castle gate, is a row of houses for the Count's domestics, together with a well built orphan-house and new stables, besides many single houses for the Count's attendants; but particularly in the park is the summer-house, called the hermitage, (which stands higher than the castle itself) as also those of the *Christianenthal*, and the *Schmuck*, or *Jewel*-house. Not far from the park is a most beautiful parterre, with a fine green house in it, wherein is the large saloon without pillars. Near the parterre stands also a splendid building, in the upper part of which lives the Countess *Frederica Charlotta* of *Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen*, widow to *Henry Augustus* Count of *Stollberg-Schwarzburg*. A vista of limes leads from the park to the Count's kitchen garden and orchard, which lies near the town. The road and footway to the castle are both very beautifully planted with rows of trees.

The town lies beneath the castle, at a little distance from the *Holzemme*, which receives into it the rivulet of *Zillicherbach*, after it has run through the town. It consists of three parts, viz.

1. Of the old town, in which are four hundred and thirty houses, two parish-churches, two alms-houses, containing a church, a free-stone house belonging to the Count, a farm also his property, the secretary's office, the government-house, the council-house, in which are kept the excise and tax-office, and where the commissioners for the breweries belonging both to the King and Count, hold their meetings; together with a *Latin* school of five classes, and several mansion-houses belonging to noblemen.

2. Of the new town, containing in it one hundred and ninety-one houses, one parish-church, and an alms-house.

3. Of

3. Of the suburb of *Noschenrode*, which is under the bailiwick of *Wernigerode*, and consists of about one hundred and fifty houses, one church, and a school. Without the town lies the hospital of Saint *George*, with a church; and, if to the abovementioned houses be added forty free houses, the number in all, including *Wernigerode*, will amount to upwards of eight hundred. In 1455, 1528, and 1751, great fires happened here; since that in the last mentioned year, the greatest part of the houses have been rebuilt of stone. Under the main street are canals, with stone, into which the water runs out of all the cellars in the town, and thus they are kept dry; and from the suburb, by means of the *Zillicher* rivulet, the whole place may be laid under water. Besides the magistracy of the two united towns, it has also a government appointed by the Count, consisting of a governor, who, at the same time, is criminal judge and mayor; together with six assessors, two of whom are of the council; and two of the burghery. To the corporation belong very large woods, out of which the burghers are allowed timber for building, with a certain quantity of wood annually for fuel. The revenues of the government are considerable. The trade of the townsmen consists chiefly in agriculture, brewing, distilling, manufactures of cloth and woolen stuffs, and other arts. His *Prussian* Majesty's rights are managed by a counsellor of the war and demesne office, under the title of a *Commissarius Loci*. The King's commissary of war collects the contributions of the country, and at the gates, besides the porters of the corporation, sits also the King's gate clerks, who jointly receive the toll for the road. Here is likewise a post-office belonging to the King. In and near the town along the *Zilliche* are several meal, oil, fulling, sawing and other mills. At a little distance also from the town is a copper mill, which belongs to the corporation.

II. The bailiwick of *Wernigerode*, to which belongs

The abovementioned suburb of *Noschenrode*, where the toll and bailiwick offices for the Count are held. The inhabitants here are obliged to perform all occasional services in the castle and the farms in the town; whereas the houses built along the town moats are called the *Freye Seite*, as not being under any obligation of service; but on the other hand they enjoy no share in the common woods and pastures. The inhabitants of this suburb must be burghers, and may follow any kind of craft or trade without being free of any of the town companies, unless they take apprentices or journeymen.

Silfstedt, a large and handsome parochial-village, situated on the *Holzemme*, and containing a charter-estate.

Minsleben, a parochial-village, also seated on the *Holzemme*, and containing a farm, belonging to the Count, with a noble manor, to which is annexed the lower-jurisdiction of the village, and a charter-estate. The inhabitants here, in respect to their lands and criminal affairs, are subject to the bailiwick of *Wernigerode*.

Reddeber or *Rehber*, a parochial-village, belonging to *Zilli*, a bailiwick of the chapter at *Halberstadt*, but the inhabitants, with respect to their lands, are subject to the Count, and comprehended under this bailiwick. In this also is a feudal estate belonging to the Count.

Schmatzfeld, a considerable estate belonging to the Count.

Langeln Langlum, a large parochial-village, with a commandery, of the *Teutonic* order, belonging to the *Balley of Saxony*. Beyond *Darlingerode*, and near *Veckenstedt*, it has some very fine forests; and alternately with the Count is possessed of the advowson of the parish-church. Here is also a farm belonging to the Count, together with a noble manor, a charter-mansion-house, and another farm belonging to Saint *Nicholas's* alms-house, in *Wernigerode*.

Wasserleben, one of the largest villages in the county, situated on the *Ilse*, and containing two churches, tho' one pastor officiates at both. The nunnery which formerly stood here, has been converted into a demesne bailiwick, which is farmed to the baily. In this bailiwick too is a distillery.

Veckenstedt, a parochial-village, situated on the *Ilse*, and being a demesne bailiwick, but the baily of it has no longer jurisdiction over the village. In this bailiwick also is a distillery. The estate formerly held here by the Count as a fief, is at present his own property.

Charlottenlust, a farm, belonging to the Count, and seated on an eminence commanding a very beautiful prospect. This farm is called *Charlot*, from the consort of Count *Christian Ernest*.

Altenrode, a parochial-village, containing two farms belonging to the Count.

Darlingerode, a village, having a filial church, and a freehold estate.

Drubeck or *Drubke*, a large and beautiful parochial-village, the inhabitants of which are accounted the richest farmers in all the country, and love to be called the men of *Drubeck*. At this place is an ancient foundation, consisting of an abbess and five cannoneesses, who may be either of noble or trading families. In this foundation is a church, besides which there is also another in the village. The demesne bailiwick here formerly belonged to the above foundation.

Not far from this village lies the country of *Ebrenfeld*, in which is a hunting seat, with a stone building for keeping the hunting implements, a tile-kiln. In the *Sandhall* adjacent to it, where formerly silver ore was dug, lies the source of the *Rammelbach*.

Ilfenburg, a large open village, situated on the *Ilse*, but formerly a walled town. The inhabitants of it are free men, and follow all kind of handicrafts. The castle here stands on an eminence, and in the last century was the residence of the *Wernigerode* line of the family of *Stollberg*. The *Benedictine* monastery in this village has been converted into a salt-petre house. The old conventual church, now belonging to the castle, is still in good repair. Near the castle too is a large park, and in it the mansion-house of *Leiningen*, which is so named from the consort of Count

Christian

Christian Ernest of the house of *Leiningen*. In the village is a farm belonging to the Count, and called *Marienbof*, from *Maria Elizabeth*, consort to Count *Henry Ernest*. The village church has no constant service performed in it. The chief trade of the place arises from the iron-works, flatting mills and factory, all which belong to the Count. Likewise in and near this place, along the *Ilse*, are some sawing, oil, paper, and powder mills, together with others for clay and copper. The iron ore is brought hither from *Hartenberg*.

To the southward of it, near the *Brocken*, lies the *Ilfenthal*, in which is the high rock of *Ilfenstein*.

III. The bailiwick of *Stapelburg* has its seat in the parochial-village of that name, lying on a branch of the river *Ecker*, called the *Steinmecke*. On an eminence near it are the ruins of the old fortress of *Stapelburg*. On the *Ecker* also lies the *Eckerkrug*, or tavern, so called from the river, together with a hunting seat of the Counts. At *Eckertal* is a salt spring, but no use made of it.

IV. Subject to the *Schierke* court are works lying along the *Bude*, beneath the *Brocken*. The people belonging to this tract are very industrious in all rural improvements, by which means they have now acquired a parish-church of their own. Here are two ovens belonging to the Prince, together with two flatting mills and a factory. The iron ore is brought hither from *Buchenberge*, which stands at some hours distance. On account of the many forests in the neighbourhood, a court of forestry is held here. It yields good pasturage, with considerable breeds of horned cattle. The *Bude* likewise affords fine trout; but all other kinds of provisions are imported into it.

V. We are further to observe here

Hobne, a farm for the feeding of cattle, and belonging to the Count; besides which, not far from the *Zillicherbach*, it has likewise a stud; together with *Schlust*, situated beneath the *Brocken*, on the river *Bude*, *Scharfenstein*, also situated beneath the *Great-Brocken*, not far from the *Ecker*, and *Molkenhaus*. The last of these two places belongs to the *Leiningen* mansion-house at *Ilfenburg*.

Heinrichshobe, *Langen-Werk*, and *Jacobsbruch*, all turf-works belonging to the Count, and consisting of large wooden buildings for the drying of the turf, which is afterwards burnt here into coals, for the service of the mine works. In the turf furnaces is extracted an unctuous moisture from the turf, resembling an oil. The first of these places stands on the *Lesser-Brocken*, and may be seen at the distance of four German miles. Near it is an inn, erected as well for the accommodation of the workmen as for travellers who visit *Brocken*. The two other turf-works lie near *Schierke*.

VI. The bailiwick of *Hasslerode*, which extends near the town of *Wernigerode*, and is some hours in circuit. This bailiwick was formed out of

a district ceded by the Counts to the corporation of *Wernigerode*, from whom it came to the King of *Prussia titulo sequestrationis*, on which it was created into a royal bailiwick. In it are some considerable woods. The corporation of *Wernigerode* are still possessed of certain privileges in it, as namely, that of pasturage, and the right of driving cattle through it. The right of venery here belongs to the Count, who is also possessed of a share in the forest called the *Landmann*, where he has likewise a sawing mill, and a mansion for a chief forester; but the cobalt pits are now no longer worked. The *Hasserode* consists of a fort surrounded with water, together with a farm, several mills, a lodge for the forester, and some other scattered houses. The school belongs to the Count, who also appoints a catechist here, and the place is annexed to Saint *Silvester's* church at *Wernigerode*. In the King's part of this district is a lead mine and a colour-mill. The inn called the *Auerbahn*, or the *Woodcock*, belongs to the Count. Not far from *Hasserode*, and about half an hour's distance from the town, formerly stood a convent of *Augustine* Monks, called the *Himmelforte*, which, in 1525, was pulled down by the rebellious peasants, and its lands sequestrated by the Count.

The County of B A R B Y.

§. 1. **A** Representation of this county is to be met with in the first sheet of the map of *Saxony*, published in 1752 by *Homann's* heirs. It is surrounded by *Gommern*, a *Saxon* bailiwick, the duchy of *Magdeburg*, and the principality of *Anhalt*; and lies on the *Elbe*, which, in this county, receives the *Saale*.

§. 2. In the years 974, 987, and 999, the Emperors *Otho* II. and III. granted *Barby*, with all the villages and estates appertaining thereto, in the country of *Nordburingen*, to the abbey of *Quedlinburg*. In both patents *Barby* is mentioned as an imperial estate, or *curtis*. The Lords of *Barby*, who have since been raised to be Counts, were descended from the Counts of *Mulingen*, of whom one line settled their residence at *Barby*. *Burc-Bard* V. Count of *Mulingen* and Lord of *Barby*, in 1497, obtained of the Emperor *Maximilian* I. the erection of his barony of *Barby* into a principality of the empire; from which time his descendants here have stiled themselves Counts of *Barby*, which, afterwards, in their titles, preceded *Mulingen*. In 1659, however, the family became extinct in the person of Count *Augustus Lewis*. By this means its lands and estates have been greatly dismembered. The proper county of *Barby* passed to the electoral house of *Saxony*, and therein at first to the *Weissenfels* line. *Mulingen* and *Waltker-Nienburg* went as a *Saxon* fief to *Anhalt-Zerbst*, and the lordships of *Rosenburg*

Rosenburg and *Egeln* to *Magdeburg*; the latter of which was annexed to it so early as the year 1417.

§. 3. The Counts of *Barby* enjoyed both seat and voice among the Counts of *Westphalia*, and in the Diets of *Upper-Saxony*, and paid to a *Roman* month twenty florins; but all this at present is devolved on the house of *Saxony*, which, on account also of *Barby*, is assailed to the chamber of *Wetzlar* in twenty-one rixdollars, twenty-eight kruitzers.

§. 4. The county at present belongs to the circular bailiwick of *Wittenberg*, and contains under it

Barby, a town, situated not far from the *Elbe*, which in these parts is joined by the *Saale*. In this town is an old castle and two churches, with a superintendency presiding over the eight churches in the county.

The church-villages of *Besedau*, *Felgeleben*, *Pemmelte*, *Torniz*, *Werknitz*, and *Wespen*.

The Lordship of the Count of REUSSEN.

§. 1. OF that part of the *Vogtland* still belonging to the Count of *Reuffen*, *Homann's* heirs have published a pretty good map, which constitutes the fifty-ninth in the *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. The lordships of *Gera*, *Greitz*, *Schleitz*, and *Lobenstein*, belonging to the Count of *Reuffen*, form a considerable part of the *Vogtland*, which received its name from their predecessors, to whom it entirely belonged, and was a part of the *Osterland*, see Vol. V. It is environed by the *Saxon* circles of the *Erzgebirg*, the *Vogtland*, and the *Neustadt*; as also by the principality of *Culmbach*, the diocese of *Bamberg*, the *Saxon* bailiwick of *Saalfeld*, the bailiwick of *Leutenberg*, the principality of *Altenburg*, and the bailiwick of *Zeitz*. The *Neustadt* circle separates the lordship of *Gera* from the other lordships here, which are all contiguous.

§. 3. It is very hilly, and abounds in woods, but the former cannot be said to be altogether unfruitful, as producing either trees and plants, or being improved by tillage. In some parts likewise they yield copper, iron, lead, and silver, with other minerals, such as alum. Here is also no want of any kind of provisions; the fields affording grain and esculent herbs; the fine pastures in the valleys, droves of excellent cattle; the woods plenty of venison and game, and the waters all kinds of fish. The principal rivers are, the *Elster*, which rises in the circle of the *Vogtland*, in the electorate of *Saxony*, and after traversing the lordships of *Greitz* and *Gera*, passes on into the bailiwick of *Zeitz*; and the *Saale*, which comes out of the principality of *Culmbach*, and running through the lordships of *Lobenstein* and *Burg*, afterwards passes into the bailiwick of *Ziegenruck*.

§. 4. These

§. 4. These lordships contain under them nine boroughs, three market-towns, two hundred and thirty-one villages, thirty-eight farms and estates belonging to the Count, and seventy-five noble manors. The Count of *Reussen* and his subjects profess *Lutheranism*. At the town where the Count resides is a superintendency, and a *Latin* school ; and at *Gera* is a *gymnasium illustre*. The fine manufactures here of cloth, stuffs, and stockings, in conjunction with the iron mills, are of great advantage to the country, very considerable quantities of the goods made here being exported.

§. 5. The name of the *Vogtland* (in *Latin*, *Terra advocatorum*) signifies the country possessed by the ancient advocates of the empire, who were predecessors to the present Counts of *Reussen*, and must not, as it often is, be confounded with *Variscia*. But the Counts of *Reussen* at present enjoy only a part of it. (§. 2.) The greatest part of this country, as namely *Weyda*, *Werda*, *Plauen*, *Voigtsberg*, *Ziegenruck*, *Triptis*, and *Auma*, with their dependencies, belong to the electoral house of *Saxony*. The Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Culmbach* are possessed of the lordship of *Hof*, and the lordship of *Ronneburg* is vested in the house of *Saxe-Gotha*. What the name and dignity of a vogt imported in those ancient vogts of the empire, is not yet agreed among the learned. One of the most probable conjectures is, that this dignity of a vogt was an hereditary office belonging to the empire, and the vogts themselves subordinate to the Palatine of the *Rhine*, as arch-vogt of the empire. No less uncertainty is there concerning the epocha of this title, though it appears to have been used in the eleventh century, the ancient statutes of the town of *Weyda* having been given to it in 1027, by *Henry* Vogt of *Weyda*. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century this title was discontinued. The most ancient residences of the vogts of the empire, known with any certainty, were the town and burg of *Eisberg* and *Weyda*: see Vol. V. *Henry* Vogt-Count of *Usserrot*, (or *Osterode*) and Lord of *Plauen*, who lived in the latter end of the eleventh and the beginning of the twelfth century, left a son named *Henry the Wealthy*, and divided the whole *Vogtland* among his four sons, the eldest of whom became Vogt and Lord of *Weyda* ; the second, Lord and Vogt of *Plauen* ; the third, Vogt and Lord of *Greitz* ; and the fourth, Vogt and Lord of *Gera*. The third line of these Vogts became extinct in 1236 in the son of its founder, the first in 1535, and the fourth in 1550. Thus the only remaining line was the second, or that of *Plauen*, which, in the grandsons of its founder, became divided into the elder and younger lines. Of these, the former, in 1426, obtained the burgravate of *Meissen*, and with it the dignity of Princes, but failed in 1572 ; the latter, that is to say, the proper line of *Reuss-Plauen*, is still in being, and derives its origin from *Henry the Younger*, surnamed the *Russian*, *Ruse*, *Ruzzo*, &c. as his second brother, who died without issue, was likewise called the *Bohemian*. From him most probably is derived

rived their present usual name of *Reusz* or *Ruthenus*. One of the descendants of this last mentioned Vogt, in 1453, purchased the upper lordship of *Kranichfeld*; but this soon after was alienated, see Vol. V. though the family of *Reusz* still lay claim to the lower lordship of *Kranichfeld*. *Henry Reusz*, Lord of *Plauen*, *Greitz*, and *Kranichfeld*, who died in 1535, left three sons, who founded three lines, namely, the senior, middle, and junior; but of these the middle became extinct in 1616; the two others are still existent. The senior *Reusz-Plauen* line is again divided into those of *Upper* and *Lower-Greitz*. In 1647 the junior *Reusz-Plauen* line was divided into those of *Gera*, *Saalebürg*, *Schleitz*, and *Lobenstein*. The third, in 1666, expired with its founder, on which the *Saalebürg* line obtained the name of *Schleitz*, of which that of *Koschwitz* is a collateral branch. The *Lobenstein* line has been again subdivided into those of *Lobenstein*, *Hirschberg*, and *Eberdorf*, but the second is become extinct; and of the first, that of *Selbitz* is a collateral branch. In 1673 the Emperor *Leopold* revived the title of Count in the whole family of *Reusz-Plauen*. It is remarkable, that ever since the eleventh century, all the males of this family have borne the name of *Henry*, without any other; for which no reason that may be depended upon can be assigned. At first the several persons in it were distinguished by naming them after their age, the *senior*, *middle*, or *junior*, but afterwards other surnames were used, as the *wealthy*, the *red haired*, the *fat*, the *tall*, &c. At length the distinction was made by numbers, and in 1668 it was agreed that the elder and younger line should number, each in particular for themselves, by which means it sometimes happens that the Counts of both lines bear the same number. Every branch of this capital line does not number its sons distinctly, but names according to the several sons of the said line, numbering them agreeably to their successive births in the whole capital line. In 1700 it was agreed to number up to a hundred, unless their descendants should think proper to make some alteration.

§. 6. The title assumed in common by the whole house runs thus, *Henry-Reusz Count and Lord of Plauen, Lord of Greitz, Kranichfeld, Gera, Schleitz and Lobenstein*. Their arms are quarterly in the first and fourth quarter diamond, a rampant lion topaz crowned ruby; in the second and third pearl, a crane topaz. The oldest ruling Lord of the whole house is termed the elder of the family, and the eldest ruling Lord of the second capital line is appointed for his adjunct.

§. 7. The patrimonial Lordships here consisted formerly of three imperial estates, which were possessed in absolute property; but towards the close of the fourteenth century, these were ceded as fiefs to the crown of *Bohemia*, the Margraves of *Meissen*, and the Landgraves of *Thuringia*, so that ever since, they have been held as arrière fiefs of the empire, and at present are received as fiefs from the crown of *Bohemia* only. But

the regalia among which is the right of-minage and coinage, together with the sovereignty, depend solely on the Emperor and Empire.

§. 8. In the imperial Diet, the *Reußen* family sits in the college of the Counts of the *Wetterau*. This family is also possessed of a seat and voice in the Diet of *Upper Saxony*. The assessment of it in the matricula of the Empire, if we deduct that of *Kranichfeld*, amounts to eighty-eight florins for each *Roman* month. In time of war it furnishes, in conjunction with the Prince of *Schwarzburg*, a regiment of six companies, consisting in all of 1000 men, and of these its quota is one third or two companies, which, number it also constantly keeps on foot in time of peace. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays fifty-nine rixdollars fifty-four one-third kruitzers.

§. 9. Each of the two ruling Counts of the chief line, has his regency and consistory; and the younger chief lines, have in the town of *Gera* one common regency and consistory, and with regard to certain incomes, likewise one common receiver's office.

§. 10. We now come to the divisions, and more circumstantial account of this country.

The SENIOR Chief Line

Is possessed of the lordships of *Greitz* and *Burg*, with a part also of the district of *Reichenfels*, and in these

I. Both branches of this capital Line are proprietors of

The town of *Greitz* or *Graitz*, more properly called *Grewitz* or *Chrewitz*, seated on the river *Elster*, in a valley environed by woods and mountains. The little river which runs through it, falls into the *Elster*. It consists of about four hundred and fifty houses, which have been improved from time to time. Here is also a superintendency and a handsome church, and since the year 1735, the town has been endowed with a *Latin-school*, which is under good regulations, and an orphan house. The principal part of its trade consists in stuffs and manufactures. In *Greitz* are two mansion-houses of the Counts. In the lower of these, which lies near the parish church in the town, and has a garden to it seated on the river *Elster*, resides the *Under-Greitz* line. The upper house stands on a high rocky hill, and exclusive of the addition of a chapel to it, was very considerably embellished by Count *Henry XI*. In this house is the residence of the *Upper-Greitz* line. To this also is a garden lying on the *Elster*. The town itself is divided betwixt the two lines, each of which has here its particular office. But the churches and schools are governed by them in common. *Greitz* is one of the most ancient towns in all the *Vogtland*, and was originally built by the *Slavi*. In the years 1494 and 1610 it suffered greatly by fire.

II. The *UPPER-GREITZ* Line, is particularly possessed of

1. The bailiwick of *Upper-Greitz*, containing

Grochlitz, a farm belonging to the Count, with fifteen villages. Among these latter are the parochial villages of *Naitzbau*, *Schonbach* and *Polwitz*. At *Bernsgrun* is a nobleman's seat, and in the *Little-Reinsdorf* lies the silver mountain, where mine-works have been frequently carried on.

2. The bailiwick of *Dolau*, to which belongs

Dolau, a village, having an old castle, together with a farm and a sheep-walk.

The parochial villages of *Dobia* and *Frobersgrun*, in the latter of which is a noble manor, as also one half of *Frisau*, on the other side of the *Saale*, near *Lobenstein*, with six other villages, of which *Gablau* contains a considerable farm, and the farm of *Isabellengrund* in the *Streitwalde*, which is situated on the *Saale*.

Zeulenroda, a town seated on an eminence, in a mountainous and woody country. This town consists of about three hundred and fifty houses; and exclusive of its parochial-church, contains one other church, an almshouse, and a house of correction. It is likewise noted for its stuff manufactures, and especially for its stockings, which are exported to all parts. It has also a considerable annual fair for horned cattle, and formerly belonged to the lordship of *Schleitz*.

About half an hour's distance to the north on the river *Weyda*, is an alum-mine.

To the *Upper-Greitz* part likewise belong thirteen nobleman's seats and manors, as namely *Under-Zoppoten*, which is parochial, *Hoben-Oelfen*, one half of which is a fief to *Saxony*, as is also the parish of *Pösterlein*, in old records called simply *Stein*, a considerable manor belonging to one of the Counts, and *Fleming*, one half of which is a fief of the principality of *Altenburg*. The two villages of *Lunzig* and *Cossengrun*, in which are demesnes, belonged also formerly to noblemen.

III. The *UNDER-GREITZ* Line, is possessed

1. Of the bailiwick of *Under-Greitz*, to which is added that of *Rotenthal*, containing

Fraureuth, a market-town having a parish-church.

Irchwitz and *Politz*, two villages, in which are estates and houses belonging to the Counts.

Rotenthal, a village with an old castle in it, which was once the residence of a collateral line.

Reinsdorf, *Hermansgrun* and *Tschirma*, all parochial villages : together with

The villages of *Schonfeld* and *Reutnitz*, in each of which are two seats belonging to noblemen : and

Eleven other villages.

2. Of the bailiwick or lordship of *Burg*, formerly belonging to the lordship of *Schleitz*, from which it was separated in 1572 on the extinction of the burgrave *Meissen*-line of the house of *Reusz-Plauen*, at which time it passed to the lordship of *Greitz*. In this bailiwick are great numbers of iron-works of various kinds, with ovens belonging to the Prince. The places worth notice in it are

Burg or *Burgk*, a castle belonging to the Prince, standing on a high and steep rock, and formerly a fortress. In the sixteenth and seventeenth century, this castle was the residence of a collateral branch, on the extinction of which together with its bailiwick, it escheated to Count *Henry XIII*, of the *Under-Greitz* line, whose son Count *Henry III*. has greatly improved it, particularly with the addition of an entire new wing. In it is an old chapel, and the bailiwick office is likewise kept here. To it also belongs a farm.

Moschlitz, a market-town containing a parochial-church.

The parochial-village of *Crispendorf*, in which is a seat and garden belonging to the Count, together with those of *Neuendorf*, *Plotzen*, *Remptendorf* and one half of *Frisau* : as also

Six other villages and two noblemens seats. Near the village of *Upper-Zoppoten* is an alum mine-work.

II. The J U N I O R Capital Line.

I. And that of G E R A.

I. The lordship of *Gera*, contains under it

1. *Gera*, a town seated in a pleasant vale near the *Elster*. Its houses, which are mostly of stone, are lofty and well built, insomuch that for its beauty it is called *Little-Leipzig*. On the market-place here, is a very stately house belonging to the Count, exclusive of the great church and that of *St. Nicholas*. In the town too are three others, namely one at the house of correction, another in the orphan-house, and the third in the *Under-Haus*, by which name the houses reaching from the end of the town to *Osterstein* are called. Here is also a superintendency, together with the joint regency of the junior chief lines, a joint consistory, and a joint *Gymnasium illustre*, and every sixth year the junior capital lines hold a Diet. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in cloths and stuffs, which being greatly valued, occasion a considerable trade.

Osterstein,

Osterstein, a seat belonging to the Count, stands on an eminence without the town and has a church.

2. *Langenberg*, a small town seated on a hill, near which are seen the remains of a castle; with its dependency is called the government of *Langenberg*. At this place is a demesne estate.

3. *Dienz*, a demesne estate with a new seat in it, and twelve other demesne estates, which were never noble manors.

4. Seventy-eight villages and thirty-six noble manors; of which

1. Thirty-eight lye on the west side of the *Elster*; among them is

Kostritz, a large parochial-village, seated on the *Elster*, and the upper and middle part of which belong to the family of *Wolframsdorf*, but the lower part to a collateral line of the house of *Schleitz*, who have a very handsome seat here with an elegant garden.

Caaschwitz, containing a noble manor and a filial church, *Seiffartsdorf* having a parochial church, *Rudersdorf*, *Kraftsdorf*, *Frankenthal* and *Tiefchirtz*, all containing churches of their own, together with *Hermisdorf*, in which are two noble manors, &c.

2. On the east side forty, among which are the villages of *Dorna*, *Hirschfeld*, *Roben*, *Roschitz*, *Rositz*, all containing parish churches.

II. The bailiwick of *Saalsburg* lies on the *Saale*, and till the year 1572 belonged to the lordship of *Schleitz*, but since 1666 has been constantly in the possession of the *Gera*-line. This bailiwick contains under it

Saalsburg, a small town seated on an eminence near the river *Saale*, over which it has a bridge. In the year 1640 this town was laid in ashes by the *Swedes*. The first of the three pastors here, is likewise inspector of the churches of the bailiwick.

Seubtendorf, a parochial-village, containing a demesne estate, *Poritsch* a village, also containing a demesne estate and five other villages. The convent of *Heil Krutz* or the holy-cross lies about three quarters of an hour's distance from *Saalsburg*.

I. The *SCHLEITZ* Line, is possessed of

I. The lordship of *Schleitz*, in which is

Schleitz, properly called *Schlewitz*, a town lying somewhat low in the *Wiesenthal*. It is divided into the old, and new *Henry* town, besides which it has a suburb. Exclusive too of the great church here, here are two others, one of which called the hill-church stands without the town, and was built in 1206; this church is the burial place of the Counts of *Schleitz*, and likewise of those of the old *Burg*. The seat where the Count resides stands on a hill and contains a church. This seat gives an air of grandeur to the town. In the *Wiesenthal* is another house belonging to the Count called *Luisenburg*. In this town also is a superintendency and a *Latin* school. Among its trades

are to be reckoned the woollen manufactures here. In the year 1689 *Schleitz* suffered considerably by a fire.

Tanna, a small town situated in a pleasant country.

Gorgwitz, a town containing iron-works. In the neighbourhood of this town are

Twenty-seven villages, among which are the parochial villages of *Dittersdorf*, *Goschitz*, *Kirschkau*, *Leitlitz*, *Lohma*, *Mielesdorf*, *Oettersdorf*, *Oschitz*, *Rodersdorf*, *Under-Koskau*, &c. Of these, five have noble seats.

II. Of the government of *Reichenfels*, which belongs to the collateral line of *Koßnitz*, and contains under it

Reichenfels, an old castle standing on an eminence.

Markt-Hobenleuben, a market-town, which is the seat of a justiciary court, under the *Koßnitz*-line, and in the parish-church of which is their hereditary burial-place.

The parochial villages of *Trieb*s and *Langenwetzendorf*, with six other villages, of which *Mehla* and *Bruckla*, are under the sovereignty of the *Upper-Greiz* line, as also divers single farms and mills. Lastly

Of the eight noble manors in this government, six belong to the *Koßnitz*-line.

III. The *LOBENSTEIN* Line.

The lordship of *Lobenstein*, came in 1550 on the failure of the old *Gera* line, to that of *Plauen*, and was twice mortgaged by the last Burgrave of *Meißen* of the *Plauen*-line; namely in 1567 to the Count of *Schwarzburg* of *Leutenberg*, and in 1670 to the *Vitzthume* of *Eckstadt*. On the death of the Burgrave in 1572, it escheated to the senior and junior lines of *Reusz-Plauen*, who redeemed it and held it jointly till 1595, when by an agreement it was assigned to the younger line only, in which branch it has hitherto continued. This lordship has further been divided into the following districts: *viz.*

I. Into the proper lordship of *Lobenstein*, containing

Lobenstein, a town seated on the *Lemnitz*, and consisting of about four hundred houses. In this town is a residence-palace, together with the house of *Christianszell* belonging to the Count, as also a bailiwick-office, a superintendency at the town church, and a *Latin* school. In the years 1714 and 1732, the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire, and in the first of these calamities the Count's own residence was destroyed.

The parochial-village of *Harre*, in which is a farm belonging to the Count, together with those of *Heinrichsdorf*, *Ruppersdorf* and *Fressen*, the living of which last place is in the gift of the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*. To this part also belongs the village of *Tbierbach* with a farm in it, which is the property of the Count, twelve other villages, in which are
three

three noble manors, five farms appertaining to the Count, three iron mills and several single houses.

II. Into the lordship of *Ebersdorf*, containing

1. The bailiwick of *Ebersdorf*, in which is

Ebersdorf, a large parochial-village, having a mansion-house belonging to the Counts. The *Moravians* have built themselves some spacious edifices here. *Ebersdorf* is also the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection.

The parochial villages of *Gabme* and *Titschendorf*.

Together with eight other villages; and

Five places and manors belonging to noblemen; of which *Wurzbach* and *Alten-Gesatz* contain parochial churches. The former is noted for its knit-stockings, and has also two iron-works belonging to it, with a public oven: lastly

Several single farms.

2. The government of *Hirschberg*, which with respect to its *dominium directum*, was conferred by the crown of *Bohemia* in 1549 on the house of *Reusz-Plauen*, but the King retained to himself the supreme infeoffment of it. In 1663 the *Lobenstein* line of the house of *Plauen* purchased likewise the *dominium utile*, from the family of *Beulwitz*, and have continued the proprietors of it to this very day. In this government lies

Hirschberg, a small town seated among mountains, and containing a mansion-house, which is the property of the Counts. In the year 1750 this town suffered greatly by fire. Stocking knitting furnishes a considerable trade here. The advowson of the church belongs to the Maggrave of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*.

Eight villages, in which are three noble manors; and

Two single farms with some houses.

The Lordships of the Counts of SCHONBURG.

§. 1. THE lordships belonging to the Counts of *Schonburg*, lie in the *Erzgebirg* circle of the marggravate of *Meissen*. The maps published of it, are those of *Scutter* and *Schreiber*.

§. 2. In these lordships are fourteen towns, in which all sorts of manufactures flourish. The inhabitants are *Lutherans*, as are likewise the Counts, the descendants of *Christian Henry* of the *Waldenburg* line excepted, who profess the *Roman catholic* religion.

§. 3. The ancestors of the ancient *Dynasta*, and the present Counts of *Schonburg* according to *Vogel's* genealogy resided at first on the other side of the *Rhine*. *Alban* Lord of *Schonburg* is said to be the first who came to *Meissen*, and in 936 to have been appointed by the Emperor *Otto I.* commander

mander in chief against the *Sorb-Wendi*. *Geringswalde* has been one of the most ancient residences of the *Schonburg* family in *Meissen*. *Frederick* Lord of *Schonburg*, who died in 1383, was the founder of the present house of *Schonburg*, which is now divided into *Schonburg-Waldenburg* and *Schonburg-Penigk*.

The present chief line of *Schonburg-Waldenburg* was founded by *Otho Lewis*, who in 1700 was created a Prince of the Empire, and in his four sons was divided into four other lines, Count *George Albert* founding that of *Hartenstein*, Count *Otho William* that of *Lichtenstein*, Count *Lewis Frederick* that of *Stein* or *Rusdorf*, and Count *Christian Henry* that of *Waldenburg*.

The direct line of *Schonburg-Penigk*, had for its founder *Wolfgang* third son to *Ernest*, who died in 1534. Among his grand-children, by his son *Wolfgang* the younger, notice is to be particularly taken of *Wolfgang Ernest*, as the founder of the *Remsa* line, and likewise of *Wolfgang Henry*, who gave rise to that of *Penigk*, both which were in the year 1700 raised to be Counts of the Empire. Of the *Remsa* line was descended Count *Christian Ernest*, who died in 1718, and his lordships of *Glaucha*, *Remissau* and *Rochsburg* at length devolved on his grandsons, by his son *Otho Ernest*, namely on the Counts *Henry Ernest*, *Albert Christian Ernest*, and *John Ernest*; the *Penigk* line, has in Count *Samuel Henry* and *Wolfgang Henry*, sons to its founder, undergone a second division, into those of *Wechselburg* and *Penigk*.

§. 4. The arms for *Schonburg* are quite plain, being only barry, ruby and pearl.

§. 5. The Counts of *Schonburg* sit at the Diet among the *Wetterau* Counts, and have also both seat and voice in the Diets of *Upper Saxony*, but therein are the last. Their-assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire is forty florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* they pay twenty-seven rix-dollars. six kruitzers.

§. 6. Of the *Schonburg* lordships some are arriere fiefs of *Saxony*, others belong to the Empire, and are received from the crown of *Bohemia*, as shall be shown under the account of each lordship. The sovereignty over them all is lodged in the Elector of *Saxony*, the Counts of *Schonburg*, being only reckoned in the first class of the States of that electorate, and annexed to the bailiwick of *Zwickau*, in the circle of *Erzgebirg*, but at *Glaucha* have a joint regency and consistory over the ecclesiastical inspections of *Glaucha*, *Hartenstein*, *Lichtenstein*, *Losnitz* and *Waldenburg*, which comprehend under them forty-four churches. The *Penig* inspection however is subject to the *Leipzig* consistory, and contains eighteen churches under it within the county of *Schonburg*.

§. 7. In order to give a more particular description of the *Schonburg* lordship we shall divide it into two principal parts, beginning with those belonging

I. To the Direct Line of *SCHONBURG-WALDENBURG*, namely,

I. The lordship of *Waldenburg*, which is received from the crown of *Bohemia*, as an arriere fief of the Empire, and contains under it

1. *Waldenburg*, a small town seated on the *Mulde*, and having a mansion-house of the Counts, with a superintendency, which presides over eleven churches. In the year 1717 this place suffered greatly by fire.

The old town of *Waldenburg*, which lies directly fronting *Waldenburg* on the other side of the *Mulde*, is famous for its brown and white earthen ware, which consists of vessels for laboratories and apothecaries-shops, together with pots of several kinds, such as pitchers, drinking vessels, &c.

Old-Waldenburg, a village and farm lying not far from *Waldenburg*, as also

The church villages of *Franken*, *Grumbach*, *Langenberg*, *Niederwinkel*, *Paffroda*, *Schwaben* and *Vielau*.

II. The lordship of *Hartenstein*, which is properly a part of the lower county of *Hartenstein*, and a fief of *Saxony*. Formerly the whole county of *Hartenstein* belonged to the burgraviate of *Meissen*, see Vol. V. but in 1406 devolved with right of redemption to *Veit* Lord of *Schonburg*, and in 1417 came entirely to him, at which time he was also invested with it, at *Coslanx* by the Emperor *Sigismund*. The burgraviate descended to *Henry the Elder* Lord of *Plauen*, who laid claim likewise to the county of *Hartenstein*, but in 1439 an agreement was made by which the Burgrave married his daughter *Ann* to *Veit* Lord of *Schonburg*, and gave her as a portion, his pretensions to *Hartenstein*. In 1559 the Elector *Augustus* purchased the upper county with a part also of the lower, and added one part of it, that is to say the little mine-town of *Elterlein* to the bailiwick of *Grun-kayn*, and another, namely the bailiwick of *Crottendorf*, to the circular bailiwick of *Schwarzenberg*, see Vol. V. The part of the lower county which the Counts of *Schonburg* are still possessed of, and which constitutes a bailiwick is a fief of *Saxony*, and contains under it

1. *Hartenstein*, a small town in which is a residence of the Counts. This place is also the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection, which presides over five churches.

2. The church villages of *Beuthe* and *Mulsen*, with the two churches of *St. Nicholas* and *St. James*, to which is to be added *Thierfeld*.

III. The lordship of *Stein*, which is also received from the crown of *Bohemia*, as an Imperial arriere fief, and likewise forms a bailiwick, containing

Stein, a castle seated on an eminence near the river *Mulde*.

Loxsnitz, a small town in which is an ecclesiastical inspection presiding over

over five churches. Exclusive of the town church, here is also another at the alms-house. *Losznitz* carries on a good trade in cloth.

3. The church villages of *Langenbach* and *Wildbach*.

IV. The lordship of *Lichtenstein*, which is also received from the crown of *Bohemia* as an imperial fief, and constitutes a bailiwick, in which is

Lichtenstein, a palace belonging to the Count and seated on a hill, at the foot of which lies a small town, with an ecclesiastical inspection in it, presiding over seven churches. The castle here was at first called *Pirschstein*.

Callenberg, a small town.

The church-villages of *Bernsdorf*, *Gerisdorf*, *Upper-Lungwitz*, and *St. Micheln*.

Rodlitz, a village, having an abbey; and

Rufsdorf, a seat and village.

II. The following belong to

The *SCHONBURG - PENIGK* direct Line, viz.

I. The lordship of *Glauchau*, which is received from the crown of *Bohemia* as an arrière fief of the empire, and contains under it four towns and eleven church-villages. This lordship is divided into the anterior and hinder parts. The former of these parts was obtained by Count *Albert Christian Ernest* of the *Remsa* line, as his absolute and hereditary property, by virtue of an agreement concluded with his brother in 1751; the latter was divided between the two branches of the *Penigk* line.

1. To the anterior and hinder parts belong in common

Glauchau, or *Glauchau*, in ancient records stiled *Cluchowe*, a town situated on the *Mulde*, and containing *Schonburg*, a castle, belonging to the Count. This place is the seat of the joint regency and consistory of the Counts of *Schonburg*, and has an ecclesiastical inspection presiding over fifteen churches. It makes also a coarse sort of yarn, which is much used in divers sorts of manufactures. In the year 1712 the greatest part of this place was destroyed by fire.

Merana, originally *Mer*, *Meer*, *Meker*, *Mebre* or *Marc*, a small town, seated on a hill. The present name of this place, which is also written *Meran*, &c. was first given it in the sixteenth century.

2. To the hinder part singly belongs

Ernstthal, a small town, situated near *Hohenstein*, and so named from its founder, Count *Christian Ernest*, of the *Remsa* line, who died in 1718.

3. To the two divisions of the anterior part belongs

Hohenstein, a small town.

4. Some villages here belong both to the *Penigk* and *Wechselburg* particular division of the anterior part.

II. The

II. The lordship or bailiwick of *Remsa*, which is a fief of *Saxony*, and was formed out of a *Benedictine* nunnery at *Remsa*, and the estates belonging to it. This lordship, together with the villages of *Wierau*, *Braunsdorf*, and *Heyersdorf*, the two first of which belonged to the convent of *Gering-swalde* in the bailiwick of *Borna*, were sold by the Elector *John Frederick*, in the year 1543, to the Lord of *Schonburg*, for the sum of 20098 florins, nine groschens, and four pfennings, reserving however to himself and his heirs the whole sovereignty, with all the regalia, taxes, duties and contributions therein. To it belongs

Remsa, by some called also *Remissa* and *Remissau*, a village, seated on the river *Mulde*. The convent here is at present converted into a mansion-house for the Counts; with

The villages of *Oberwierau*, *Oberwinkel*, *Tettau*, &c.

III. The lordship of *Penigk*, which is a *Saxon* fief, formerly belonged to the Burgraves of *Leisznig*, and on their extinction, in 1538, fell to the Lord Paramount *George Duke of Saxony*, whose brother *Henry's* son, named Duke *Maurice*, made an exchange of it, in 1543, with the brothers *George*, *Hauck* and *Wolf*, Lords of *Schonburg*, *Glauchau* and *Waldenburg*, and the lawful heirs of their body, for the bailiwicks of *Hohenstein*, *Lomen* and *Wehlen*, and, in 1548, granted it as a male fief unto them, reserving only to himself the territorial sovereignty, knight service, attendance, and contributions therein. To this lordship belongs

Penigk or *Penig*, a town, situated on the river *Mulde*, and containing two seats in it, with an ecclesiastical inspection, which presides over eighteen churches. This town is annexed to *Schonburg*.

Old-Penig, on the other side of the *Mulde*, being a suburb, in which are made some good woollen stuffs of various sorts, as also beautiful pots and jugs. The hard stones dug betwixt this town and *Rochsburg*, serve chiefly for mortars in apothecaries shops, and for the polishing of other stones. In the year 1748 a great part of this place was destroyed by fire.

The church-villages of *Braunsdorf*, *Hartmansdorf*, *Markersdorf*, *Muble*, and *Taura*: with

Zinnenberg, a seat on a hill near the *Mulde*.

IV. The lordship of *Rochsburg*, which is a fief of *Saxony*, and formerly belonged to the Burgraves of *Leisznig*, from whom it came at length to the house of *Saxony*, who again alienated it. In the year 1566 this Lordship was purchased by the Lords of *Schonburg*. In it is

Rochsburg, a small town, situated on the *Mulde*, with a seat in it belonging to the Count.

Lunzenau, also a small town, which originally, and that so early as the year 1327, was only a village called *Mublhausen*, but by the Burgrave *Otho* of *Leisznig*, was raised to be a town, under its present name. In this Lordship is only one church, and that a filial of the church of *Rochsburg*.

Burgstadt, also called *Burgstadtel*, a small town, in which are some fluff manufactures.

Upper-Elfdorf, a village, containing a church.

V. The lordship of *Wechselburg*, which is a fief of the Elector of Saxony, and contains under it

Wechselburg, a small town, seated on an eminence near the river *Mulde*, with a residentiary seat in it belonging to the Counts. In this town formerly was a convent of regular canons, which was first converted into a commandery of the *Teutonic* order, and at length into a *Saxon* bailiwick, on which, together with the villages and estates belonging to it, it was transferred to the Lords of *Schonburg*.

The church-villages of *Clausnitz*, *Hobenkirchen*, *Naunbain*, *Wiederau*, *Ziegelheim*, &c.

Obf. The ancestors of the present Counts of *Schonburg* were possessed of other estates here, as namely of the bailiwick of *Borna*, which was mortgaged to them, of *Crimnitzschau*, *Geringswalde*, *Waldheim*, the castle of *Hassenstein*, in *Bohemia*, and *Deutsch-Wiesenthal*.

The County of H O H N S T E I N ;

With the Lordships of L O R A and K L E T T E N B E R G.

§. 1. T H E S E territories lie in *Thuringia*, being environed to the north by a part of the principality of *Schwarzburg*, the diocese of *Eichsfelde*, and *Walkenried*, the dutchy of *Brunswick*, the principality of *Blannburg*, and the county of *Stollberg*.

§. 2. In them are divers mountains and eminences, notwithstanding which the soil is fruitful and improved to the best advantage; the surplus of their grain here being exported to the *Harz* and *Nordhausen*. Their pastures likewise afford the inhabitants plenty of good cattle; the woods are large, and in some parts very profitable. These territories abound likewise in deer and all sorts of game. In several parts of them is found good alabaster, with a kind of jasper and iron oar. In the lordship of *Klettenberg* are the sources of the *Helme* and *Zorge*; and the lordship of *Lora* is watered by the *Wipper*, which runs through it.

§. 3. In these countries are five towns and two borroughs, with a great number of nobility. The inhabitants are *Lutherans*, excepting a few *Calvinists* who dwell in the Lordships of *Lora* and *Klettenberg*. Some places here have good manufactures and fabricks.

§. 4. The descent of the ancient Counts of *Hohnstein*, with that of the Landgraves of *Thuringia*, is set in a most honourable light in the manuscripts of *Berthold* the monk, *Reinbard Brunn's* chronicle, and Mr. Counsellor *Scheidt's* preface to it, which, as that worthy gentleman was pleased

to communicate it to me, I shall here give an abstract of, at the same time correcting what I said concerning the descent of *Lewis Long-beard*, Count of *Thuringia*. This *Lewis* and his brother *Charles* were sons to the unfortunate Duke *Charles* of *Lorrain*, the last of the *Carlovingian* race, and were excluded from the throne of *France*. They addressed themselves to *Conrad II.* King of *Germany*, his consort *Gisela* being their near relation; and that Prince conferred the land of *Thuringia* on *Lewis Long-beard*, as a county, on which he married *Cecilia*, heiress to *Sangerhausen*. Their eldest son *Lewis II.* or the *Leper*, became the founder of all these succeeding Landgraves of *Thuringia*. From *Conrad*, son to *Beringer* of *Sangerhausen*, their second son (who according to *Eccard*, in his *Hist. General*, p. p. *Saxonie superionis*, p. 339, died without heirs) are descended the Counts of *Hohnstein*, and their daughters; *Uta* or *Jutta*, was married to *Thierry* Count of *Linderbeck*, the issue of which marriage was *Beringer*, who had two sons, named *Lewis* and *Thierry*, of whom the former was Count of *Lare* or *Lora*, and the latter of *Berka*. Concerning a third son of the name of *Conrad*, and who, according to some, was the founder of the Counts of *Hohnstein*, the Monk *Bertbold* is wholly silent. On the other hand, *Conrad* the son of *Beringer*, who built the castle of *Hohnstein*, appears, among other children, to have had *Eiliger I.* who lived in the castle of *Ilburg*, below which his son *Eiliger II.* built the convent of *Ifel*, and afterwards assumed the name of *Hohnstein*, possibly from his reversion of the *Hohnstein* estates. The lordship of *Lora* or *Lare*, at first belonged to the landgravate of *Thuringia*. The lineage of the above Count *Lewis* of *Lare* became extinct in his grandson Count *Albert*, so early as before the middle of the thirteenth century, on which the lordship descended to the Count of *Beichlingen*, till about the middle of the fourteenth century, when Count *Henry I.* of *Beichlingen* disposed of it to the Counts of *Hohnstein*; it was anciently a fief of the Electors of *Saxony*, as Landgraves of *Thuringia*; but in 1573, the Elector *Augustus* came to a commutative agreement with the chapter of *Halberstadt*, by virtue of which he obtained the feudal sovereignty over the *Halberstadt* fiefs belonging to the County of *Mansfeld*, and on the other hand ceded to the said chapter the feudal sovereignty of the lordship of *Lare*, together with the towns of *Elrich* and *Bleicherode*. The county of *Klettenberg* was at first a fief of the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*, but in 1257, became by exchange, a fief of the bishopric of *Halberstadt*. Count *Albert* of *Klettenberg* transferred to Count *Thierry* of *Hohnstein* and his son *Albert*, the joint possession of the lordship of *Klettenberg*; and Count *Conrad* the last of his line, in 1266, fully ceded, to the Counts of *Hohnstein*, his remaining part of the lordship. These lordships having in this manner become the property of the Counts of *Hohnstein*, were afterwards divided into two direct lines, in the person of *Thierry VI.* and *Ulrich III.* sons to *Thierry IV.*; *Henry VII.* son to the former, founding the line of *Hohnstein-*

Vierradt, and from *Henry VIII.* son to the latter, that of *Hohnstein-Lora* and *Klettenberg*. The former of these lines failed in 1609, in the person of *Martin* Count of *Hohnstein* and *Vierradt*, but the latter was become extinct before, in 1593, in *Ernest VII.* Count of *Hohnstein*. In this place I shall only mention the great division of the lands and estates of the latter, under the Lords *Paramount*. *Henry Julius*, Duke of *Brunswick*, took possession of the castle and bailiwick of *Hohnstein*, but Duke *Augustus* the elder afterwards made over the said bailiwick to the Counts of *Stollberg*, as will be seen more at large in the sequel. Of the lordships of *Lora* and *Klettenberg*, the Counts of *Schwarzburg* and *Stollberg* possessed themselves, by virtue of the union of inheritance which they concluded with the Counts of *Hohnstein*, and the joint feoffment which they had obtained over them; but *Henry Julius*, Duke of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, and Bishop of *Halberstadt*, on whom, as bishop, and with the consent of the chapter, his father Duke *Julius* in 1583 had conferred the reversion, made himself master of them, and, as Duke of *Brunswick*, was invested therewith by the Chapter of *Halberstadt*. This occasioned a long process between the Counts of *Stollberg* and *Schwarzburg* in the *Aulick* court, but at length, in 1632, it was terminated by an agreement: Duke *Frederick Ulrich* ceding to the Counts of *Schwarzburg* and *Stollberg*, the lordship of *Lora*, as a fief of *Brunswick Wolfenbittel*, tho' with a reserve of the sovereignty and certain taxes; but the mines, contributions, tolls, conduct-tax, and episcopal rights, the Counts were to hold. The house of *Brunswick* however retained the lordship of *Klettenberg*, but with a promise that on the extinction of the *Wolfenbittel* line, the Counts should enter into the possession of it, and be invested therewith by the house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, &c. Accordingly in 1634 the *Wolfenbittel*-line became extinct in the person of Duke *Frederick Ulrich*, but the lordships of *Lora* and *Klettenberg* re-attached to the Chapter of *Halberstadt*, the *Zell* line never making application for the investiture of it; and the Chapter, at the peace of *Westphalia*, being assigned to the Electoral house of *Brandenburg*, as a temporal principality; the Elector *Frederick William*, instead of holding himself bound by the abovementioned compact, in 1649, conferred the lordships of which the Counts of *Schwarzburg* had been dispossessed in the thirty years war, on his privy counsellor *John* Count of *Sayn* and *Witzenstein*, who had been his envoy at the congress of *Westphalia*, which grant was confirmed in 1653 by the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* But in 1699 *Frederick* again re-assumed the lordships, and, in 1702, made a declaration to *Augustus* Count of *Sayn* and *Witzenstein*, that he would discharge all the *Witzenstein* debts, and those of a prior date likewise, and also pay him down the sum of 100,000 dollars in specie, with a further reimbursement of 20,000 rixdollars, which he had advanced to his father Count *Gustavus*, for liquidating some debts with which the county was incumbered. The

Emperor

Emperor indeed, in 1674, promised the houses of *Schwarzburg* and *Stollberg* an indemnification for the lordships of *Lora* and *Klettenberg*, of which they had been deprived, and which, at that time, were valued at 300,000 rixdollars. The bailiwick of *Bodungen*, on the death of the last Count of *Hohnstein*, escheated to the electoral house of *Saxony*, by which it was conferred as a fief on the house of *Schwarzburg*. The county of *Lutterberg* and *Scharzfeld*, the Dukes of *Grubenhagen* have taken possession of, notwithstanding that the Counts of *Stollberg* and *Schwarzburg*, as united in a compact of inheritance with the Counts of *Hohnstein*, had, in 1490, 1530, 1568, and 1586, obtained the investiture, from them of the jurisdiction of *Allersberg*. The Counts of *Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen* had long since received from the Landgraves of *Hesse* one third, as a fief. The remaining third they also obtained from the Landgrave *Maurice* of *Hesse*, and conferred it, together with the whole jurisdiction, as an *arriere fief*, on the family of *Minigerode*.

§. 5. The arms of the Counts of *Hohnstein* were a chequée of twelve divisions ruby and pearl, and the crest surmounted with a stag's branches, one ruby, the other pearl. That of *Lora* is in all respects the same, but *Klettenberg* bears pearl, a stag diamond.

§. 6. The Counts of *Hohnstein* formerly sent a representative to the Imperial Diet, and likewise had a seat and voice in that of *Upper-Saxony*, which privilege the electoral house of *Brandenburg* was for continuing, but has not yet been able to effect it. These lordships were assessed in the matricula of the empire at fifty-six florins, but an exemption for them was obtained by the Elector of *Brandenburg*. To the chamber at *Witzlar* they pay thirty-seven rixdollars, seventy-nine kruiters. The contributions paid to the empire and circle, with the dues to the chamber of *Wetzlar*, payable by the county of *Hohnstein*, are levied by the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, which remits them to the Counts of *Stollberg*, who make in the payments at the proper places.

§. 7. We come now to give an account of

I. The proper County of *HOHNSTEIN*.

Which is a fief of the house of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. From *Leuckfeld's Antiquitat. Ilfeldens.* p. 7, and *Scheidt's observations on Meier's introduction to the publick law of Brunswick and Luneburg*, page 255, it appears that the Counts of *Hohnstein* were not only fiefs to *Henry the Lion*, as Duke of *Saxony*, but likewise that these Counts, together with their county, belonged to that electorate, as a part of the inheritance of *Catlenburg* and *Northheim*; as in the partition of the inheritance of his sons, the castle of *Hohnstein* is expressly mentioned, and constitutes a part of the inheritance of *Otto IV.* King of the *Romans*. *Otto the Child* making a tender of his hereditary possessions to the Emperor and empire, as a fief, which was followed by the
erection

erection of the dutchy of *Brunswick*, *Hohnstein* was first made a fief of the empire, and held by the Counts, as such, of the house of *Brunswick*, till, in 1413, Count *Thierry*, with the consent of the Lord *Paramount*, sold it to Count *Botbo* of *Stollberg*, retaining however to himself the simultaneous possession. On this, *Otto* Duke of *Gottingen*, in 1428, invested the houses of *Stollberg* and *Schwarzburg* with the joint enfeoffment of it, in case the *Hohnstein* male line should become extinct. These houses also obtained the reversion of it, by virtue of the compact of inheritance subsisting betwixt them and the Counts of *Hohnstein*. The like investiture followed in 1590, by Duke *Henry Julius*, but on the death of the last Count of *Hohnstein*, he assumed the county to himself, in order to render due satisfaction to the *Schleinitz* family, who had very considerable claims against the Counts of *Stollberg*. This gave rise to a process before the *Aulick* council, during which, the Emperor *Ferdinand*, in 1628, made over the county of *Hohnstein* to the Counts of *Thun*, for the sum of 60,000 rixdollars, and put General *Wallenstein* in possession of it. But this general, in 1629, was succeeded by a *Premenstratensian* convent, which, in 1631, was in its turn outed. At length Duke *Augustus* the elder granted the county of *Hohnstein* to *Christopher* of *Stollberg*, which donation was confirmed in 1635, by Duke *George*, as Sovereign of the principality of *Gottingen*. The Counts of *Stollberg* however engaged to acknowledge the reigning Duke of *Calenberg* for their feudal Lord in this county; to transact all juridical procedures in his name, and in every respect dutifully to acknowledge his territorial sovereignty over the county of *Hohnstein*, with all the prerogatives and rights belonging thereto. In 1733 a compact was made betwixt the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, and the Count of *Stollberg*, by virtue of which, the latter is entitled to grant privileges, in respect to their vassals, within the county of *Hohnstein*, and likewise in their concerns to issue ordinances, relative either to forests, chaces, mineage, venery, services, or the management of lands; all the inhabitants and vassals are to perform the hereditary homage to them, and in matters relating to the *Hohnstein* forest, all affairs included therein are to be left to the decision of the forest court. They are likewise possessed of the *jus cancellariæ* and *consistorii*, and consequently of the upper and lower jurisdiction, both in civil and ecclesiastical cases; as also of the presentation and collation of ministers, and the inspection of particular churches. To the electoral house is reserved the general inspection of churches, and the removal of appeals to the spiritual and temporal high courts in the principality of *Calenberg*. The electoral house enjoys the *jus collectandi*, with respect to the circular and Imperial contributions, and the payments to the chamber at *Wetzlar*, but remits them to the Count, who pays them in at the proper places, and receives a particular discharge for his own quota, both in men and money. In 1645 the county of *Hohnstein* became divided between the

two chief lines of the house of *Stollberg*. At present the Counts of *Stollberg-Stollberg* are proprietors of

I. The bailiwick of *Hohnstein*, containing

The castle of *Hohnstein*, which was demolished in 1627 by a Saxon commander of the name of *Vitzthum*; a considerable part of the walls however are yet standing.¹

Neustadt, a small town, called only a borough, and seated below the before-mentioned castle. At this place is a very handsome free-stone seat belonging to the Count, built in 1744, and consisting of two stories.

Harzungen, a village, having a church, which is dependent on that of *Neustadt*: together with

The parishes of *Osterode cum Wiegersdorf*, *Lower-Sachswerfen*, *Appenrode*, *Steigertal cum Petersdorf*, *Crimderode cum Rudigsdorf*, *Sulzbayn cum Werna*, *Bosenrode*, and *Urbach*.

II. The Counts of *Stollberg-Wernigerode* are possessed of the forest of the bailiwick of *Hohnstein*, containing 22,800 morgens of land, each consisting of one hundred and twenty square rods, with a forest-office for the due regulation thereof. In this forest rises the river *Bebre*. Its produce is considerable, the wood cut down here being carried to *Nordhausen*, or made into charcoal, which is used at the mine works near *Schierk*, in the county of *Wernigerode*. It also affords pit coal, and manganese, which is a poor kind of iron. It is divided into three departments, in which lie the following places, viz.

1. In the department of *Schmerplatz Sophien* lies

Sophienhof, a house and farm belonging to the Count, and so named from the Countess *Sophia Charlotte*. Here are likewise some other buildings, as for instance, the mansion-house belonging to the Count's chief forester, a lodge, and a church, served by the minister of the following village, &c.

2. In the department of *Rothefitte* is a small parochial village, containing a farm for the grazing of cattle, with a lodge, which is the property of the Count.

3. In *Hufhaus* department lies

Hufhaus, a grassy, farm, and lodge, belonging to the Count.

III. The conventual bailiwick and *Pædagogium* of *Ilfeld*, belonging to the Elector of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, was formed out of a convent of *Premonstratensian* Monks, founded by the abovementioned *Eiliger* or *Ilger* II. beneath the castle of *Ilburg*, which was built by his father *Eiliger* I; and as it stood in the *Ilgers-Feld* or *Ilfeld*, was so called from his father. This convent also received the name of the *Ilfeld*. The *Epocha* of its foundation is to be dated from the year 1190. The president of this convent was at first styled provost, but afterwards abbot, and last of all administrator. Its last abbot *Thomas Stange*, founded a school in it, wherein a certain number of youths

youths were instructed and maintained *gratis*, the first rector of it, named *Michael Neandern*, was nominated in 1550; but afterwards by the Duke of *Brunswick* and the Counts of *Stollberg*, preferred to be administrator of the convent. At present the conventual estates here, are subject to the superintendency of the electoral regency of *Hanover*, which appoints a steward or justice here, for the administration of the lower jurisdictions and other functions. The school is called a conventual *Pædagogium*. The Counts of *Stollberg* have likewise a share in it. It is under excellent regulations, and the professors who are six in number, are persons of proper talents, whence in the catalogue of the *Ilfeld-Alumni*, we find the names of no small number of young noblemen and Counts, who have studied here at their own expence. Of the youths entertained here, on the foundation four, by virtue of an agreement made in 1561, are to be natives of *Schwarzburg* on account of the estates, forests and other revenues belonging to the school in the principality of *Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen*. The other exhibitions in it, are filled up partly and principally by the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*. Likewise out of the revenues of the foundation twenty-four students are maintained at the universities of *Gottingen* and *Ilfeld*, of whom eight are nominated by the Counts of *Stollberg*. The forests belonging to *Ilfeld*, which are very considerable, are divided into the lower and upper or *Birkemohr* forests, both which contain about 5235 acres, they are separated from each other by the *Hagenberg*, which belongs to the forest of *Wernigerode*. In them is found pit-coal. Another good forest of nine hundred acres belonging to the foundation, is near *Hobne-Ebra* also in the principality of *Schwarzburg*. The three collections here, namely that of *Ilfeld*, *Nordhaus* and *Thuringia*, together with those at *Kirch-Engel* and *Hoben-Ebra*, in the principality of *Schwarzburg* are very considerable. To the conventual bailiwick likewise belong the following places, *viz.*

Ilfeld, a large village situated near the convent on the *Bebr*, betwixt the *Muhlberge*, the highest part of which is called the *Stieg*, and the *Herzberg*. Without the village lies the *Burgberg* or castle hill, on which formerly stood the *Ilburg*. This village is pleasantly situated, and contains a parish church.

Konigerode, a farm.

Birkemohr also a farm, the new building belonging to which, lies at some distance from the old one, which was burnt down.

2. The lordships of *Lora* and *Klettenberg*.

The latter of which is also called the lordship of *Hohnstein*, must not be confounded with the above described ancient county, the name of which has gradually been given to it. These lordships have likewise been incorporated under the title of the county of *Hohnstein*, with the principality of *Halberstadt*; to the regency of which the consistory of

war and demesne-office are subject. But processes are first heard here at the courts of the bailiwick, the magistrates and nobles. They contain in all seventy-one places, the yearly revenue of which, is estimated at about 80,000 rixdollars. We shall give an account of each particular lordship.

I. The lordship of *Lora*, containing under it twenty-nine places, viz.

Bleicherode, a small open town but populous and thriving, and containing some manufactures. It also carries on a good trade. In this town are four mansion houses of nobles, and one for the procurator. The commissary and tax-office, which have for some time been kept here, was in 1715 removed to *Halberstadt*.

1. The bailiwick of *Lora*, containing

Lora, a castle, which is the residence of the steward.

Elende or *Zum Elende*, a village having an alms-house, and formerly also containing a nunnery.

2. The bailiwick of *Little-Bodungen*, with the village of

Little-Bodungen, situated on the *Boda*; as also *Friderichsrode* a new village.

3. The bailiwick of *Nobra*, with the village of *Nobra*, *Kinderode*, the manour of *Little-Furra*, and other places.

4. The bailiwick of *Dieteborn*, which was formerly a nunnery and exclusive of *Dieteborn* contains under it the villages of *Great* and *Little-Bernten*.

Ascherode, *Bubla*, *Heynrode*, *Lower-Gebra*, *Upper-Gebra*, *Pustleben*, *Rebungen*, *Rixleben*, *Solstedt*, *Wernrode*.

II. The county or lordship of *Klettenberg*, in which are forty-two places.

1. *Elrich*, the capital of both lordships, or of the whole county of *Hohnstein*, which is made up of them, lies on the *Zorge*, and was formerly the seat of the *Hohnstein* regency, and a consistory, and still contains a superintendency, to which the clergy of both lordships are subject. In it also are some manufactures. This place suffered greatly by fire in the years 1627 and 1729. The family of *Spiegel* have a free farm here, lying both in and without the town.

2. *Sachsa* a small town seated on the forest of *Harze*.

3. The bailiwick of *Klettenberg*, so called from the ruined castle of *Klettenberg*, below which lies a village of the same name, with the bailiwick office and three mansion-houses belonging to noblemen, one of which was purchased by the Emperor *Frederick II*. To this bailiwick likewise belong *Schiedungen*, *Blidungen* and *Frebra*, all royal farms with several villages.

4. The bailiwicks, of *Frohnderoode*, *Maunderode* and *Woffleben*, together with the farms of *Gunzerode*, *Gundersleben* and *Salza*. At the foot of the high mountain of *Hohnstein*, on which stood the castle of *Schnabelburg*, is a flatting and paper mill, with another for the making of gun-powder.

5. The bailiwick of *Benneckenstein*, stands apart from the other bailiwicks, being seated on the forest of *Harz*. In the year 1424 the Counts of

Hohnstein, fold one half of this bailiwick to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*, but the *Sonderhausen* quarter was procured by exchange in 1675, and that of *Rudelsdorf* purchased in 1741 for the sum of 20,000 rixdollars. In this bailiwick lies

Benneckslein, a small town having iron-mills.

6. *Branderode*, *Great-Wechsungen*, *Great-Werther*, *Hafferungen*, *Holbach*, *Kemstedt*, *Little-Werther*, belonging to the family of *Werthern*, *Mackenrode*, *Steinsee*, *Stockey*, *Tettenborn* and *Werningerode*.

3. The bailiwick of *Bodungen*, formerly belonging to the *Lora*, but now held by the Princes of *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen*, as a fief of *Saxony*. In this bailiwick is

Great-Bodungen, a market town lying on the *Bode*, and containing a seat and farm.

Uttenrode, and three other villages; together with *Silkerode*, *Bockelnhagen* and *Zwinge*.



T H E
C I R C L E
O F
L O W E R S A X O N Y.

§. 1. **O**F this Circle a good general map has been published, but those of most of the countries belonging to it are defective. The several maps at present in vogue are those of *Sanfon*, *Jaillot*, *Mortier*, *Valk*, *de Wit*, *Visscher*, *Homann*, and *Seutter*. That of *Homann*'s constitutes the one hundred and thirteenth in his *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. To the northward it borders on the Dutchy of *Sleswick*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Denmark* and the *Baltick*, to the eastward on the Circle of *Upper-Saxony*, to the southward on the same Circle, and a part of the *Upper-Rhine*, westward on the Circle of *Westphalia* and the north sea. Its whole extent may be computed at about 1420 geographical square miles.

§. 3. The States belonging to it are those of *Magdeburg*, and *Bremen*, (which alternately hold the directory) *Zelle*, *Grubenbagen*, *Calenberg*, *Wolfenbittel*, *Halberstadt*, *Mecklenburg*, *Schwerin*, *Mecklenburg-Gustro*, *Holstein-Gluckstadt*, *Holstein-Gottorf*, *Hildesheim*, *Saxe-Lauenburg*, the archbishopric of *Lubeck*, the principality of *Schwerin*, *Ratzeburg*, *Blankenburg*, *Ranzau*, *Lubeck* an imperial city, *Goslar*, *Muhlhausen*, *Nordhausen*, *Hamburg*, and the imperial city of *Bremen*.

§. 4. The Princes who convene the Diets are the Dukes of *Magdeburg* and *Bremen*, who are also alternately invested with the directory from Diet to Diet, and the oldest ruling Duke of *Brunswick* is possessed of the *condirectorium*. The Diets used generally to be held at *Brunswick* or *Luneburg*, but since the year 1682 have been discontinued.

§. 5. The military establishment of the whole Empire in time of peace, being by a decree of the Empire in 1681 settled at 40,000 men, the Circle of *Lower Saxony* was assessed at 1322 horsemen and 2707 foot,

which is also the contingent of the Circles of *Upper-Saxony*, *Burgundy*, *Swabia* and *Westphalia*, with which it was put on a footing in the partition of the aid of 300,000 florins, granted to the Imperial chest in 1707, when the sum payable by it was fixed at 31,271 florins, fifty-eight kruitzers, and five pfennings. Several Dukes of *Brunswick* in this Circle have held at the same time, the post of commander in chief and that of lieutenant-general.

§. 6. With respect to religion this Circle is the second which is wholly *Lutheran*. At the peace of *Westphalia* it was stipulated that it should always have four assessors, besides one other alternately with the Circle of *Upper Saxony*. In 1654, therefore it was agreed in the Circle, that *Magdeburg* and *Bremen* should each present one, the house of *Brunswick* one, and *Mecklenburg* and *Holstein* one, and betwixt them as often as it came to the Circle's turn were to choose a fifth assessor; also that he should be nominated by *Lubeck*, *Goslar*, *Muhlhausen* and *Nordhausen*, but at present the Circle in effect names only two, and the alternative nomination agreed on betwixt it and *Upper-Saxony* no longer takes place. The electoral house of *Brunswick Luneburg*, on obtaining the electoral dignity desired, when the number of assessors was by the peace of *Westphalia* settled at fifty, that he might send two, but on their being reduced to half that number one, which was granted him. But the person presented must be a *Lutheran*, and of the assessors he is the ninth.

The Dutchy of M A G D E B U R G.

§. 1. THE map of this Dutchy published by *Gundling* of *Berlin* is very defective, while that of *Sbenks* is absolutely useless, and even the delineation given us of it by the *Younger Homann*, from the design of an engineer, which constitutes the one hundredth and fourteenth map in the *Atlas of Germany*, though somewhat better than the above, is not without many faults; in particular it leaves out the whole Circle of the *Luckenwalde*. *Walther's Singul-Magdeb* contains good maps of some of the countries in this Dutchy, and that of the courses of the rivers *Ora* and *Dromling* is very valuable, in as much as it very accurately delineates the true bounds betwixt the *Old Marck*, *Magdeburg*, *Luneburg* and *Brunswick*. One exact draught of *Pfanner chace* near *Hall*, is to be met with in *Dreyhaupt's* description of the Circle. In this map is exhibited a considerable tract of the country about *Hall* with the upper part of the Circle of *Saale*.

§. 2. This dutchy is surrounded by the *Marck* of *Brandenburg*, the dutchy of *Brunswick*, the principality of *Halberstadt* and *Anhalt*, the county of *Mansfeld*, and the electorate of *Saxony*. The *Saala* Circle and likewise that of *Luckenwalde* are separated from the other, and on all sides environed by the circular countries of *Upper-Saxony*.

§. 3. The

§. 3. The country belonging to it is for the most part level. The best corn lands are in that part of the *Holz* Circle called the *Borde*, which produces also fine cattle; the other Circles and countries in it, are either sandy or marshy or overgrown with woods. In some parts, particularly in the *Saale* Circle, fuel is scarce, but the country affords pit-coal and stubble, and is supplied with wood from other parts by means of its rivers. The salt-springs in *Halle*, *Great-Salze*, *Old-Salze* and *Stasfurt* are of such richness that they are able to supply all *Germany* with that commodity, for which reason the salt-works in other parts of the dutchy have been suffered to go to decay. *Rotenburg* has likewise a copper mine-work. The *Elbe* passes through a considerable part of the country, and on the borders of the county of *Barby* receives the *Saale* (which after watering the *Saale* and *Holz* Circles is rendered navigable by means of seven sluices,) and on the borders of the *Marck*, the *Havel*, after it has formed the eastern boundaries between the *Marck* and the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. Another, and nearer communication has been completed betwixt the *Elbe* and the *Havel*, by means of the canal of *Plauen*, which intersects the *Jericho* Circle, and has been already described under the *Marck*. In the *Holz* Circle also rises the *Aller*, which discharges itself into the *Elbe*. The *Ohre* has its source in the bailiwick of *Knefbeck*, in the principality of *Luneburg*, and the *Saale* in the Circle of that name receives the *Elster*, and at *Nienburg* in the principality of *Anhalt* the *Bode*, after it has traversed a part of the *Holz* Circle.

§. 4. According to a computation made in 1703, the whole dutchy, exclusive of that part of the county of *Mansfeld* which is connected with it, contained twenty-nine cities, six towns, and four hundred and thirty-one villages. From the year 1750 to 1756, the burials here have amounted one year with another to 8786, so that the number of its inhabitants during those years, may be estimated at about 330,000. The States of the country consist of the prelates, among whom the cathedral chapter is reckoned the first; the nobility and the cities. Formerly they were divided into the lesser or larger committee, at which times committee Diets were frequent among them, and on emergencies of general concern provincial Diets were also convened: but the country falling as a temporal principality beneath the dominion of the electoral house of *Brandenburg* its constitution was gradually abrogated, no Diets being at present held here, nor are the States any longer possessed of the direction of the provincial chest.

§. 5. In the sixteenth century the province by degrees came into the reformation, and both archbishop *Sigismund* and the chapter espousing it with great zeal, it was introduced into all parts. However the convents of *Ammenleben*, *Alten-Haldensleben*, *Mayendorf*, *Marienstahl* without *Egeln*, and *S. Agneten* in the *New Town* at *Magdeburg*, still adhere to the *Roman* catholic persuasion. Till about the middle of the seventeenth century
Lutheranism

Lutheranism was the only religion tolerated here; excepting in the above-mentioned five convents; but the country falling in that year under the dominion of *Brandenburg*, great numbers of *French* and *German Calvinist* refugees were received here, and under King *Frederick William*, the private exercise of the *Roman-catholic* worship was likewise tolerated at *Magdeburg* and *Halle*. The *Lutheran* parishes in this county amount to three hundred and fourteen, and the pastors to three hundred and fifty three. These parishes are divided into sixteen inspections, which are under the direction of as many inspectors, who are subordinate to a general superintendent. The clergy of the *Old Town* at *Magdeburg*, however, are exempted from the jurisdiction of these inspections, and under the direction of their senior. The *German Calvinists* here are possessed in all, of seven churches and eleven ministers, and the *French* make six congregations, to five of which belong ten ministers, but those at *Calbe* are subject to the *German* pastor there. None of these *Calvinist* ministers are vested with the *jura stolæ*, nor any other perquisites. At *Halle* are *Jews*, who have a *synagogue*.

§. 6. *Magdeburg* contains manufactures and fabrics of cloth, stuffs, stockings, linen, oil-skins, leather, parchment and more particularly of starch, which with the fine flour made here, and all sorts of grain, are exported in very large quantities.

§. 7. The bishopric of *Magdeburg* was formed out of a *Benedictine* convent, founded at *Magdeburg* in 937 by the Emperor *Orto* I. who in 967 converted the said convent into an archbishopric, to which *Hilward* bishop of *Halberstadt* ceded that part of his diocese lying between the *Elbe*, *Obre* and *Bode*, together with *Friderichstrafze*, and the several parishes situated between the *Mansfeld* salt-lake of the *Saale*, the *Unstrut*, the *Helme*, and the dyke near *Walhausen*. To this new archbishopric also were given as suffragans, the bishoprics of *Merseburg*, *Naumburg* and *Meissen*, (the last of which was afterwards exempted) together with *Havelberg*, *Brandenburg*, *Cammin* and *Lebus*. The archbishop of *Magdeburg* was reckoned the primate in all *Germania magna*, and was possessed of several very honourable privileges, such as that of wearing the archepiscopal *Pallium*, of sitting among the cardinal bishops, of having in his cathedral, after the *Roman* manner, twelve cardinal presbyters, seven deacons, and twenty-four subdeacons, and the cross borne before him. The name of the first of these archbishops was *Adelbert*. In 1648 at the peace of *Westphalia*, the house of *Brandenburg* as an indemnification to it, for ceding the possessions it had in *Anterior-Pomerania* to *Sweden*, obtained among other advantages the reversion of the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*, which he was to hold on the decease of the administrator *Augustus* Duke of *Saxony*, as an independent and perpetual fief and temporal dukedom. Accordingly in 1650 he received the eventual homage, and in 1680 acquired the actual possession of it, on the demise of Duke *Augustus*.

§. 8. The arms of the duchy are party per pale ruby and pearl.

§. 9. In

§. 9. In the Diet of the Empire the King of *Prussia*, as Duke of *Magdeburg*, sits and votes between the Elector of *Bavaria*, as Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Elector palatine as Pfalzgrave of *Lautern*. The Duke of *Magdeburg* is likewise the first of the States of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, and one of the two summoning Princes and directors, as we have observed before under §. 4. of the introduction to this Circle. The assessment of the dutchy in the *matricula* of the Empire is forty-three horse and one hundred and ninety-six foot, or monthly one thousand three hundred florins. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays three hundred and forty-three florins forty kruiters.

§. 10. The dutchy has its own regency, which in 1714 was removed from the seat of the capital town of *Halle* to *Magdeburg*, and consists of two senates. The chapter at present is excluded from any part in the government. The war and demesne chamber erected in 1723, in lieu of the former war and tax-office, manage all the concerns of the demesne and finances, with the excise, contributions, and whatever else relates to the polity; but each chest is kept separate, under their distinct officers and collections. In town the excise and other branches of the revenue are under the direction of certain persons stiled tax-counsellors, as *Commissarii locorum*. The consistory is composed of the members of the regency, the general superintendent and some lay and ecclesiastical consistorial counsellors. Its power is limited to the *Lutheran* churches, whilst the *Calvinists* are subject to their supreme directory, and the *French* likewise under the direction of the *French* supreme consistory at *Berlin*.

§. 11. The Prince's revenues here, arise principally from the demesnes, taxes and military chest. In the demesnes are included the King's profits accruing from the salt-works at *Halle* and other places; * with the duties on salt, the neat profit and tythes of mines, confiscations, fines, navigation-farms, farms belonging to bailiwicks, sluice-mones, tolls by land and water, forests-rents and payments for mastage and the like. On the other hand, out of these taxes are paid the King's officers in the dutchy, together with the expences of the royal buildings, sluices, tillage, and other labours, the King's lands, repairs of highways and such disbursements. The surplus is paid into the general demesne chest. The tax and military chest receive the country-contributions, with the forage and subsistence money for the country-cavalry, the excise laid upon goods consumed, the provincial excise, which is transmitted to it from the town, and other incomes; all which are afterwards paid into the general military chest, or remitted to the several

* So very great is the quantity of salt made in the King's salt-works in this dutchy, that they are able to supply all the *Prussian* dominions; every house-keeper therefore is obliged to buy and pay for a certain quantity of salt for himself, his wife, children, servants and cattle: that is to say for every person above nine years of age four pecks, for every four persons at killing time, two pecks; for every cow with calf the like quantity, and for every ten sheep with lamb also two pecks. For this the country pays at the rate of sixteen groschen per bushel, but the towns subject to excise eighteen, which brings in a very considerable revenue.

regiments in the country for their subsistence. The contributions and other revenues here belonging to the tax-chest are collected in every Circle, by certain circular receivers, to whom they are remitted every month by under receivers, in the small towns and villages, of which every provincial counsellor (who are at present seven in number) has the controul and inspection in his respective Circle. The annual revenues of the sovereign arising from this dutchy, according to an estimate in my hands, amount to above 800,000 rixdollars.

§. 12. The dutchy is divided into four Circles, in each of which are towns, royal bailiwicks, prelate-estates, noble manors holding immediately of the regency, and possessed of the right of jurisdiction over their villages; with free estates, which are annexed to the bailiwick, but have neither villages nor jurisdiction belonging to them, and some subject to the contribution tax. These several premises will fully appear from the following particular description of the dutchy.

I. The *Holz* Circle lies betwixt the rivers *Bode*, *Saale*, and *Elbe*, the old *Mark*, the dutchy of *Brunswick*, and the principalities of *Halberstadt* and *Anbalt*; containing in it

1. The following immediate cities, viz.

The ancient city of *Magdeburg*, in old records termed *Magathaburg*, *Magadaburg*, *Meidburg*, *Meideburg*, and *Jungfernburg*, lying on the *Elbe*, and being the capital of the dutchy, as also the seat of the provincial regency, the consistory, the war and demesne office, and one of the principal trading towns in all *Germany*. It is likewise a very strong fortification, having, among other works, a citadel, seated on an island in the river *Elbe*, with *Sternschanze* or *Starfort*, lying without the *Sudenburg* gate. *Magdeburg* is well built, particularly the *Broad-street* in it, which makes a grand appearance, though the principal beauty of the town consists in its cathedral square, which is ornamented with large elegant houses, and the area of it well paved. Among the most remarkable public edifices here are the King's palace, which was anciently the residence of the bishops, and in which are held the war and demesne office, with the armory, the governor's house, and the guild-hall, where the regency and consistory are held. The *Lutheran* cathedral here, dedicated to St. *Maurice*, is a superb structure in the antique taste. This cathedral was begun in the year 1211; the former church here, which was built by the Emperor *Otto* in 1207, having been destroyed by fire; but its consecration did not take place till the year 1323. It is two hundred and eight ells long, and of the same height, its breadth being fifty-five ells; the whole building consists entirely of free-stone, and contains in it many curiosities, such as a stone basso relievo of the wise and foolish virgins, a fine porphyry font, an altar in the choir of different species of marble, besides divers other things enumerated in the particular description of it published at *Magdeburg* in quarto, in 1708.

Its chapter consists of a provost, sixteen major and seven minor canons. The estates belonging to it shall be specified under each Circle. The first minister of it has an ecclesiastical inspection in the Circle of *Holz*. To its college belong six masters; besides which here are three other *Lutheran* collegiate foundations, namely that of *St. Sebastian*, to which belong the villages of *Gutenfswegen* and *Biszdorf*, in the *Holz* Circle; that of *St. Gangolph*, possessed of the village of *Bottmersdorf*, in the same Circle; together with *Little-Lups*, in the Circle of *Jericho*, and that of *St. Nicholas*, which is proprietor of the villages of *Hohen* and *Middle-Etlau*, in the *Saale* Circle; likewise a *Lutheran* convent, dedicated to *our Lady*, and which was formerly a monastery of *Premonstratensian* Monks. This convent has a school or seminary, together with a farm at *Salpke*. The *Lutherans* are possessed of six other parochial-churches here. To the town *gymnasium* belong ten professors. The *Calvinists* constitute three congregations, *viz.* *German*, *French*, and *Wallon*, which also have their *Latin* school. The *Lutheran* town-clergy are under the inspection of their seniors and the spiritual court, from which an appeal lies to the consistory. Here is likewise an alms-house, a hospital, and an orphan-house, which are maintained at the King's expence. *Magdeburg* has from time immemorial enjoyed the Staple; but this privilege has been controverted, particularly by the city of *Leipzig*. In this town is also a variety of manufactures, as for instance, of all sorts of woollen cloths and stuffs, together with half and whole silk stuffs, cottons, linen, stockings, hats, beautiful leathern gloves, black and yellow tobacco, roll tobacco, snuff, &c. Its situation on the *Elbe*, and the road here betwixt *High* and *Low Germany*, is very advantageous to its trade. *Magdeburg*, so early as the time of *Charles the Great*, was no inconsiderable place. In the tenth century it was conferred as a dowery on *Editba*, consort to the Emperor *Otho I.* This Princess environed it with a wall, which she fortified with towers, and procured from her consort the grant of a yearly fair to it, and likewise greatly promoted its improvement and welfare. In succeeding times it arrived to very great prosperity, was one of the *Hanse-towns*, and had a celebrated magistracy. *Charles V.* put it under the ban of the empire, for rejecting the *interim*, and charged *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony* with the execution of it, who, after a siege which held from the sixteenth of *September* 1550, to the ninth of *November* 1551, took it by capitulation, in which it was stipulated, that the Emperor should be reconciled to it, and the ban revoked. In 1629 it suffered a blockade from the *Imperialists* for the space of twenty-eight weeks. In 1631 it was besieged by them in form, and being taken by storm, sacked, set on fire, and, excepting the cathedral, the convent of *our Lady*, and some adjacent houses, with one hundred and thirty-nine small tenements along the *Fischer-Ufer*, reduced to ashes, with the loss also of so many lives, that though the number of its inhabitants was generally computed at no less than 20,000, only 400 freemen survived this dreadful calamity. In the beginning of

the year 1632, the *Imperialists* withdrew, and the *Swedes* taking possession of the city, it was partly rebuilt, and reduced to some order. In 1635 it was again blockaded by the troops of *Brandenburg* and *Weimar*, and in 1636 besieged by the *Imperialists* and *Saxons*, and taken by capitulation, on which the *Swedish* garrison withdrew. To its magistracy belongs the village of *Gups*, in the Circle of *Jericho*.

Concerning the burgravate of *Magdeburg*, we must not omit a brief remark, namely, that before *Otho I.* even in the time of *Charles the Great*, there was a burg or castle at this place, in which resided an imperial Count; but who the first was that bore the title of Burgrave, is far from being so certain, though this is commonly affirmed of *Gero*. According to some, the Emperor *Otho I.* appointed the Burgraves as protectors or governors of the *Magdeburg* churches; but others will have it that he conferred on the convent here, which afterwards was erected into an archbishopric, the liberty of electing its own protector, who was afterwards stiled Burgrave, and exercised both the civil and criminal jurisdiction. The archbishops have granted such protectorships as hereditary fiefs to Counts, and even to Princes, an instance of which we have in Archbishop *Conrad I.* who, on the decease of the Burgrave, *Henry Marggrave of Lusatia*, in the year 1136, granted the burgravate hereditarily to his brother *Burchard*, Lord of *Querfurt*, in whose house it continued till 1269, when Archbishop *Conrad II.* having re-assumed it from Count *Burchard of Mansfeld*, sold it, together with the office of hereditary cup-bearer of the archbishopric, which was annexed to it, for the sum of 1200 marks, to *John* and *Maurice* Dukes of *Saxony*, on condition that they should hold it as a fief of the archbishopric. In 1294 Duke *Albert* resold both the burgravate and office of justiciary of *Magdeburg* to the archbishopric. The money for this purchase was advanced by the city of *Magdeburg*, on a proviso that the office of justiciary should remain vested in the city, and the burgravate belong to the archbishop, without any future alienation. After this, but the time when is not precisely known, the burgravate became an imperial fief, and the Marggrave *Frederick the Bold* being, in 1422, invested by the Emperor with the electorate of *Saxony*, at *Meissen*, the burgravate of *Magdeburg*, and the dignity and power of Count, both of *Magdeburg* and *Halle*; this afterwards occasioned very long and violent contests between the house of *Saxony* and the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*, till at length, namely in 1579, a commutative agreement was concluded at *Eiszbén*, between *Augustus* Elector of *Saxony*, on the one side, and the archbishopric of *Magdeburg* on the other, whereby the archbishop ceded to the Elector of *Saxony* the enfeoffment and sovereignty over a great part of the county of *Mansfeld*; the electoral house, on its own part, relinquishing all the rights and dignities granted to it by the Emperor, as Burgrave of *Magdeburg*, in the cities of *Magdeburg* and *Halle*, and like-

wise.

wife throughout the whole archbishopric, such as the proclamation of the ban, the power of Count, the nomination of the justiciary and magistracy at *Halle*, the disposal of the criminal jurisdiction, &c. and transferred them to the archbishop; but reserved to itself the title and arms of the burgravate of *Magdeburg*, with the four bailiwicks of *Gommern*, *Ranis*, *Elbenau*, and *Gottau*, which lie without the archbishopric, and gave rise to the burgravate.

Obs. *Neustadt*, *Magdeburg*, and *Sudenburg*, occur under the bailiwick of *Mollen*.

Calbe, a town, situated on the *Saale*, with a sluice for the conveniency of its navigation. This town is the seat of an ecclesiastical inspection, and, exclusive of a *Lutheran* church, contains also another for the *Germans*, with a third for the *Calvinist French*; but both these are served by one minister. In the years 1550, 1682, and 1713, this city was destroyed by fire, but has since been rebuilt to great advantage. The suburbs here belong to its bailiwick.

Egeln, a town, seated on the *Bode*, and containing an ecclesiastical inspection. Anciently this town, with its independencies, formed a lordship, which was at first a fief of the abbey of *Gernrode*, but since the year 1357 has been a fief of the Elector of *Saxony*. *Burchard* Count of *Mulingen*, and Lord of *Barby*, obtained the simultaneous investiture of it; but *Conrad* the last Lord of *Egeln*, of the *Hadmerleben* family, dying in 1417, without feudal heirs, archbishop *Gunther* recovered the lordship to his see, by virtue of a loan granted to *Burchard* Count of *Mulingen*; but in 1524 the cathedral chapter made an acquisition of it. In 1648 it was agreed at the peace of *Westphalia*, that at the conclusion of the peace it should be immediately and entirely ceded to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, on which the process commenced by the Counts of *Barby* concerning it was to drop. Accordingly, in 1650, the Elector *Frederick William* arrived to the actual possession of the town and bailiwick, which at first was connected with the principality of *Halberstadt*, but afterwards reunited to the *Magdeburg* territories.

Great-Salze, a small town, having two salt springs belonging to it, and thirty-four pans. This town is noted as having been the place of residence of several noble families, of whom the corporation is composed, and who are proprietors of the salt-works, excepting that one boiling-house here belongs to the *Schadeleben* family, and another to the magistracy. By virtue of an agreement concluded with the *Saxon* revenue-office at *Dresden*, relative to the delivery of a certain quantity of salt to the salt-offices, a salt overseer resides here, whose business it is to see the salt put up in casks, after which it is sent by land carriage to *Froße on the Elbe*, where it is shipped off for the salt-offices at *Dresden*, *Meissen*, and other places in the electorate of *Saxony*.

Frofe, abovementioned, is a small town, lying on the *Elbe*, and belonging to the corporation of *Great-Salze*, which is likewise possessed of the barony of *Schadeleben*, situated in these parts. In the year 1012 this town was conferred on the archbishopric by the Emperor *Henry II.*

Wanzleben, a small place, purchased in 1372 by archbishop *Peter* for the sum of 9000 marks of silver, but burnt down in 1550, and likewise destroyed several times after by fire in the seventeenth century.

New-Haldensleben, a town, seated on the *Obre*, and containing an ecclesiastical inspection, with a *Lutheran* and a *French Calvinist* church. This town was anciently a fortress belonging to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*. This Prince falling under the ban of the empire, archbishop *Wichmann*, in the year 1179, assaulted the fortress, and succeeding in his attempt upon it, laid it in ruins; but the town was afterwards rebuilt, and annexed to the see. In 1630, 1642, and 1661, it suffered extremely by war and fire, but has since recovered itself.

II. The following bailiwicks belonging to the King, *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Mollenvogtcy*, which has its seat in the *Altstadt*, or *Old-town*, at *Magdeburg*, and contains under its jurisdiction,

Neustadt or *New-Magdeburg*, accounted only a suburb of the *Altstadt*, though a distinct town, and having in it a *Lutheran* collegiate foundation, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, with a parochial-church, a grammar-school, and a *Roman catholic* nunnery of *Cistercians*, dedicated to *St. Agnes*, and under the direction of a *domina*, a prioress, and fifteen nuns. In the year 1631 this town was set on fire and destroyed, but has since been handsomely rebuilt.

Sudenburg, also accounted a suburb of the *Altstadt Magdeburg*, though a distinct town, like the former, was destroyed in 1631, but is rebuilt entirely new.

Some parts of the *Neumarkt* at *Magdeburg*.

Sohlen, a country town, the salt-springs belonging to which are stopped up, and the works of course gone to ruin.

The villages of *Fermerleben* and *St. Michael*; and, in the Circle of *Jericho*, those also of *Bideritz* and *Gusen*.

2. The bailiwick of *Calbe*, having its seat at *Calbehouse*. In this bailiwick is The suburb of *Calbe*.

Unterwelsch Fischer, and *Lorenzer*, the last a suburb, standing without *Calbe*.

Groperey and *Ketzerey*, the last of which is also a suburb, seated without *Calbe*.

Elmen or *Old-Salze*, a country town, situated close by *Great-Salze*. This town had a considerable salt-work so early as the year 1230, but this was afterwards destroyed. On searching for the old spring, another was discovered, which proves inexhaustible. The water of this spring is conveyed in wooden pipes to *Schonebeck*, and there boiled.

Seven villages.

The bailiwick of *Calbe* is likewise possessed of the high jurisdiction over *Brumby*.

3. The

3. The bailiwick of *Brumby* consists of the single village of *Brumby*, in which lie two free estates, one of which escheated to the bailiwick as a vacant fief, the other belongs to the *Steinecker* family.

4. The bailiwick of the convent of *Gottes Gnade* or *divine grace*, fronting the town of *Calbe*, was formed out of a *Premonstratensian* convent, which was burnt down by the *Swedes* in the thirty years war; but the chapel belonging to it is still in good condition. To this bailiwick are annexed the two villages of *Schwarz* and *Trabutz*.

5. The bailiwick of *Egeln*, containing *Alte Mark*, a village, situated without the town of *Egeln*, together with *Etgersleben*, a village, having a farm, and six other villages.

6. The conventual bailiwick of *Hillersleben*, which was formed out of a convent founded by the Counts of *Hillersleben*, who are long since become extinct. This convent was originally a nunnery, which was afterwards converted into a priory, and in 1110 erected into a monastery of *Benedictine* Monks. It was sacked and destroyed in the *Smalkaldick* war; but abbot *Gobelin*, who presided over it from the year 1562 to 1577, applied himself to the rebuilding of it, and embraced *Lutheranism*. In 1687 it was converted into a bailiwick, and in 1695 the Elector *Frederick III.* granted the revenue arising from it to the *Seminarium Theologicum* at *Halle*; but in 1720 King *Frederick William* purchased it again for the sum of 30,000 rixdollars, and erected it into a demesne bailiwick. To it belong the villages of *Hillersleben* and *Neuenhof*, in the former of which is a parochial church.

7. *Athensleben* bailiwick, situated on the *Bode*, and containing under it the farms of *Loderburg* and *Rotbenforde*, with the villages of *Loderburg* and *Borna*.

8. The bailiwick of *Old-Stasfurt*, comprehending under it

Stasfurt, a town, seated on the *Bode*, with two salt springs, and thirty-two boiling-houses, belonging to the noble families of the place. Of these families also is composed the magistracy; but two of these boiling-houses belong to the *Stasfurt* house or bailiwick.

Old-Stasfurt, a large village, or rather borough.

9. The bailiwick of *Wanzleben*, in which is

Suldorf, a large village, containing four free estates. The salt springs here have been closed and boarded, and the boiling-houses pulled down.

Domersleben, a village, containing seven free estates, and five other villages.

10. The bailiwick of *Dreyleben*, comprehending under it five villages. At *Berge*, in this bailiwick, is a manor, with twelve serving-houses, belonging to the *Teutonic* commandery of *Lucklum*, in the dutchy of *Brunswick*, which is also possessed of the low jurisdiction.

11. The bailiwick of *Wolmirsladt*, to which belongs

Wolmirsladt, a small town, having a castle, on the river *Obre*. Here is likewise

likewise a *Lutheran* nunnery, under which are the villages of *Sambswegen*, *Crochern*, and *Zielitz*. In 1281 archbishop *Bernbard*, assisted by *Albert* Margrave of *Brandenburg*, made himself master of the town. In 1334, *Otho the Good*, Duke of *Brunswick*, took the castle, but Archbishop *Otho* soon wrested it from him. In 1642, *Wolmirstadt* was set on fire by the *Imperialists*. In this town is a free estate.

Colbitz, a village, containing a royal hunting seat.

Meseberg, a parochial-village, having an ecclesiastical inspection : and

Nine other villages ; among which is that of *Barleben*, containing three free estates.

12. The bailiwick of *Sommerschenburg*, anciently belonging to the Counts of *Sommerschenburg*, who, in 1056, obtained from the Emperor *Henry IV.* the palatinate of *Saxony*, (see Vol. V.) and in 1180 failed in the person of the Pfalzgrave *Albert*. Among the several claimants to the succession, was *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, who conferred the castle of *Sommerschenburg* on the Barons of *Warberg*. But *Wichmann*, archbishop of *Magdeburg*, having purchased some of the Pfalzgrave *Albert's* allodial estates of his sister *Adelheida*, Abbess of *Quedlinburg*, likewise possessed himself of the castle of *Sommerschenburg*, and some of the lands belonging thereto, which have, ever since that time, continued annexed to the see, though claimed by Duke *Henry's* sons ; and *Sommerschenburg* itself was included in the inheritance of the Emperor *Otho IV.* The proper county of the Pfalzgraves (in *Latin*, *comicia*) was at *Seehausen*, as shall be presently shewn more fully. The bailiwick of *Sommerschenburg*, exclusive of the castle of that name, which is also called *Sommerseburg*, comprehends under it six villages.

13. The bailiwick of *Alvensleben*, constituting one half of the lordship of *Alvensleben*. The other half belongs to the family of *Veltheim*, as shall be hereafter observed. This bailiwick formerly gave title to Counts ; but in 1253, *Albert* Count of *Alvensleben* being killed in a battle fought by *Wilbrand* archbishop of *Magdeburg* and *Ludolphus* bishop of *Halberstadt* on the one side, and the Marggrave of *Brandenburg* on the other, and his estates lost, his descendants relinquished the title of Counts, and stiled themselves only Lords of *Alvensleben*. *Alvensleben* formerly contained three burgs, viz. one belonging to the bishop of *Halberstadt*, one to the Count of *Alvensleben*, and one to the Marggrave of *Brandenburg*, as Lords Paramount ; but the Marggrave *Otho* being taken prisoner by the bishop of *Halberstadt's* forces in the battle abovementioned, was obliged to cede his burg to the bishopric. *Ludolphus II.* bishop of *Halberstadt*, without the chapter's consent, mortgaged his burgs at *Alvensleben*, together with *Seehausen* and other places, to the Marggrave of *Brandenburg* ; but in 1597 Bishop *Volrath* his successor, with the chapter's approbation, sold those estates to the see of *Magdeburg*, and in the following year the Marggrave of *Brandenburg* resigned

resigned them. To the present bailiwick of *Alvensleben* belongs one half of the burg of that name, together with *Mark Alvensleben*, the old village of *Alvensleben*, *Irxleben*, *Great-Sanderleben*, (the ancient proprietors of which were the Lords of *Sanderleben*, ancestors to the Counts of *Schauenburg*) and *North-Germerleben*.

14. The bailiwick of *Ummendorf*, consisting of the villages of *Ummendorf* and *Eilsleben*, with the farm of *Ovelgunne*.

15. The bailiwick of *Ampfurt* and *Schernicke*, formed out of two manors of that name, which were purchased of the family of *Aßeburg*. To this bailiwick belong

The villages of *Ampfurt*, *Schernicke*, *Little-Wanzleben*, and *Remkersleben*.

Seebausen, a town, remarkable for having been the assize-town of the Counts of *Sommersebenburg*. On the extinction of the Pfalzgraves of *Sommersebenburg*, this place came to the archbishopric of *Halberstadt*, on which account Bishop *Frederick*, in certain records, bears the title of Count of *Sommersebenburg*.

16. The bailiwick of *Schönebeck*, consisting only of

Schönebeck, a small town having a castle, on the river *Elbe*, and which was transferred by the chapter of the cathedral to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, in lieu of the fourth part of the canonicate assigned to it by the peace of *Westphalia*. In the year 1372 Count *Gunther II.* of *Mulingen*, Lord of *Barby*, sold this place to the archbishopric for the sum of 2000 marks of silver. In 1604 it suffered greatly by fire. An hereditary toll is established at this place. Here are also some boiling-houses, in which upwards of 8000 lafts of salt are annually made, the water for that purpose being conveyed hither in wooden pipes from *Old-Salze* or *Elmen*.

17. The bailiwick of *Acken*, to which belongs

Acken, in *Latin*, *Aquæ Saxonica*, a small town, situated on the *Elbe*, over which there is a ferry at this place. The seat of the bailiwick lies in the old town. At *Acken* was anciently a commandery of the *Teutonic* order, belonging to the baily or commander of *Saxony*, but which was sold to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. Exclusive of the parish-church, here was also a foundation consisting of six canons, and the like number of vicarages, the revenues of which are at present levied by the dean of the cathedral of *Magdeburg*, but the church in 1711 was given to the *Calvinists*. The two manors formerly here, have by a purchase made in 1700, been annexed to the bailiwicks. The town anciently belonged to the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Ascanian* race, and in 1277 was mortgaged by Duke *John* to the archbishop. In 1485 it was totally destroyed by fire, and in 1542 a great part of it suffered by the like calamity.

Micheln, a parochial-village.

18. The bailiwick of *Rosenburg*, which was formerly held by the Counts of *Barby* as an archiepiscopal fief, and accordingly in 1659, on the decease of *Augustus Lewis* the last Count of *Barby*, reverted to the archbishop.

bishop. In 1703, by virtue of a royal mandate, it was separated from the dutchy, and erected into a *Chatoul* or privy-purse-bailiwick, but in 1717 re-annexed to it. To this bailiwick belong *Great-Rosenburg*, a castle and parochial-village, with an ecclesiastical inspection; and *Saalborn*, situated at the influx of the *Saale* into the *Elbe*, where, in 1695, was established the factory and staple for the salt exported from *Halle*, which before that time was at *Acken*.

III. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Homburg*, viz.

1. The town and bailiwick of *Oebsfeld*, which came from a family of that name to a branch of the *Oberg*, who were possessed of it so early as the thirteenth century, and in 1369 offered it to the archbishop as a fief. On their failure, about the year 1448, the chapter, city and bailiff, granted it to the families of *Steinberg* and *Bottfeld*; in 1459 to the *Bodendykes*, and in 1485 to a line of the *Bulow*, on the extinction of whom it again re-scheated to the chapter. In 1694 the Elector *Frederick III.* made an agreement of purchase and exchange with *Frederick* Landgrave of *Hesse-Homburg*, giving him for the bailiwick of *Neustadt* on the *Dosse*, in the county of *Ruppin*, which was valued at 114,009 rixdollars, the town and bailiwick of *Oebsfeld*, with the high and low judicature, all rights and prerogatives, to be held and enjoyed by him, as an hereditary male fief; and took on himself a debt of 52,000 rixdollars, in which it stood mortgaged, and further added the sum of 2000 rixdollars towards discharging the interests, but reserved to himself the sovereignty both in church and state. In 1701 this compact was renewed, and extended to the Landgrave's issue and relations. The Landgraves annual revenue arising from the town and bailiwick amounts to upwards of 3000 rixdollars; but the King levies the contributions of the several villages. In this bailiwick is

Oebsfeld, a small but immediate state town; the magistracy of which act under a kind of copyhold tenure, being invested with authority only for a limited time. This place lies on the *Aller*, close by the marshy wood of *Dromling*, in which it is possessed of a part. In 1737 it consisted of about one hundred and sixty-six houses. It is divided into the old and new town, but the former consists of only one street, and that not of any length.

In its district are eleven villages.

The six following are called the *Landchen*, namely *Kaltendorf*, which communicates with the old town of *Oebsfeld* by a bridge over the *Aller*, *Wedendorf*, *Breitenrode* or *Bredenrode*, *Wassenstorf* or *Wasmestorf*, *Bergfried*, and *Niendorf*.

The other villages here are *Jebrendorf*, *Retzlingen*, *Bosstorf*, *Lochstedt*, and *Katendorf*. To it likewise belong *Silbeck* or *Zilpke*, and *Maxdorf*, both farms, with *Jahnsnuble*.

2. The bailiwick of *Hotensleben*. This bailiwick the archbishop obtained

in 1247, of the Dukes of *Brunswick* in exchange for that of *Sclonigen*, and in 1475 it was sold with power of redemption to the *Bartenflebens*. In 1645 it was purchased by Count *Konigsmark*, who in 1662 disposed of it to *Frederick* Landgrave of *Hesse Homburg*, to whom in 1664 the Elector *Frederick William* gave a sign manual for it; and in 1680 obtained the investiture thereof both for himself and male issue. To this bailiwick belong the villages of *Hotensleben*, *Berneburg*, *Ausleben*, *Warsleben* (as far as respect its high jurisdiction and certain contracts) *Orsleben*, *Wackerfleben*, and some ruined villages.

IV. Prelates estates, namely,

1. Villages belonging to the deanery of the cathedral: These are *Bornstedt*, *Fordersledt*, *Little-Ammensleben*, *Rothensee*, *Lemsdorf* and *Lobnitz*, the last of which lies not far from *Cotben*.

2. Villages belonging to the chapter: Of these

1. To the domvogtey belong the villages of *Olvenstedt*, *Lower-Dodeleben*, *Schnarsleben*, *Hermisdorf*, *Thal-Warsleben*, *Great-Otterfleben*, *Salpke*, *Westerhausen*, *Beyendorf* and *Welschleben*.

2. To the bailiwick of *Hadmersleben* belongs

Hadmersleben, a small town situated on the *Bode*, and which in 1699 was almost totally destroyed by fire, with two free-estates here: as also

The villages of *Hadmersleben*, *Hackeborn*, *Wester-Egeln*, having a free-estate and *Langen-Wedding*.

3. To the treasury the *Obedienz* village of *Ulmitz*.

3. The following convents with their lands: viz.

1. *Berge*, seated on an eminence without *Magdeburg*. This place was originally a monastery of *Benedictine* monks founded in *Magdeburg*, by the Emperor *Otto I.* in 937, and consecrated to *St. Peter* and *St. Maurice*; but in 967 was converted into an archiepiscopal cathedral dedicated to *St. Maurice*, and the abbot with his monks assigned over to the new built convent of *St. John the Baptist*, on the *Berg* or hill without *Magdeburg*. This convent afterwards arrived to so great reputation that it became one of the most celebrated in all *Germany*. At the time of the Reformation it declared for *Lutheranism*, and this was the place where in 1577, the *formula concordice* was drawn up and compleated by six divines of that persuasion. It is at present under the direction of a *Lutheran* abbot, assisted by six conventuals, and contains a *Pædagogium*, whose excellent constitution has brought it into great repute. Exclusive also of a farm at the convent, this foundation is possessed of the villages of *Bucko*, *Oster-Wedding*, *Deisdorf* and *Todendorf*, with three other villages in the Circle of *Jericho*.

2. *Ammensleben*, a monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, consisting of an abbot and fifteen brothers. At this monastery is a farm, and to it likewise belongs the village of *Great-Ammensleben*.

3. *Old-Haldensleben*, a *Roman-catholic* nunnery of the *Cistercian* order, situated not far from the town of *New-Haldensleben* and the *Obre*, and

founded about the year 965 by Gero, Count of *Haldensleben*. The patronage belonged to Duke *Henry the Lion*, but that Duke being put under the ban of the Empire, the cathedral acquired both the convent and the town of *New-Haldensleben*. It consists of a domina, twelve nuns and a prioress. To the convent is annexed the village of *Old-Haldensleben*, which was the residence of the ancient Counts of *Haldensleben*. The inhabitants of this village are *Lutherans*. In the convent are two churches, viz. one *Roman-catholic* for the use of the convent itself, and such of that persuasion as dwell within its liberty; the other *Lutheran*, and appropriated to the use of the *Lutheran* inhabitants in the villages, though the minister is nominated by the convent. Exclusive also of this village and the farm at the convent, to it belongs the village of *Wedringen*, containing a free mansion-house, and that of *Vabldorf*, as also the farm of *Glusig*.

4. *Mayendorf*, a *Roman catholic* nunnery of the *Cistercian* order, consisting of a domina, eighteen nuns and a *Lutheran* superior. This nunnery is possessed only of a farm and a mansion-house at *Jeringsdorf*.

5. *Marienborn* a *Lutheran* nunnery, which was formerly of the *Cistercian* order. To it belongs one single farm, and that having no village.

6. *Marienstubl*, a catholic nunnery of the *Cistercian* order, situated a little without *Egeln*, and consisting of an abbess, sixteen nuns and a superior. This nunnery has a farm, and a free mansion-house at *Bleckendorf*, with another at *Tarthun*, and some land at *Wester-Egeln*.

7. The convent of *Riddagsbuaßen*, lying in the duchy of *Brunswick* which is possessed in this Circle of the village of *Unseburg*, with a free mansion-house. The convent of *Marienthal* possesses in the same Circle the villages of *Sierleben*, *Hackensstadt* and *Warsleben*, containing each a mansion-house, together with *Mammendorf*; and the convent of *Marienberge* likewise is proprietor of the village and mansion-house of *Altena*.

4. Copy-hold estates, the greatest part of which belong to

1. The family of *Alvensleben*. This family is possessed of the noble manor of *Neugattersleben*, which is divided into the old and new side, and contains two villages; as also of *Randau* consisting of two villages, *Eichenbarleben*, containing one, *Royatz* consisting of three, and *Hunisburg* formerly called *Hünoldisburg* having six villages, one of which lies in the *Old-Mark*.

2. To Count *Schulenburg*, who is proprietor of the manors of *Altenhausen*, *Hoben-Warsleben* and *Angern*, to which belong nine villages, with the castle of *Wolfsburg*, having the villages dependent on it.

3. To the *Veltheim* family, which is possessed of

One half of the burg and lordship of *Alvensleben*; as also

Of the manors of *Harpke*, *Bartensleben* and *Rottmersleben*, consisting of ten villages, among which is *Morscheleben*, formerly containing salt-springs, but at present coal-pits.

4. To the *Kotz* family, who are proprietors of the estates and villages of *Great* and *Little-Germersleben*, with a part also of *Little-Oschersleben*.

5. The other manors here are *Bonigkendorf*, *Donstadt*, *Little-Oschersleben*, *Maxdorf*, *Sand-Beyendorf*.

II. The JERICO Circle

Lies to the east of the river *Elbe*, being surrounded by the *Mark*, the principality of *Anhalt*, and a part of the electoral Circle. In it are

I. The following immediate towns: viz.

Burg, a town seated on the *Ible*, and containing an ecclesiastical inspection, with two *Lutheran* churches, one *German* church, and one belonging to the *Calvinist French*. In this town also are some good woollen manufactures. By virtue of the peace of *Prague* concluded in 1635, the town and bailiwick of *Burg* were separated from the cathedral, and transferred hereditarily to the house of *Saxony*, though as a fief of the cathedral; which cession was confirmed to it in 1648, at the peace of *Westphalia*; but by a convention agreed on in 1687, betwixt the Elector *Frederick William* and *John Adolphus* Duke of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, the former re-annexed the town and bailiwick of *Burg* to the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. See Vol. V. In the years 1618, 1623, 1626, 1630, 1635, 1677, 1680, 1691 and 1701, some dreadful fires happened at this place, but it has since recovered itself.

Sandau, a town seated on the *Elbe*, and containing a *Lutheran* church, with a small congregation of *German Calvinists*, who are united to that of *Jericho*. In the year 1695 this town was totally consumed by fire, but is at present handsomer than ever. It belonged anciently to the *Mark*, but in 1351 was acquired by archbishop *Otho* for the cathedral.

II. The following royal bailiwicks: viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Jericho*, to which belong the villages of *Great-Mangelsdorf*, *Redekin*, *Heydebleck* and *Klitzenuick*. This bailiwick devolved from the house of *Brandenburg* to the cathedral, at the same time with *Sandau*.

2. The conventual bailiwick of *Jericho*, which is formed out of a *Premonstratensian* abbey once belonging to the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*, and which in 1356 became the property of the cathedral. In this bailiwick lies

Jericho, a town seated on the *Elbe*, and which exclusive of a *Lutheran* church, contains also a congregation of *German Calvinists*, to which are joined the smaller congregations at *Gentin* and *Sandau*: together with

Eight villages.

3. The bailiwick of *Sandau*, consisting of six villages.

4. The bailiwick of *Old-Plato*, containing

Gentin, a small town, which in 1710 was entirely destroyed by fire. Exclusive of a *Lutheran* congregation here is also another of *German Calvinists*, united with that of *Jericho*.

Old-Plato, a village, in which formerly stood a convent, and now the seat of the bailiwick: together with

Four other villages.

5. The bailiwick of *Loburg*, to which belongs

Loburg, a small town containing an ecclesiastical inspection, and which exclusive of the *Lutheran* church, has also a small congregation of *German Calvinists*, incorporated with that of *Burg*. In the year 1660 this town was destroyed by fire. At this place are three free estates

Schweinitz, a farm lying not far from the town and being the seat of the bailiwick :

Three villages.

6. The bailiwick of *Derben* and *Ferchland*, which was formed out of two vacant manors and villages belonging to the *Lochans*.

7. The royal and princely bailiwick of *Nigrip* formed out of manors, which were purchased of the *Morner*, *Tresko* and *Wulffen* families, by King *Frederick William*, who erected them into a bailiwick for the benefit of his second son. In it are four villages.

III. The following estates belonging to prelates : viz.

1. To the provostship of the cathedral belong the villages of *Gerwisch*, *Corbelitz*, *Loslau* and *Cracau*.

2. To the chapter of the cathedral the village of *Buden*.

3. To the convent of *Berge* are annexed the villages of *Pecnau*, *Prester*, and *Calenberg*.

IV. Copy-hold estates, the principal proprietors of which are

1. The family of *Munchhausen*, which is possessed of the town and bailiwick of *Mockern*. These estates were conferred on the cathedral by the Margraves of *Brandenburg*, and in 1195, the donation was confirmed by the Emperor *Henry VI*. The cathedral first invested the Counts of *Lindau* with these estates, who transferred them to the *Alvensleben* family, from whom archbishop *Albert*, with Count *Lindau's* consent reassumed them, and in 1390 gave them to the chapter of the cathedral. Afterwards several families, and among others, the Princes of *Anhalt-Zerbst*, became possessed of them as fiefs belonging to the chapter, but in 1684 they passed to the *Grapendorfs*, and from them in 1712, to a line of the Barons of *Munchhausen*. They consist of

Mockern, a small town having an ecclesiastical inspection, and exclusive of a *Lutheran* church, a congregation of *German Calvinists*.

Lochs and *Pabldorf* two farms; and

Five villages.

2. The family of *Schierstadt*, are possessed of

Gorzke, a manor and small town held by the *Schierstadts*, of the Princes of *Schwarzburg* as an arriere fief, the Princes themselves holding it in fief from the duchy of *Magdeburg*.

Papelitz, a manor and village.

3. The family of *Mollendorf*, are possessed of the manor of *Istertisz*, with four villages.

4. The

4. The family of *Arnim*, are possessed of the manor of *Deesen* together with four villages.

5. The family of *Alvensleben*, are possessed of *Schermen* manor, consisting of three villages.

6. The family of *Katte*, of the manors of *Neunklietzsche*, *Wust*, *Vieritz*, *Sydau* and *Scharlippe*, with seven villages.

7. The family of *Werder*, of *Woltersdorf*, *Chade*, *Brettin* and *Rogasen* also with five villages.

8. The family of *Bietzke*, of the *Bensdorf* manor, with three villages.

9. The family of *Briest* of the manor of *Bobna*, with two villages.

10. The family of *Hunecke*, of the manor of *Ferchel*, with two villages.

11. The Barons of *Plotko*, of the manors of *Parey* and *Zerben*, with six villages. At *Parey* begins the *Plauen* canal in the *Elbe*, which enters the *Mark*, at *Plauen in the Havel*.

12. The family of *Tresko*, are possessed of the manors of *Bucko*, *Butzer*, *Ferchel*, *Milo*, *Schlagentin*, *Little-Wusterwitz*, *Old and New-Konigsborn*, *Niermark* and *Scharteuke*. Their manor of *Scholene* here, they sold in the year 1723 to one of the Barons of *Prinzen*, and that of *Little-Mangelsdorf*, with their share of *Great-Mangelsdorf* and *Fericho*, in 1743, to *Gaspar Wichard von Platen*.

13. The other manors in this district are *Charo*, *Detersbagen*, *Drezel*, *Golwitz*, *Hobenziatz*, *Lubbars*, *Malenzien*, *Mofer*, *Netelitz*, *Parchheim*, *Rietzel*, *Tuchum*, *Woltersdorf*, *Wormlitz*, *Warchau* and *Zabakuck*.

III. The S A A L E Circle

The greatest length of which lies along the *Saale*. This Circle is surrounded by the county of *Mansfeld*, the electorate of *Saxony*, and the principality of *Anbalt*. Its greatest breadth does not much exceed one German mile, but its length is above five. It is a fine corn country. At *Halle* are salt-springs of very considerable produce, at *Wettin*, *Lobegun* and *Dolau* coal-mines, at *Rothenburg* a copper-mine, the metal of which yields likewise some silver, and gold dust is found here in the sands of the *Saale*, though in small quantities. The whole Circle contains in it seven towns, one hundred and twenty-nine villages, and fifty-nine parochial-churches, of which the principal are as follows, viz.

I. One immediate town, that is to say

Halle, which is also surnamed in *Magdeburg* and *Saxony*, by some called in Latin *Hala Venedorum* or *Hermundurorum*, lying on the *Saale* and containing 1063 houses which pay taxes, exclusive of its public edifices as well civil and ecclesiastical. This town is divided into four parts, named the *Maria*, *Ulrich*, *Nicolas* and *Maurice* quarters. The inhabitants of this town and suburbs are computed by *M. Dreyhaupt* at 13 or 14,000, but in this calculation

culatation neither the students nor garrisons are included. In this town is a *French* and *Palatine* colony. The *Mauriceburg* was anciently a castle and the residence of several archbishops, but in the seventeenth century was besieged, in 1637 set on fire, and in 1689 a part of it blown up by the *Swedes*, so that it lies now principally in ruins. The lower part of the remaining buildings to the east, serves for the main guard of the garrison, and the upper part for its lazaretta. The chapel of the old castle is at present possessed by the *French Calvinists*. The *Mauriceburg* being untenantable, the last administrator of the archbishopric built a new palace here, which was formerly called the residence-house, but at present that part which is not empty is taken up by manufacturers and officers of the revenue. The three *Lutheran* parish-churches here, are that of St. Mary's which is the chief, and commonly called the *Market-church*. Of this church the red tower, which is yet standing in the market-place, formed a part. It has also a public library which is kept in a stone-building fronting it. 2. St. Ulrich's church. 3. That of St. Maurice. In this town are likewise two *Lutheran* ecclesiastical inspections for the *Saale* Circle. The *German Calvinists* are possessed of the residence-church and cathedral, and as we have before observed the *French Calvinists* have the chapel in the *Mauriceburg*. The Papists are likewise permitted a chapel on the *Kublenrunnen*, for the private exercise of their religion, and the *Jews* have a synagogue. The celebrated *Frederickian* university here was formed out of an academy of martial exercises, and on the twelfth of July 1694 consecrated with great solemnity. Since that time to the twelfth of July 1744, containing a space of fifty years the number of students in it has amounted to 29,322, among whom were two Princes, one hundred and twenty Counts, 2253 Barons and gentlemen, 12,278 students of divinity, 12,626 students of law, and 1941 of physic. In the weighhouse lies the public hall belonging to the university, as also its library, which consists of upwards of 10,000 volumes, and on the parade it has an anatomical theatre. The theological seminary of divines here was founded in 1695, out of the revenues of the convent of *Hillersleben* in the *Holz* Circle, but the conventual bailiwick was annexed by King *Frederick William* in 1720 to his demesnes, who conferred on the theological faculty in lieu thereof, the sum of 30,000 rixdollars, by the produce of which the seminary was to be supported. On this in 1726 it purchased the manor of *Beesen on the Elster* for the sum of 49,000 rixdollars, together with that of *Ammendorf* which was the property of the city of *Halle*. The *Lutheran* gymnasium here of ten classes, and as many masters, is kept in the bare-footed convent, the church belonging to which, now called the *school-church*, is appropriated to the gymnasium, the university, and garrison. The *Calvinist gymnasium illustre et regium*, has two processes, five classes and a library. The secular free-nunnery here for ladies was founded in 1702, for the reception of one abbess and nine ladies of the *Calvinist* religion, by *Godfrey*
Jena

Jena secretary to the regency of *Magdeburg*, and in 1703 received the royal confirmation and privilege. In the hospital also is a chapel. The *Calvinists* are possessed of two hospitals, exclusive of an alms-house for *Calvinist French*. To the house of correction and the work-house belongs a particular church. The magistracy enjoy divers privileges and immoveable possessions to a considerable value, among which is the manor of *Beesen on the Elster* and that of *Ammendorf*, both alienated with power of redemption; together with *Gimritz* and *Domnitz*, two farms. Their jurisdiction likewise extends over the suburbs, as far as the *Maurice-Klaus-Stein* and *Galg* gates. They are also possessed of *Petersberg* and *Ringleben*, situated between the *Ulrich's* and *Stein* gates, with the vineyards on the other side of *Upper Glaube*, and the low jurisdiction. The *Schoppenstuhl* is a provincial court, and consequently filled up by the sovereign. It is composed of six members, of whom the president is stiled the senior. To this court in 1716 was annexed the justiciary or hill-court, which is vested with the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the town and suburbs, and is called the *Hill-court*, the town towards the valley and salt-works lying on an acclivity. The *Rowlands-pillar* where the penal-court used to be set up, stood for a long time on a small eminence near the guild-hall. Lastly here is a deputation of the *Magdeburg* war and demesne-offices, called the salt and mineage deputation, together with the King's tax-office for the *Saale* Circle. Exclusive too of common handicrafts in this town, are various other manufactures, as namely those of fine brown and white-leather gloves, woollen and silk-stockings wove, knit or fulled cloths, flannel, frieze, light stuffs and fustian, printed flannel and linen, tobacco-pipes, porcelain, *Hungary-water*, great quantities of starch, powder, gold, silver and silk-ribbons made after *French*-patterns, gold, silver and silk-ribbons of other sorts, pewter-buttons, and beautiful red and yellow *Turkey-leather*. A beginning has also been made here, towards planting the fuller's-thistle, together with cummin and white mulberry-trees, for the culture of silk, in which the orphan-house at *Glaube*, in particular, has already made a considerable progress.

The vale of *Halle*, consists of the lowest part of the town and lies on the *Saale*. In it are four rich salt-springs, with one hundred and twelve or at present more properly only ninety-six houses, where the water from the *Saale* is boiled in order to make salt. One fourth part of these boiling houses, together with the estates on the *Saale*, belonging hereditarily to the sovereign, the other estates lying in the vale appertain either to the corporation of *Halle* or to some of the citizens, or else to churches or other religious foundations, but with an annual deduction payable to the sovereign. Anciently several foreign Counts and Noblemen were possessed of estates in the vale of *Halle*, which they held as fiefs of the cathedral at *Magdeburg*, and which were given them as arriere fiefs of the citizens of *Halle*; but at present the Princes of *Schwarzburg* hold the vale-estates in fief of the sovereign.

sovereign. The salt here is boiled with pit-coal. Those for whose profit the salt is boiled are called *Pfanners*, and must be freemen of *Halle*. The boiling itself is performed by the *Hallers*, who are descendants of the *Wends*, a people who in ancient times inhabited this country, and still retain their dress, language and customs. The vale-courts were in 1722, in some degree united with the *Schoppenstuhl* and *Burg-courts*. Their judge is stiled the Saltgrave, who at present is the senior or a member of the *Schoppenstuhl*, and is nominated by the King. The boiling of the King's quota of the Soole is, by compact assigned to the company of *Pfanners*, who are to pay the profits arising from it, into the King's exchequer at the rate of six groschen *per Zober*. As the *Pfanners* also used to let the surplus of the Soole which they were not able to make use of, run to waste into the *Saale*, the Elector *Frederick William* judging this to be an abuse, whilst his *Mark* territories were in great want of salt, he took this Extra-soole to himself, and caused it to be boiled; for which purpose two large places were built by the *Saale*, each of which was divided into twelve kotes or boiling-houses, and thither the Soole is conveyed in pipes across the *Saale*. The salt thus boiled on the King's account amounts annually to betwixt four or five thousand lasts, which being put up in casks is shipped for *Saalhorn* into the bailiwick of *Rosenburg*, where it is put on board the *Eib-ships*, and thus forwarded to the factories in the *Mark*, *Pomerania*, *Silesia* and *Prussia*, with a reserve however for home consumption and the supplying of the county of *Hohnslein*. Near one fourth part of it also is conveyed by means of the *Acks* into *Franconia*, where it is laid up in the store-houses at *Hoff* and *Coburg*, at which places two of the King's factors superintend the sale of it. The *Pfanners* having formerly a vent for their salt in the country, the King borrowed a certain quantity of them, which was paid for out of the salt-revenue. It is to these salt-springs that the city of *Halle* owes its origin, but the particular time is not known. So early however as the beginning of the ninth century it appears that there was such a place; and in the year 965 or 966 the Emperor *Otho I.* made a donation of it, to the church at *Magdeburg*. By the Emperor *Otho II.* also it was enlarged and endowed with a charter. In 1414 it was besieged by archbishop *Guntber II.* but not taken, however it bought its safety at that time, with a large sum of money. In 1435 it was again besieged in vain by *Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*; but in 1478 was taken by archbishop *Ernest*. In the sixteenth and seventeenth century, it frequently underwent the same fate, and in 1757 and 1758 being surprised by the *French* and *Austrians*, suffered very severe exactions. The regency of the former archbishopric, now called the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, resided at this place till the year 1714, when its seat was removed to *Magdeburg*.

II. The following royal bailiwicks, *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Giebichenstein*, which is the most considerable in the

the whole dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and possibly of all the King's territories, being farmed for upwards of 100,000 rixdollars. In it are six farms, with four numerous sheep-walks, four water-mills, three large brew-houses enjoying an exclusive privilege, fine ponds, a ferry over the *Saale*, a brick-kiln, the receipt of toll and conduct, which are of considerable produce, and extend throughout far the greatest part of the *Saale* Circle. It is likewise possessed of the high and low jurisdiction over four towns, fifty-eight villages, and four marches paying taxes; as also over the territories of *Halle*, and some free-houses within that city. Among the places subject to it is

Neumarkt, a town, situated close to the north-side of *Halle*, without the *Ulrich*-gate, inasmuch that it seems one of its suburbs, though in reality it is not. This town consists of about two hundred and eighty-three houses, has its own magistrate, a parochial-church, and a small school. The building of it was occasioned by the ancient convent at *Neuenwerk*.

Glauche, another town, lying so near the walls of *Halle*, without the *Rana* and *Maurice* gates, as likewise to seem a suburb belonging to that city. This town was formed out of the villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Glauche*, *Bellendorf*, at present known by the name of *the vineyard*, *Klitzschendorf*, and *Steinweg*, with two manors. All these under archbishop *Albert IV.* were erected into a borough, and afterwards into a town, which is now divided into *Glauche* and *Upper-Glauche*, and contains about three hundred and thirteen houses, public edifices included. *The vineyards*, excepted, its hereditary jurisdiction belongs to the magistracy and hill-court at *Halle*. It has however its own magistrates, and contains one parish-church, with a small school. The most remarkable buildings here are the orphan-house, the royal *pædagogium*, the widows-house, &c.

Its orphan-house, which is so universally famous, is one of the most noble and useful foundations in all the *Prussian* dominions, and has risen to its present greatness and prosperity purely by donations remitted hither from many countries and places. In the establishment, constitution, and original government of it, the celebrated Professor *Augustus Hermann Franke*, made a most astonishing display of his confidence in God, and zeal for the propagation of real Christianity. He undertook it in 1694, on a very slender foundation, notwithstanding which, the many large and convenient buildings now standing, and which are partly of stone and wood, were erected in 1698. In this orphan-house only two hundred orphans, one hundred and fifty boys, and fifty girls, are maintained and brought up gratis; of which, since the commencement of this foundation, till the year 1749, above 2180 children have enjoyed the benefit; but other young persons likewise receive their instruction in its school. The *Latin* school is admirably regulated, and indeed the only one of its kind. The *Latin* tongue is taught here in eleven or twelve classes, divinity in ten, mathematics in two, physic in one, and logic in two of the higher *Latin* classes,

the *French* in three, geography in three, history in two, *Greek* in seven, *Hebrew* in six: writing, arithmetick, epistolary correspondence, and singing, are also taught here. The instruction of its alumni is performed by fifty *studiosi* and *candidati Theologiae*, under the care of two inspectors. The youths instructed here come not only from all the Protestant parts of *Germany*, but likewise from *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, *Poland*, *Prussia*, *Courland*, *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, *Switzerland*, *Holland*, and *England*; some have also been seen here from other parts of the globe. The instruction given is alike and equal to all, whether living here entirely at their own expence, or only maintained in part, or whether orphans, and therefore immediate objects of the foundation. The number of scholars who have received their education in this school already amounts to many thousands. In the orphan-house are also two *German* schools, one for boys, and another for girls, each consisting of twelve classes; besides which it has two schools in *Glauch*, viz. one in *the Vineyard*, and the other in the *Mittelwache*, each of them containing six classes. In these schools the children are taught the principles of the *Christian* religion, together with reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the upper classes they are further instructed in the most easy and advantageous parts of natural philosophy, scriptural antiquities, ecclesiastical history and geography. The boys are taught likewise the rudiments of the *Latin* tongue, and the girls sewing and knitting. The instruction given in these four *German* schools is administered by upwards of one hundred and ten preceptors, who are also students in divinity; and over these are two inspectors. In the *Seminarium præceptorum*, preceptors are qualified for the several schools of the orphan-house. The latter contains also a most valuable dispensatory, with a *laboratorium medicamentorum arcanorum* of very great reputation, and carries on a considerable trade in books with the several shops at *Berlin*, *Leipzig*, and *Frankfurt on the Mayne*; which keeps a printing-office of four presses continually employed, besides three others in *Halle*. To the orphan-house also, belongs an excellent printing-office, founded by Baron *Canstein*, in which the frames for the Bible, New-Testament, and Psalters, are always kept standing. In this printing-office likewise these books, of all sizes, are sold at very low prices, and upwards of 1,200,000 copies have been vended. To this is to be added the very spacious library and *museum*. Besides the inspectors, preceptors, officers and orphans who are daily fed from the kitchen of the orphan-house; there is also an extraordinary table kept here, where upwards of one hundred students and poor scholars are allowed their dinner and supper, insomuch, that near seven hundred persons eat together in one hall. For such as reside here at their own expence, is appointed a particular purveyor. The buildings and their repairs, with the numberless utensils and necessaries of the house, the complete maintainance of the orphans, the salaries and diet of the inspectors, preceptors and domestics,

and the provision for the *free table*, are at present all defrayed out of the estates and revenues of the orphan-house. Among the former is a farm at the house, with two free estates at *Riedeburg*, and one at *Canene* (the three last of which lie in the *Saale* Circle) not to mention those in other parts. The *orphan-house* at present strenuously applies itself to the cultivation of silk, in which it has already made no inconsiderable progress. There is scarce any foundation can be named, which has sent forth so great a number of useful persons, particularly of edifying preachers, and those not only in *Germany* and other *European* countries, but even to *America* and *Asia*. Its privileges also are very considerable, and by royal charter, annexed to the university of *Halle*, and under its jurisdiction. These privileges, including what is annexed to the university, extend also to

The royal *Pædagogium*, which is a spacious structure, erected between the years 1711 and 1713, close by the orphan-house, on some ground belonging to it, and even at its own expence. It is also under the same direction with it, though totally distinct and separate therefrom. This noble seminary owes its foundation to the eminent Professor *Franke*. In it young noblemen and others of creditable families, are, at their own expence, taught the languages and sciences by teachers of approved abilities, under the direction of an inspector, who is always a person of distinguished learning and virtue. The number of students educated here from the year 1695 to 1749, amounts to 1603, who were sent hither from various parts of *Europe*, and among them are twenty-five Counts, and ninety-four Barons. The *Pædagogium* has its particular *seminarium præceptorum*.

To the *orphan-house* also belong two charitable foundations in *Glauche*, namely a nunnery and *Canstein*, an alms-house for widows.

Lobegun, a town, situated about half a *German* mile's distance from *Petersberge*, and not far from *Fulne*. This town consists of two hundred and fifty-two houses, and contains an ecclesiastical inspection, with a *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* congregation (the latter of which is united with that of *Wettin*) a *Latin* school, and a hospital. Besides its magistracy, which is composed of five persons, here is also a justiciary of the King's nomination. *Lobegun* was in being so early as the days of *Otto I.* and formerly in the possession of the Counts of *Wettin*. In 1153 the upper part of it came to the cathedral, and in 1288 the lower. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it suffered frequently by fires; but the greatest of these was in 1583. Near the town is a coal-mine.

Connern, a town, of one hundred and eighty-nine freemen's houses lying within its walls, and two suburbs, containing one hundred and thirty-four more. Besides these it has a *Lutheran* and one *Calvinist* congregation, the latter of which is united with that at *Wettin*; as also a school, an alms-house, a governor, and a magistracy consisting of five persons. It is a place of great antiquity, and in 1004, or according to others in

1007, was, by the Emperor *Henry II.* conferred on the cathedral; but in 1473 suffered greatly by fire, as it had likewise frequently in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and in the thirty years war was almost destroyed.

Giebichenstein, a very ancient place, frequently mentioned by the historians of the middle ages, and lying on the *Saale*, about one-third of an hour's distance from *Neumarkt*. This town, in remote ages, was the property of the *Saxon* Emperors, till in 965, *Otho I.* conferred it on the cathedral of *Magdeburg*. Its castle was very strong, as being situated on a high rock, and therefore was the usual place of confinement for prisoners of note. Among others *Lewis II.* founder of the Counts of *Thuringia* is said to have been imprisoned here, whence he freed himself by a hazardous leap from a window in the castle into the *Saale*, but this fact is very dubious. In succeeding times it became the usual residence of the archbishop, when they visited these parts, till Archbishop *Ernest* making himself master of *Halle*, built *Moritzburg* in that city, and removed his court and officers there. Since that time the castle has fallen gradually to decay, and in 1636 it was destroyed by fire, so that some old walls and the tower are all that remain. The archbishop had a Burgrave at this place, under the title of captain. At present the chief of the bailiwick, instead of any concern in the jurisdiction and finances thereof, has only a salary, with some perquisites. At the foot of the ruined castle is a farm. The villages of the bailiwick of *Giebichenstein* are divided into the five following *Pflegen* or districts, viz.

1. *Grotzsche Pflege*, consisting of fifteen villages, among which is the parochial village of *Giebichenstein*, lying beneath the ruined castle, on the *Saale*, with a ferry over it; *Trottha*, a parochial-village, also situated on the *Saale*, on which, at this place, is a sluice; together with the parochial-village of *Seeben*, containing a bailiwick-farm.

2. The *Oppin Pflege*, consisting of twenty-two villages.

3. The *Ofzmund Pflege*, of eleven villages, as namely *Groszkugel*, a parochial-village, &c.

4. *Heyde Pflege*, situated on the other side of the *Saale*, and containing nine villages, in three of which, namely in *Lettin*, *Nietleben*, and *Langenbogen*, are bailiwick farms.

5. *Holzkreis*, to which belong the villages of *Burg*, *Radewell*, and *Ofendorf*.

2. The bailiwick of *Rotenburg*, with a copper-mine, which formerly produced, and that too for a considerable time, upwards of 100,000 rix-dollars; but on the *Gokwitz* quarter, being overflowed without a possibility of draining off the water, its produce has decreased very greatly. The slate is fused at the old castle of *Rotenburg*, but the copper is carried by water to the public oven on the *Dosse*, near *Neustadt*, in the county of *Ruppin*; each quintal of which, after filtration, yields from eight to sixteen ounces of silver. For this mine, a particular mine-office has been erected

erected at *Rotenburg*. The bailiwick contains five villages. *Rotenburg*, a parochial-village, lies on the *Saale*, but the bailiwick buildings in it stand on the *Schafberge*, or *Sheepbills*. Concerning the smelting-house, erected in the castle for the copper ore, we have already spoken above. Antiently the *Sputinesburg* also stood at this place, which was conferred in 961 by *Otbo I.* on the church of *Magdeburg*; but this has long since, and according to some so late as the year 1074, been demolished. Its ruins are still visible on a mountain below *Rotenburg*, near the river *Saale*. In the fifteenth century *Coppe von Amendorf*, proprietor of the place, in lieu of the former ruined castle, erected a seat here below the *Saale*, which is the building now standing. After passing, with its dependencies, through several hands, in the year 1605 it reverted to the cathedral, to which it has continued annexed as a demesne bailiwick of the sovereign's. The wooden bridge here over the *Saale*, serves only for the use of the mine, but a little above *Rotenburg* is a ferry to *Brucke*, which lies in the *Friedeburg* bailiwick of the county of *Mansfeld*.

3. The bailiwick of *Wettin*, being a part of the ancient county of *Wettin*, the proprietors of which became extinct in 1290, in the person of *Otbo III.* Count of *Brene* and *Wettin*, who, in 1288, made a donation of the county of *Wettin*, to the cathedral of *Magdeburg*. The arms for this bailiwick were pearl, a lion ruby. In the year 1446 Archbishop *Frederick* sold *Wettin*, together with *Krozickcastle*, to *Coppen von Amendorf*, and *Gaspar aus dem Winkel*, who divided the lands betwixt them, and invested each particularly with his share. The male heir of *Amendorf* becoming extinct in 1550, their part of *Wettin* escheated to the cathedral, who granted it to the Counts of *Mansfeld*; but the debts of the latter soon obliged them to part with it to the *Schonburg* family, of whom the Marggrave *John Frederick*, administrator of *Magdeburg*, purchased it, and thus again annexed it to the cathedral. The other half of *Wettin* is still possessed by the ancient noble family of *Aus dem Winkel*, which, though a branch of the *Krosigs*, have relinquished that name, and term themselves *Aus dem Winkel*. The *Wettin* coal-mine yields a hard and ponderous coal, with a large mixture of an earth of a pitchy quality. This mine is not so rich as formerly, especially since the ore part of it took fire in 1738, by the heat of the sun, on which account several shafts have been filled up, and other means used for quenching and intercepting the fire, though the apprehensions of it are not yet totally subsided, the flame having broke out several years after.

The town of *Wettin* and its territory is, both with respect to its high and low jurisdiction, subject to the sovereign and the *aus dem Winkels*, who jointly appoint a judge for the town and country. Their joint court is alternately held at the King's bailiwick-office and *Winkel*-house, by the King's bailiff, the joint-judge, and the *Winkel* family's receiver. The town-council is likewise subject to this joint court. The town itself stands

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on and between the mountains, on which the *burg* and seat are situated ; being nigh the *Saale*, over which it has a ferry ; and below the town, at *Pogeritz* mill, is a sluice for the use of shipping. Within the town are only one hundred and sixteen houses, but it has also some suburbs, of which hereafter. Exclusive of the *Lutheran* congregation, who are possessed both of the town-church and free-school, here are some *German Calvinists*, who perform divine service in a hall of the *burg*, and the minister of which officiates likewise to the *Calvinists* at *Lobegun*, *Connern*, *Rotenburg*, and *Aisleben*. The inhabitants principally subsist by working at the mines. *Wettin* has frequently suffered by fire, particularly in the years 1660 and 1714.

Under the jurisdiction of the joint-court likewise stands the suburb of *Lange-Reibe*, with the villages of *Lobnitzmark* and *Dudeleben*, the latter of which belongs to the ancient prelacy of this place, now enjoyed by the pastor of *Wettin*, who is possessed of the hereditary jurisdiction over the village.

The royal bailiwick has its seat at the *Grafenbofe*, as it is called, which was formerly the *Schraplau* burg-fief ; and includes the high and hereditary jurisdiction over the villages of *Letwitz*, *Sylbitz*, *Trebitz*, *Gerbitz*, and *Raunitz*, with the districts of four other ruined villages. To it also is annexed the burg-bailiwick of *Wettin*, consisting of the villages of *Modrau*, *Priester*, and *Zaschwitz*. The burg where the old Counts of *Wettin* had a Burgrave, as commandant, stands on a high rock at the west end of *Wettin*, with the *Saale* running beneath.

To the *Winkel* bailiwick belongs the old castle of *Wettin*, seated on the abovementioned rock, but a little lower than the *burg*, and more towards the south. In it is a church, together with the suburbs of *Pogeritzmark* and *Muhlgaſſe*, and the villages of *Schleittau*, *Dalene*, *Dormutz*, *Doblitz*, *Neutz*, and *Sieglitz*.

4. The bailiwick of *Brachwitz*, consisting of the parochial-village of *Brachwitz on the Saale*, and the two manors there, of which, in 1703, one escheated to the Sovereign, the other he acquired in 1705, by purchase.

5. The bailiwick of *Beesen on the Saale*, lying at the end of the *Saale* Circle, and on the border of the principality of *Anhalt*. This bailiwick was formerly a manor, which was divided into *New* and *Old-Beesen*. Of the former, in 1720, the King made a purchase, as he did also of the latter, in 1737 ; out of them both constituting a bailiwick, to which, besides *Beesen on the Saale*, and the parochial-village of *Laublingen*, belong five other villages. At *Pregel* mill, on the *Saale*, is a sluice.

6. The *Chatoul*, or privy-purse bailiwick of *Petersberg*, which, with all its *regalia*, sovereignty, &c. was purchased in 1697 by the Elector *Frederick III.* of *Augustus* King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, for the sum of 40,000 rixdollars. This bailiwick was incorporated with the dutchy
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of *Magdeburg*, and placed under its regency and revenue office; yet as being a privy-purse bailiwick, is not included in the provincial taxes thereof. It was formed out of the convent of *St. Peter*, which formerly stood on the *Lauter*, or *Peter's* hill, but is environed on all sides by a spacious plain, so as to be seen at the distance of several miles. This ancient convent was begun by *Dedo* Count of *Wettin*, and finished in 1136 by his brother and heir *Conrad*, afterwards Marggrave of *Misnia*. In 1155 the latter caused it to be consecrated, subjecting it immediately, to the see of *Rome*, but with a reserve of the patronage to his own family. It was an abbey of regular *Augustines*, and in its church lie interred divers of the Marggraves of *Misnia* of the *Wettin* family. In 1540 it was secularized by *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*. In 1565 the church belonging to it was burnt down, but the middle part was so far repaired as to serve for a parish-church. The greater part of the buildings belonging to the convent, and afterwards to the bailiwick-office, have been pulled down; but in 1726 and 1737 the bailiwick-office itself, with the dwellings and sheep-stalls were rebuilt at the foot of the mountain towards the west. To it belongs the village of *Neglitz*, situated close by the mountain; with that of *Sproda*, near *Delitz*, which is four *German* miles distant from *Petersberge*; and five free estates, which were formerly conventual farms.

III. *Walwitz* and *Dossel*, vassal-villages, belonging to the chapter of the cathedral.

IV. The copy-hold estates, containing

1. The bailiwick of *Alfleben*, which, with other estates, anciently belonged to the Counts of *Alfleben*. The last Count, by name *Henry*, dying in 1128 his mother sold *Alfleben* to the cathedral. The archbishops, after several mortgages, transferred it, in 1479, hereditarily to the *Krosigk* family. In 1747 *Hans George Krosigk*, with the King's consent, disposed of the manor of *Alfleben* to Prince *Leopold Maximilian* of *Anhalt-Dessau*. The bailiwick of *Alfleben* is not however to be confounded with that of *Great-Alfleben*, which has been already described under the principality of *Anhalt-Dessau*. To it belongs

Alfleben, a small town, situated on the *Saale*, and consisting of one hundred and eight houses. The high and low jurisdiction over this town is vested in the bailiwick or manor, but it has a magistracy of four persons, and exclusive of *Lutherans*, a *Calvinist* congregation, which is united with that of *Wettin*. The parish-church here was anciently a collegiate foundation, which was formed out of a nunnery, as the latter had also been out of a free secular nunnery, which held immediately of the Emperors; and in 1130 was exchanged by the Emperor *Lotharius III*, with the cathedral, for *Scharzfeld* castle in the forest of *Harz*. In 1561 the revenues arising from it were appropriated to the deanery of the cathedral of *Magdeburg*, from which it came to the family of *Krosigk*, inasmuch that the

the whole of it at present remaining to the collegiate church in this town consists of a few acres of land, with some hereditary rents, which are collected and accounted for by the bailiff and the minister of the cathedral or college, who, in the leases granted, stile themselves constituted presidents of the cathedral and collegiate church of *St. John the Baptist at Alsleben*. It suffered greatly by fires in 1589, 1590, 1591, 1667, 1704, and 1718, by some of which it was even entirely destroyed.

The old village of *Alsleben*, lies so near the town walls, as to seem a suburb of it. In this village is a parochial-church.

Belleben, a parochial-village, belonging to *Zeitz*-house, in the principality of *Anhalt*, and consequently to the line of *Anhalt-Hoym-Schaumburg*. This village lies about one hour's distance from *Alsleben*, and consists of one hundred houses, exclusive of a seat. The Elector *Frederick William*, to whom it escheated, disposed of it in 1684 to Prince *John George* of *Anhalt-Deskau*, who, in 1685, sold it for the sum of 34,000 rixdollars, to Prince *Victor Amadeus* of *Anhalt-Bernburg*, and made it a *fidei commissum*, together with *Zeitz*.

2. The *Krosigks* are possessed of the manors of *Piszdorf* and *Gnelbs*, the latter of which contains three villages, with *Mukrena*, containing one, *Poplitz*, *Laublingen*, comprehending a part of the village of that name, and *Merbitz*, in which lies the village of *Merbitz*.

3. The *Trothas* are possessed of the manor, with the seat of *Krosigk*, and three villages.

4. The *Rauchhaupts*, of the manor of *Trebnutz*, containing two villages.

5. The *Alburgs*, of the manors formerly belonging to the *Dieskau* family, namely *Dieskau*, containing two villages, *Lochau*, and *Gottenz*. At the first of these, in 1745, was a *Prussian* encampment.

6. The magistracy of *Halle*, or rather, at present, though redeemably, the faculty of divinity there, are possessed of the manors of *Beesen* and *Ammendorf*, under the title of the bailiwick of *Beesen on the Elster*, comprehending six villages.

7. The other manors here are *Dacheritz*, which is uncultivated, but contains two villages, together with *Dohnutz*, *Hobenturm*, *Muckeln*, *Great-Schierstadt*, *Schwarz*, and *Zoberitz*.

IV. The *LUCKENWALDE* Circle

Lies some miles apart from the former, between the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* and the electoral Circle of *Saxony*, and was formerly stiled the Circle of *Juterbock*, that is to say, before the treaty of *Westphalia*, had dismembered it from the latter and *Dahme*. In it is

1. The royal conventual bailiwick of *Zinna*, which is possessed of the right of jurisdiction over

Luckenwalde,

Luckenwalde, a small town, and ecclesiastical inspection. In the year 1723 the greatest part of this place was destroyed by fire.

Zinna, formerly a convent, but at present the seat of the bailiwick, and a village. In the year 1667 the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony* came to an agreement in this place for the settling of a mark of silver at ten rixdollars and a half, or fifteen florins forty-five kruiters, and likewise for raising of the dollar one florin, forty-five kruiters; which valuation is called the *Zinna* standard.

Pechule, a parochial-village, containing an ecclesiastical inspection; and Twenty-four other villages.

2. The manor of *Stulpe*, containing a seat, with three villages, and one half of another, which belongs to the family of *Rochau*; as also *Liepe*, containing two villages, and belonging to the *Hacke* family; *Wahlisdorf*, appertaining to that of *Thiele*; and *Schonbagen* and *Mitgendorf*, comprehending five villages, and to the families of *Thumen* and *Schlabberndorf*.

Obs. In this dutchy is also reckoned the county of *Mansfeld*, as being under the sovereignty of *Magdeburg*, though it has never been annexed to any of the Circles thereof; and instead of being joined to the country, has paid its taxes and assessments separately, as it does even to this day. An account of it has already been given under the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*.

Of the Territories of the electoral House of BRUNSWICK - LUNEBURG.

§. 1. **T**HE territories of the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg* belong principally to the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, with a small part of them in that of the *Lower Rhine*, and the smallest part of all in *Upper-Saxony*. Among the first are the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Lauenburg*, with the principalities of *Luneburg*, *Calenberg*, and *Grubenhagen*, and their incorporated counties and lordships; among the second is the principality of *Verden*, with the counties of *Hoya*, *Diepholz*, *Spiegelberg*, and *Hallermund*, the two last of which are incorporated with the principality of *Calenberg*. The third class consists of the county of *Hohnstein*. To these territories must also be added the two counties of *Bentheim* and *Sternberg*, in the *Lower-Rhine* Circle of *Westphalia*, which were mortgaged, together with the whole sovereignty thereof, to the electoral house. All these several territories of a square form about seven hundred geographical miles, being thus nearly of equal extent with the Kingdom of *Prussia*, or the whole Circle of *Swabia*, or even with the electorate of *Saxony*, or all the lands under the elector of *Bavaria*. The number of places in them, cities,

towns, villages, and single farms included, exceeds 4000 ; among which are fifty-eight cities, and above sixty market-towns. In the year 1756, the inhabitants, by calculation, amounted to near 750,000.

§. 2. These countries, in general, produce all the necessaries of life, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, vetches, linseed, rapeseed, buckwheat, divers kinds of culinary herbs and roots, potatoes, very good fruit and in great plenty ; as also abundance of flax and hemp, with tobacco ; and at present even madder and woad are cultivated here. Most parts of this country enjoy a sufficiency of timber and wood for fuel ; and some parts of it even so great a superfluity, as to enable them to make pitch and tar. The woods abound likewise in honey, wax, horses, cattle, sheep, and all kinds of game ; and the rivers, brooks, and ponds yield plenty of good fish. In these countries are likewise several valuable fossils, such as slate, limestone, marble, and other quarries ; together with vitriol, very rich salt-springs, coal, turf, sulphur, lapis calaminaris, zink, cobalt, iron, lead, copper, and silver, which, with the other minerals here, are principally found in the *Harz* forest, and some of them in no other places.

§. 3. The manufactures and fabricks here, though both receiving increase and improvement, are however very considerable. Among them are to be reckoned starch and powder ; with great quantities of linen thread of all kinds, most of which is worked at home into linen, and even into damask ; as also ribbons and laces, some of which are in no wise inferior to those of *Brabant* ; cere-cloths both printed and painted ; and carpets of the most beautiful colours. Linen printing is likewise so far improved here, that the use of chintzes and calicoes has been prohibited. Hemp is employed for its usual manufactures. Cotton, after being spun here to the greatest fineness, is worked into gloves, stockings and caps, as also into dimitty, either white or striped. It affords likewise divers sorts of tobacco and snuffs. The madder and woad growing here is made into colours. The skins of the wild and tame beasts are tanned and wrought into various kinds of leather. Both its native and imported wool is converted to various uses, particularly to the making of the coarse, middling, and fine sorts of cloths, among the latter of which are to be distinguished those by *Scharff* at *Gottingen*, which for fineness and lasting colours equal the *Dutch*, as shall be mentioned more at large in the principality of *Calenberg* ; as also to the making of baies, flannels, serges, rugs, friezes, ratines, kerseys, duroi, and sagathie. To these woollen stuffs which are made here may likewise be added camlets, fustians, callimancoes, mohairs, shalloons, crapes, and cassas of all kinds and manner of patterns ; with woollen plush, everlasting, and other stuffs used for waistcoats and breeches. Out of worsted here are also made very fine caps, gloves, stockings, and breeches ; with divers kinds of corded manufactures, such as hats ; and likewise from wool mixed with beasts hair. Other fabricks of a more costly

costly kind to be seen in this country, are those of silk ribbons, stockings and stuffs, silver and gold twist, galloons, fringes, laces and sword knots, hat-bands and tassels, and embroidery of all sorts. Here are also places for the bleaching of wax; and a sugar refinery; with glass-houses, manufactories of tobacco-pipes, and fire arms, works in iron, copper and brass, a damask-house, fulling-houses, paper, and powder-mills, &c. with yards for ship-building.

§. 4. Its yearly exports of grain, flax, hemp, timber, turf, cattle, butter, cheese, salt, minerals and other natural products, together with those of thread, coarse linen and other manufactures and made goods, amount to some hundred thousands of rixdollars. On the other hand its importations of natural products and manufactures, are also considerable.

§. 5. The principal places of education in these countries are the grammar schools and *gymnasia* in the chief towns here, such as the *Ilfeld pædagogium*, the *Luneburg* academy for exercises, with the very excellent university of *Gottingen*.

§. 6. The established religion in all these countries is *Lutheranism*. The mother or parochial churches here, are about seven hundred and fifty, which are divided into forty-three particular superintendencies; under the inspection of four general ones. In the electoral lands, as properly so called, are seven *Calvinist* churches, and the like number of congregations, in the dutchy of *Bremen*. The catholics, by a convention made with the Emperor in 1692, are permitted the use of a church and school at *Hanover*; and in 1713 an electoral Diet was published, relative to the exercise of the catholic religion there. The secular catholic priests of this church are nominated by the Elector. The exercise of the *Romish* religion is likewise permitted at *Gottingen*. At *Norten*, one *German* mile from the former, is a catholic college subject to the archbishop of *Mentz*; and the convent of *Marienrode* has a catholic abbot and fraternity. At *Wildesthausen* their worship is performed in a house by a secular priest. The *Jews* are tolerated and protected in the electoral territories, and their privileges have been several times confirmed and enlarged particularly in the years 1687, 1697, 1716, and 1737. They choose at their own pleasure, according to the *Jewish* custom, a provincial rabbi, who regulates their laws, ceremonies and synagogues; for which end he employs the compulsive means used among them, and also amicably adjusts, and decides all contests in causes where they are permitted to follow the *Mosaick-law*; in which cases any *Jews* under the royal protection applying to a rabbi out of the country forfeit their privileges; as also if they answer to the charges of foreign *Jews* out of the country: yet the plaintiff may apply immediately to the civil power without bringing his complaint before the provincial rabbi.

§. 7. The most illustrious house, which at present possesses these countries is like that of *Este*, descended from the powerful Marquis of *Azo*, who was proprietor of the *Milanese*, the State of *Genoa* and several other coun-

tries in *Lombardy*. About the year 1040 he married *Cunigunda* heiress of the *Welfho* estates in *Alemannia* and *Bavaria*, and their son *Welfho* exclusive of his father's large patrimony, and the territories of *Welfho*, his mother's brother, obtained likewise the dutchy of *Bavaria*, of the Emperor *Henry IV*. He was succeeded by Duke *Welfho the Fat*, whose marriage with *Maltilda* the rich Marchioness of *Tuscany*, contributed thus to the further aggrandisement of his house; but dying without heirs, his *Italian* estates, together with the dutchy of *Bavaria*, devolved to his brother *Henry the Swartky*, who with his spouse *Wulfhilda*, daughter to *Magnus* Duke of *Saxony*, the last of the *Billung* family, obtained *Luneburg* and its appurtenances. His son *Henry the Magnanimous*, by others surnamed *the Proud*, became still more powerful; obtaining in 1126 or 1127 the Dutchy of *Saxony*, by his marriage with *Gertrude*, daughter and heiress to the Emperor *Lotharius II*; as also the hereditary lands of *Brunswick*, *Northeim* and *Supplungeburg*; but opposing the election of King *Conrad III*. that Prince in 1138, deprived him of the dutchies of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*. His son, Duke *Henry the Lion*, indeed recovered the possession of these dutchies; reduced the *Slavi* on the coasts of the *Baltick*, and thus became a Prince of great power, his dominions reaching from the *Rhine* to the *Vislula*. But in 1179 the Emperor *Frederick I*. naturally jealous in himself, and further instigated by the Dukes rivals, who envied him most unjustly, put him under the ban, by which means he was not only deprived of the dutchies of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, but afterwards the Emperor even annexed to himself and family all the Duke's hereditary lands, in *Italy*, *Swabia* and *Bavaria*. Duke *Henry the Lion*, however claimed his hereditary lands in *Eastphalia*, which were considerable, being those of *Luneburg*, and the great lordships of *Brunswick* and *Northeim*, and likewise the estates exchanged with the Emperor *Frederick I*. for those in *Swabia*, which came to him as the portion of his first wife *Clementia* of *Zaringen*, namely *Herzberg*, *Scharzfeld*, *Polde*, &c. together with his *Slavian* conquests; but of all these countries his descendants have lost a great part. *Henry the Lion* still stiled himself Duke even after the publication of the ban, &c. His three sons, *Henry*, *Otho* and *William* made a very considerable figure. *Henry* who was palatinate of the *Rhine* on his father's demise, to the title of Duke, added likewise that of Duke of *Saxony*, and was so stiled by others. *Otho* in 1197 arrived to be Duke of *Aquitaine*, and Count of *Poitou*, in the following year King of *Germany*, and in 1209 even to be Emperor. *William* of *Luneburg*, for that was all the title he gave himself, though without detriment to his princely dignity, continued the line. In 1203 these three brothers had made a partition of their patrimonial lands, but these all escheated to *William's* son, *Otho the Child*, who so early as in a record of 1225, stiles himself Duke of *Luneburg*, and in another of 1226 and 1227 Duke of *Brunswick*, and in one of 1233 Duke of *Luneburg* and *Brunswick*, but in 1235 made a tender of his personal lands to the

Emperor

Emperor and Empire as a fief, on which the Emperor *Frederick II.* raised them to a dukedom, and granted them as an imperial fief to a Duke and Prince of the Empire of the name of *Otho*, and his heirs male and female. Thus these lands became in a legitimate manner freed from the dominion of the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Ascanian* race, which otherwise were of little or no account. In 1267 his sons the Dukes *Albert* and *John* divided the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, into the *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* part, the former of which belonged to Duke *Albert*, and the latter to Duke *John*. Duke *John* son to the latter purchased the counties of *Dannenberg* and *Luckau*, but the *Luneburg* line failed in his sons *Otho* and *William*, and their lands, after a tedious war with the Dukes of *Saxony*, on whom the Emperor *Charles* had conferred them as a vacant fief, came to the line of *Brunswick*, the founder of which was the above-mentioned Duke *Albert*, who in 1264 lost the *Thuringian* land or the county on the *Werre*. On his demise in 1279 he was succeeded in the government by his three sons *Henry the Admirable*, *Albert the Fat* and *William*, at first jointly, but afterwards they divided their patrimonial lands; Duke *Henry* obtaining *Grubenhagen*, Duke *Albert* *Gottingen*, and Duke *William* *Brunswick*. The last dying in 1292 without children the greater part of his possessions devolved to Duke *Albert*, and the remainder to Duke *Henry*. The latter, who was the founder of the *Grubenhagen* line, died in 1322, leaving several sons particularly *Henry* and *Ernest*. The issue of the former failed in Duke *Otho* of *Taranto*, whose consort was *Johanna* Queen of *Naples*, the latter propagated the *Grubenhagen* line in his two sons *Albert* and *Frederick*, to the second of whom the county of *Lutterberg* escheated, together with *Scharzfeld*, as a vacant fief, but he mortgaged it to *Henry* Count of *Hohnstein*, whose son *Otho* died without issue male. *Albert* on the other hand was succeeded by his son *Erich*, whose sons *Henry* and *Albert* founded two new lines, of which one came to a period in 1526, the other in 1596, and thus the whole *Grubenhagen* line became extinct. The *Brunswick* line derives its descent from Duke *Albert the Fat*, whose sons *Otho*, *Magnus* and *Ernest*, during the life of Duke *Otho* the eldest, divided not their paternal territories, but he dying in 1344 without male heirs, his two brothers made a partition, by which Duke *Ernest* obtained *Gottingen*, and Duke *Magnus* *Wolfenbittel*. However *Otho* the one eyed, grandson to the former, dying in 1463 without heirs, Duke *Magnus* the *Pious* became the founder of the several families of the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, which are existent. His son *Lewis* left his lands by will to Duke *William* of *Luneburg*, the last of the *Luneburg* line; but this Duke dying in 1367, he reinvested his brother Duke *Magnus* the chain wearer, with them, who on this account became involved in a severe war with *Saxony*, which he never lived to see terminated; but his sons *Frederick*, *Bernbard* and *Henry* arrived at length, namely by a peace in 1389, to the quiet enjoyment of the principality of *Luneburg*, which in 1428 devolved

volved to Duke *Bernbard* and his sons, whilst Duke *Henry's* sons *William* and *Henry* obtained the principality of *Brunswick*. The latter of these died in 1473 without male issue, but *Henry the Victorious* continued the *Brunswick* line, and added to it the principality of *Gottingen* or *Oberwald*. On his decease, contrary to his injunction, *William the Youthful* and *Frederick the Restless* made a division of his lands. The former in 1495 shared his territories between his two sons *Henry the Malicious* or *wicked* and *Erich the Elder*, assigning *Wolfenbittel* to the former, and to the latter *Calenberg* and *Gottingen*; but it was not till 1498 that *Gottingen* was formally delivered up to him, in which year it was ceded in a provincial Diet at the convent of *Steina*, and since that time both countries have constantly been under the same sovereign and government. The *Calenberg* line which was descended from Duke *Erich* came to a period in 1584, in his son Duke *Erich the Younger*, but the *Wolfenbittel* line which was founded by Duke *Henry*, continued in his son *Henry the Younger*, his grandson *Julius*, and his great grandson *Henry Julius*, till it closed in a son of the last named *Frederick Ulrich*. The second of these Princes, namely Duke *Julius*, introduced the Reformation into this country, acquired the principality of *Calenberg*, and the upper county of *Hoya*. The third, who was administrator of the archbishopric of *Halberstadt*, annexed to his house the superintendency and administration of the abbey of *Walkenried*, and likewise took possession of the vacant county of *Blankenburg*, with the principality of *Grubenhagen*. The fourth of these Dukes died in 1634, on which his lands devolved to the *Luneburg* line.

This line derives its origin as above-mentioned, from Duke *Bernbard*, and was propagated in his son *Frederick*, who out living his own sons, was in 1478 succeeded by *Henry the Mediator*, his grandson by his son *Otho the Victorious*; and who in 1522 made a perpetual settlement of his whole country on his three sons *Otho*, *Ernest* and *Francis*, and the heirs of their body. The eldest of these named Duke *Otho* in 1527 made a compact of inheritance with his brothers, and fixed his residence at *Haarburg*, but his progeny came to a period in 1642, in his grandson *William*. Duke *Francis* resided at *Gifhorn*, and left no issue, but Duke *Ernest* became sovereign, and propagating the lineage, introduced into his dominions the *Lutheran* doctrine and worship. His sons *Henry* and *William* founded the two present flourishing lines of the illustrious house of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, namely *Henry* that of *Dannenberg*, afterwards called the *Wolfenbittel* line, and Duke *William* that of *Zell*. Duke *Henry* transferring the government to his younger brother resided at *Danneberg*, and held the bailiwick of that name with some others; but his third son, Duke *Augustus*, on the failure of the old *Wolfenbittel* line, acquired the principality of *Brunswick*, and resided at *Wolfenbittel*. This Prince was succeeded by his two eldest sons Duke *Rodolphus Augustus*, and *Anthony Ulrich*,

Ulrich, the former of whom again reduced the town of *Brunswick* to obedience, but the youngest son named Duke *Ferdinand Albert* lived at *Bevern*. The immediate successor of Duke *Anthony Ulrich*, was his son Duke *Augustus William*, who dying in 1731 without heirs, was succeeded by his brother Duke *Lewis Rodolphus*, who before enjoyed the principality of *Blankenburg*. This Prince dying also in 1735 without heirs, the government descended to the son of Duke *Ferdinand Albert* of *Bevern*, of the like name with his father, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by his son Duke *Charles*, the present glorious Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*.

The line of *Zell*, as above, is descended from Duke *William* who died in 1592, and was regularly succeeded by his three sons Duke *Christian*, Duke *Augustus*, and Duke *Frederick*, who all died unmarried, so that his only survivors were the issue of his younger brother *George*. This Prince died in 1641 before his brother *Frederick* the sovereign, who lived in 1648, arriving to the great age of seventy-four years. The harmony which subsisted between these brothers induced them to leave him the principalities of *Gottingen* and *Grubenhagen*. This Duke *George*, who signalized himself greatly in the thirty years war, left behind him four sons, viz. *Christian Lewis*, *George William*, *John Frederick* and *Ernest Augustus*, and out of an assurance that the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Luneburg* would likewise fall to them, enjoined in his will, that the regency should be lodged only in two, who were to make a partition of the countries of these sons. Therefore Duke *Christian Lewis* obtained the principality of *Luneburg*, and Duke *George William* that of *Calenberg*; but on the decease of the former in 1665, the third brother named Duke *John Frederick*, took possession of the principality of *Luneburg*, which occasioned a violent quarrel betwixt him and his elder brother, which quarrel however was in the same year, adjusted by a convention, in which it was agreed that Duke *George William* should hold the principality of *Zell* or *Luneburg*, with the abbey of *Walkenried*, the bailiwick of *Schauen*, and the counties of *Hoya* and *Diepholz*, the last of which he resigned to his brother Duke *Ernest Augustus*, and that the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Grubenhagen* should belong to Duke *John Frederick*. The latter of these brothers died in 1679, but Duke *George William*, who also acquired the duchy of *Lauenburg*, lived till 1705. By his son *Luneburg* and *Lauenburg* with the county of *Hoya* fell to Duke *Ernest Augustus*, who in 1662 was created bishop of *Osnabruck*; in 1679 acquired the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Grubenhagen*, and in 1692 the ninth electorate. In 1680, with the consent of Duke *George William*, this Prince introduced into the *Wilhelmin* line, the right of primogenitureship, which in 1689 and 1692, was confirmed by the Emperor, together with the grant of the electorate. His son the Elector *George Lewis* was in 1708 formally introduced into the college of Princes, in 1714 raised to be King of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and in 1715

added

added to his family the dutchy of *Bremen*, with the principality of *Verden*. In 1727 he was succeeded in his throne, and electorate by his only son *George Augustus* or *George II.* a Prince who for his eminent merits towards *Europe* in general, and the *German Empire* in particular, will always be revered by the friends of truth and liberty.

§. 8. At the time that the Emperor *Leopold* granted to Duke *Ernest Augustus* of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* and his line, the dignity of Elector, with all its pre-eminencies, honours, privileges, rights and usages; in the said electorate were included the principalities of *Calenberg*, *Zell* and *Grubenhagen*, with the counties of *Hoya* and *Diepholz* and the other lands, bailiwicks, towns and appurtenances belonging to the Dukes of *Hanover* and *Zell*. To this likewise, at the Elector's requisition, the Emperor intended to have added the post of archstandard bearer; but that being opposed by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, the Elector voluntarily receded from his demand. In 1710 he was invested, however, with the title of arch-treasurer, the Elector palatine who had enjoyed it, instead of the house of *Bavaria*, at that time under the ban, having re-obtained the post of arch-steward, which had formerly been in his family; and though the house of *Bavaria* was afterwards restored to the dignity of arch-steward, yet would not the Elector of *Brunswick* relinquish his title of arch-treasurer, till another suitable and indisputable arch post was settled on him. Thus he not only bears the title of arch-treasurer equally with the Elector palatine, but actually officiated as such at the coronation of *Charles VII.* in 1742, and in 1745 at that of the Emperor *Francis*, the Elector palatine being absent. The electoral dignity of the house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, was in 1703 and 1706 acknowledged by the house of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, and in 1708 by the whole Empire, on which followed his solemn introduction into the college of Electors, where the Elector of *Brunswick* holds the ninth seat, exclusive of the three votes, which he possessed before in the college of Princes for *Zell*, *Calenberg* and *Grubenhagen*, as also of his seat and vote both in the college of Princes and that of Counts by virtue of other possessions. This house has further acquired three additional votes in the college of Princes, on account of *Bremen*, *Verden* and *Lauenburg*. In the college of the Counts of *Westphalia* the Elector of *Brunswick* enjoys four votes, namely for *Hoya*, *Diepholz*, *Spiegelberg* and *Hallermund*, but the last of these places has been conferred on Count *Platen*. Exclusive of the former usual assessments in the imperial matricula of the distinct principality and counties of the electoral house, which may be seen under the particular description of each, the Elector of *Brunswick* has engaged for all his possessions and their dependencies, to furnish on all public services, the electoral contingent, agreeably to the matricula, which is sixty horse, and two hundred and seventy-seven foot, or one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight florins for each *Roman* month. To the chamber of *Wetzlar*, the amount of what he pays for
the

the whole of his electoral territories is eight hundred and eleven rix-dollars, fifty-eight kruitzers and a half. *Bremen*, *Verden* and *Lauenburg* are rated in a part. Instead of the two assessors in the imperial chamber, which the electoral house as such is entitled to send, when all the fifty seats are filled; their number being at present reduced to half the usual compliment, this Elector as well as his brethren, the Electors, sends only one. Also exclusive of the above-mentioned privileges of the electoral house, it enjoys likewise as proprietor of the Dutchy of *Bremen* alternately with *Magdeburg*, the directorship of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, and nominates an assessor to the imperial chamber: when of the house of *Brunswick* it possesses the *condirektorium* jointly with *Magdeburg* and *Bremen*, and in this Circle enjoys five votes in the college of Princes, though but one in the *Westphalian* Circle of the *Lower Rhine* among the Princes of that Circle, and four among the Counts; but of the latter, as we have already observed, that of *Hallermund* has been conferred on Count *Platen*. It is likewise possessed of the bishopric of *Osnabruck*, alternately with a catholic bishop, and by virtue of the principality of *Calenberg*, is vested with the patronage of the town of *Hildesheim*, which was the capital of *Henry the Lion*, who accordingly kept a garrison there. It is likewise jointly possessed with the house of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel* of the patronage of the abbey of *Corvey*, with the town of *Hoxter* belonging thereto, and the imperial city of *Goslar*: lastly it presents one of the four assessors in the imperial chamber for *Lower-Saxony*.

§. 9. The electoral title is only Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and arch-treasurer and Elector of the *Holy Roman Empire*. His arms are divided into three fields. In the first, which is ruby, are two leopards passant topaz, with tongues and claws sapphire. In the second, which is topaz semée with hearts ruby, is a lion sapphire; and in the third, ruby a wild horse pearl. In an escutcheon in the centre ruby is the imperial crown, to denote the post of arch-treasurer.

§. 10. The privy council at *Hanover* is also called the regency, and is of great authority, as representing the absent Sovereign. It directs in all affairs both foreign and domestic, makes laws and issues ordinances in his name, grants privileges, superintends the regalia, the polity, the nomination of magistrates, and judicial officers in the country towns, grants investitures of fiefs, &c. In important affairs it sends to *London* for the Sovereign's instructions and approbation, and receives his orders. Exclusive of the ancient electoral lands, the dutchies of *Bremen*, *Verden* and *Lauenburg* are also subject to it, and the affairs of the country of *Hadeln*, are likewise immediately referred to that board. It consists at present of nine privy counsellors, among whom are divided the several branches of the administration, each of which has its own department, but important affairs are laid before the whole council, under which are the four private secretaries for

public instruments, to whom are to be added the secretaries of State who draw up all the other dispatches, with the prothonotary, clerks and other officers.

§. 11. The Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* have always condescended in affairs relative to the government to consult with the States of the country; have even entered into conventions with them and confirmed their rights and privileges, which has infused into the States a zealous affection, and unshaken fidelity for them. The rights of the electoral and acquired countries are in general the same, but each province has its own district, constitution and privileges.

§. 12. In the whole electorate are four consistories: viz. 1. at *Hanover* for the electoral territories, the president of which is a privy counsellor; another at *Stade* for *Bremen* and *Verden*, a third at *Ratzeburg* for the dutchy of *Lauenburg*, and a fourth at *Otterndorf* for the district of *Hadeln*; as also a court of justice at *Hanover* for the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Grubenhagen*, and the counties of *Hoya* and *Diepholz*, with a supreme tribunal for all those countries, *Grubenhagen* excepted, and a court of justice and supreme tribunal at *Zell*, for the principality of *Luneburg*, a court of justice and supreme tribunal at *Stade*, for *Bremen* and *Verden*, and a regency and tribunal at *Ratzeburg*, for the dutchy of *Lauenburg*, to the last of which an appeal lies from the court of *Otterndorf*, in the district of *Hadeln*. From all these courts, and consequently from all the other territories of the electoral house, appeals are brought to the *Upper-Appellationsgericht*, or supreme court of appeals erected at *Zell* in 1711, the president of which is always a member of the privy-council. This court consists besides of two vice-presidents, one of which is of the bench of nobles, the other of that of civilians, into which two benches the counsellors of the high court of appeals are divided. Of these the Elector appoints four, and the country the remaining members; that is to say *Calenberg* two, *Grubenhagen* one, *Hoya* and *Diepholz* one, *Luneburg* two, and *Bremen* and *Verden* three. In the year 1733 another seat was introduced here, which is alternately filled up by the provinces. This court likewise has its own prothonotary, secretaries and clerks. From this supreme court of the electorate no appeal lies to any of the imperial tribunals, and with respect to the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, appeals to the imperial courts were precluded them by the peace of *Westphalia*, and since their translation to the electoral house of *Brunswick*, an agreement has been made with the States relative to appeals to the high court at *Zell*. With regard to the electoral territories, the Emperor *Charles VI.* in 1716 granted them an unlimited privilege *de non appellando*, as did also in 1747 the Emperor *Francis*, wherein was included the dutchy of *Lauenburg*.

§. 13. The revenues of the Elector arise, 1. From the demesne bailiwicks, which are farmed out; 2. From the land, but especially from the water tolls, bridge, ferry, dyke and road-monies, 3. From the separate *Harze* mine-works, and likewise from those which it holds jointly with

with the house of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*. 4. From the salt-works, the forest and hunting profits. 5. From the postage of letters. 6. From the coinage, which on account of the good standard of the money of this electorate, produces little. 7. From the excise on foreign and home made brandies, and 8. From the contributions in the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*. All these several branches are managed by the Elector's board of treasury, the chairman of which is a member of the privy-council. At present two privy-counsellors also sit there, exclusive of seven other counsellors of an inferior rank, under whom are officers of various functions and degrees.

There is likewise a convent chest here, into which are paid the revenues of the conventual bailiwicks, which have been formed out of the secularised convents; the president of this office is also a member of the privy-council.

The country levies the licent, land-tax, excise, imposts, and contribution, but different ways, as shall be shown under the particular description of each country. In the principality of *Calenberg* and the county of *Hoya*, the country likewise manages the corn magazine, which is payable either in kind or money, for the subsistence of the garrisons in the towns. The licent and monies payable into that office are principally assigned towards the payment of the army; whereas the land-tax is applied to the discharge of debts and other services.

§. 14. The military establishment of the electorate of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, consists of twelve regiments of horse, to which have been added a body of hunters, with hussars and light-troops; and twenty-four regiments or battalions of foot, which likewise have been augmented with two new battalions, a body of hunters and another body of light-troops. This army is chiefly paid out of the licent and contribution. The invalids were in 1730 divided into seven companies, each consisting of three hundred men. The fund belonging to them, receives from such as come to the possession of a vacant fief of which they had the reversion, the first year's neat income, with the deduction of debts and other disbursements. At *Zell* is a hospital for them. The militia is formed into thirty-one companies, making in all about 5000 men. The administration of civil justice in the army is managed by a particular court or offices, consisting of two members of the privy-council and four counsellors at war, whereas criminal justice is executed here by the civil power, in which their proceedings are regulated by the martial laws and edicts.

§. 15 In the electoral territories are, 1. Towns having both criminal and civil jurisdiction. 2. Abbeys and convents, which are yet occupied, though their jurisdiction is limited to their own walls. These however receive orders immediately from the sovereign, and such as have jurisdiction hold courts for the collecting of the licent; and pay the monies arising therefrom into the military fund, not allowing even the Elector's officers any

power within their boundaries. 3. Conventual bailiwicks formed out of the estates of secularised convents. 4. Demefne bailiwicks, governments, courts, territories and districts, under which, though enjoying different rights, are comprehended small towns, manors, free and other estates, together with villages, farms and private courts. 5. Courts of nobles, stiled *Borden* and *freye Damme*, which are on a level with the sovereign's bailiwicks and in no wise subordinate to them. The orders to these, courts come immediately from the sovereign, they remit the monies to the military fund, without the intervention of the Elector's officers, hold the licent courts jointly with the commissioners, regulate all the assessments, collect them by receivers of their own, pay them into the respective offices, and appoint the distribution, marches and cantonment of their militia, with the choice of recruits for the army and the like. The power of protecting the *Jews* was prohibited by a decree of the high court of appeals at *Zell*, made in 1744; but the right of admitting them not being permitted, such as admit them, lay a particular tax on them for such admission.

The Dutchy of B R E M E N.

§. 1. **O**F the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, *John Gorries*, by order of Count *Konigsmark* has delineated an accurate map, which was engraved by *Blaeu*, and copies of it published by *de Witt*, *Visscher*, *Covens*, *Mortier*, *Homann* and *Seutter*. That of *Homann's* constitutes the one hundred and twenty-second in the *Atlas of Germany*. The map formed in 1718 by the late professor *Roth* of *Stade*, for his geographical description of these countries, has not been engraved; though a new one executed with all possible precision would be very desirable.

§. 2. The dutchy of *Bremen* terminates eastward on the principality of *Luneburg*, southeastward on that of *Verden*, southward on the four *Geben* or *Govens* and the *Wefer*, by which river it is separated from the counties of *Hoya* and *Delmenhorst*, westward likewise on the *Wefer*, which on this side falls into the north sea, and separates it from the county of *Oldenburg*; but of this county a small parcel, that is to say the land of *Werden* lies on this side the *Wefer*. To the northward it borders on the bailiwick of *Ritzebittel*, belonging to the city of *Hamburg*. The land of *Hadeln* and the river *Elbe*, which divides it from *Holstein*, and is in these parts 16200 feet wide. Its greatest length is twelve and a half *German* miles, its breadth ten and a half. The whole extent of the country belonging to this dutchy, and the principality of *Verden* is estimated at 36,000 *Pfluges* each *Pflug* being about fifteen *Morgens*, the latter of which contains four hundred and eighty square rods.

§. 3. The

§. 3. The face of this country is entirely level. The *Elbe* and *Weser*, by which the greatest part of it is environed, receive into them several other rivers, as for instance, into the *Elbe* runs the *Oste*, which has its source in the bailiwick of *Haarburg* in *Luneburg*, and from *Bremervorde* is navigable by small vessels, but at *Kirch-Osten* becomes practicable to ships of burthen, and at *Beblum* enters the *Elbe*; the *Schwinge*, which has its rise two German miles and a half beyond *Stadt*, is navigable up to that town, both at and near high water, and discharges itself into the *Elbe*, below *Schwinge-Schanze*; the *Lube*, which is also called the *Aue*, till it comes to *Horneburg*, but after that acquires the name of the *Lube*, becomes navigable, and joins the *Elbe*, below *Grunendeich*; together with the *Ejle*, which rises in the principality of *Luneburg*, and runs through *Buxtehude*, whence it becomes navigable, and at *Kranze* (at which place is a toll) runs into the *Elbe*. The *Weser* receives into it the following rivers, namely, below *Lebe*, the *Geeſte*, which, as far as *Lebe*, is navigable by smacks, and to *Koblen* by boats; below *Lefum* the *Lefum*, which at a little distance from that place, below the bridge near the fort, first takes the name of *Lefum*, being before called the *Wumme*, under which appellation it has its source near *Warl* and *Tutsberg*, in the principality of *Verden*, and at *Rotenburg* receives into it the *Rodau* and *Wiedau*, with the *Robre*, the *Lune*, and *Drepte*, which in *Vielande* and *Oſterſtade*, are conveyed by sluices into the *Weser*. The many lesser waters here we omit. The *Elbe*, *Oste* and *Weser*, are bordered with very rich marsh lands. Those on the *Elbe*, namely *Alte Land* and *Kebdingen*, afford an extraordinary plenty of grain and fruit; those on the *Oste*, as for instance, the bailiwick of *Neubauſz*, and the jurisdiction of *Oſten*, are likewise exceeding fertile in grain, and yield also a clay for vessels, together with a kind of free-stone; those along the *Weser*, that is to say the countries of *Wurſten*, *Vieland*, and *Oſterſtade*, besides their fertility in grain, produce likewise large breeds of cattle. For the preservation of these marsh lands against inundations, the dykes and dams are kept in constant repair, at a great expence, under the inspection of dyke-graves, dyke-judges and jurats. The *Geeſt* or champain country has in some parts good corn land; the heaths too are covered with sheep, and the culture of bees is very much followed there. On the moors, particularly in the great *Durvelſmoor*, are dug vast quantities of turf, which is exported to *Bremen* and *Hamburg*, and used in brick-kilns, the glaſs-house here, or even for fuel in private houses. These countries likewise yield a great deal of flax.

§. 4. In the whole dutchy are but two cities, and three places enjoying the rights of towns, though it has other large villages which go under that name. Whilst this country was an archbishopric, its States consisted of four classes. The first was composed of the cathedral chapters of *Bremen* and *Hamburg*; the second of the prelates, that is to say of the abbots of *Harsfelde* and the blessed virgin at *Stade*, with the priors of *Oſterbelz* and

and *Zeven*, and some prioresses; the third was composed of the nobility, and the fourth of the cities of *Bremen*, *Stade*, and *Buxtehude*; but the first of these places withdrew itself from them. On the devolution of this country to *Sweden*, as a dutchy, the two first classes were superseded; *Queen Christina* giving away to her commanders and officers, not only all the episcopal estates and boardlands, but even the lands belonging to the very chapters and convents, and conferring on the bailiwicks and convents the titles of noble manors. Upon this the other part of the nobility, moved that the grandees should be incorporated with them, which was so far effected by means of a convention in 1664, that they were to make but one body, though two distinct members, one of which was termed the ancient nobility, and the other the new, but their privileges were equal and alike. These two parts therefore forming one body of the States, the second is composed of the towns of *Stade* and *Buxtehude*. The privileges of the States and those of the principality of *Verden* are alike. The *Bremen* nobility have a president and six counsellors, the towns each of them two; and these form the college of the States. The nobility hold their ordinary assemblies twice a year at *Bafdal*, where they deliberate on judicial, as well as other concerns relative to the nobility and country. They are not obliged to give the royal regency previous notice, nor to desire its permission to assemble; whereas a general assembly of all the States, or a Diet, cannot be held without the previous knowledge and consent of the regency. Every member of the nobility who has a seat and vote in the assembly of the nobles, may appear at the Diet, and the towns send their deputies there. Each defrays his own charges. It is now a considerable time since any Diets have been held, the regency summoning the towns to send their deputies, to whom they lay open the proposals usually made at the Diets, and the deputies return with the answer of their constituents. The other inhabitants of the dutchy, not belonging to the free states, are taxable, and consist of *Erlexen*, or such as are possessed of farms or lands of their own; of tenants to the sovereign, on any one of the free states; or of farmers on church, and conventual lands; as also of vassals in the marsh lands, holding lands in fief under some noble family; with those of *Hauerlingen*.

Of the hereditary offices in the dutchy of *Bremen*, those of *Drost-putke*, (which perhaps signified the office of taster) *Froknien*, treasurer, and *Brodispenner*, are abolished; but that of hereditary cup-bearer belonging to the *Iffendorf* family, that of hereditary clerk of the kitchen, to the *Schultens von der Luhs*, and that of hereditary marshal, which is filled up by the Barons of *Marfchalke*, are still existing.

§. 5. The established religion here is *Lutheranism*; in the country are one hundred and six churches; with one hundred and twenty-three pastors, which are divided into one superintendency, under the direction of three præpositors,

præpositors, but are not annexed to any particular parish. In the towns are five churches, namely, the cathedral at *Bremen*, having four pastors; three churches at *Stade*, under six pastors, and a chaplain to the garrison; with one at *Buxtehude*, having three pastors. Thus, in the whole dutchy are one hundred and eleven *Lutheran* churches, and one hundred and thirty-seven pastors. The supreme inspection of the churches of this dutchy and the principality of *Verden*, is vested in a general superintendent. The *Calvinists* in the dutchy of *Bremen* form seven congregations, and have a like number of pastors. At *Stade* is a *Latin* school, and at *Bremen* a cathedral and royal *gymnasium*.

§. 6. Exclusive of the making of cordage and linen, the only manufactures and fabrics here are those of cloth, flannel, kerseys, and other woollen stuffs at *Scharmbeck*, with a sugar refinery and porcelain fabric at *Aumund*, in the district of *Lessum*.

§. 7. The dutchy of *Bremen* was formed out of an archbishopric, as this latter was out of a bishopric, founded by the Emperor *Charles the Great* in 787, (tho' others say in 788) and of which *Willebad*, an *Englistman*, was the first bishop. On the decease of *Leudericks III.* Bishop *Anscharius* was translated to *Bremen*; and in 858 the see itself actually incorporated with *Hamburg*, as the archbishopric of the northern nations. The archbishops gradually got into their hands the counties within the diocese of *Bremen*, together with the sovereignty over it. On the death of Archbishop *John Roden*, in 1511, the chapter elected only such for their archbishops as were of princely families. In 1644 the *Swedes* made themselves masters of *Bremen*, but, at the peace of *Westphalia*, in 1648, returned it as a dutchy and fief of the empire. In 1675 the Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, in conjunction with the Bishop of *Munster* and some *Danish* forces, overrun this dutchy as far as *Stade*, which last place was also taken the following year by the *Luneburg* troops. The conquerors at first had some thoughts of sharing the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* between them; but *Sweden* kept the whole to herself, excepting some small part of it which was restored to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, at the peace of *Nimmegen* in 1679. During the northern war the *Danes*, in 1712, reduced the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, and in 1715 King *Frederick IV.* transferred them to the Elector of *Brunswick*, in lieu of the sum of 700,000 rixdollars. In 1719, by the peace of *Stockholm*, they were ceded by the crown of *Sweden* for ever to the Elector of *Brunswick*, together with all their rights and appurtenances, in the same manner as they had been granted to *Sweden* by the treaty of *Osnabruck*, and such as it had hitherto possessed, or might have possessed them; but for this renunciation the Elector of *Brunswick* paid *Sweden* a million of rixdollars. It was the year 1732 before the Elector obtained the Emperor's investiture for *Bremen* and *Verden*. The Dukes of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel* are possessed of the co-investiture.

§. 8. The

§. 8. The dutchy bears the arms of the archbishopric, that is to say, ruby two keys in saltire pearl, with a small cross pearl in chief.

§. 9. The Elector of *Brunswick*, as Duke of *Bremen*, is possessed in the college of Princes of the sixth seat on the bench of temporal Princes, and in the Diet of *Lower-Saxony*; exclusive of a vote, is alternatively director with *Magdeburg*. The assessment of the dutchy to a *Roman* month is twenty-four horse and one hundred foot, or six hundred and eighty-eight florins, which is also its contingent to the matricula of the Circle; and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays one hundred and eight rixdollars, twenty-two kruitzers and a half.

§. 10. The dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* are jointly under the following colleges: viz. the regency, which consists of three counsellors, and is subordinate to the privy-council at *Hanover*; and the chancery, which is composed of the three counsellors of regency, a director, and certain judiciary counsellors, and which takes cognisance of criminal and executive cases. In the high court of justice here, sit all the members of the chancery, with seven assessors, who are nominated by the States of each dutchy, viz. three by the *Bremen* nobility, two by *Stade* and *Buxtehude*, towns of the dutchy of *Bremen*, one by the nobility of *Verden*, and one by the town. To this court of justice all civil cases requiring a judicial decision are subject, as also the sovereign's officers in matters relative to the sovereign himself, together with the nobility, in affairs where their persons or nobiliary estates are concerned, and the magistrates of the towns. Appeals are carried from this tribunal to the high court of appeals at *Zell*, to which this dutchy appoints three counsellors of appeal.

§. 11. The chief branches of the Sovereign's revenues are those of the demesne bailiwicks, districts and jurisdictions, with the regalia; certain payments arising from the subjects, as namely excise, and the monies for the maintenance of the high court of appeal at *Zell*, for furnishing forage, &c. Ever since the year 1680 the contribution fund has been taken from the States of the country. The excise was first introduced here in 1651, and increased in 1690 and 1692. In the former of these years the stamp-duty likewise became first known here. Towards the circular contributions of *Lower Saxony* the dutchy of *Bremen* pays a fourth.

§. 12. The *Ritterpferde*, or the cavalry of the nobility, are raised on the manors of the States; but the number of them has been variously settled according to the diminution of the manors. In the year 1645 they amounted to one hundred and sixty-seven horse; but at present they make only 137 horse, and $19\frac{3}{4}$ *nagels*, or *nails*, to which there are two hundred and fifty-five contributors, but all these are not nobles: an estate of nine hundred and eighty-five rixdollars furnishes a horse; and one of thirty-nine rixdollars, forty-four schillings is assessed in a *nagel*: twenty-four *nagels* are equal to a horse. The States furnish this corps entirely, that is

to say, the men, horses, cloathing, and accoutrements, and supply all incidental deficiencies. Being, by an edict of his *Danish* Majesty, in 1713, estimated at 33,750 rixdollars, the several quotas were settled as follows, *viz.*

That of the nobility at	$8\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{5}$ parts,	or 16200 rixdollars.
That of the town of <i>Stade</i> at	$3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$	7200
That of <i>Buxtebude</i> at	$1\frac{2}{5}\frac{1}{5}$	3600
That of <i>Verden</i> in	$3\frac{3}{5}$	6750
Total 18 parts, or 33750 rixdollars.		

The several shares of the nobility were paid according to the horse roll, which is divided into six circles: to the first belong twenty-six horses, and fifteen nagels and a half; to the second, twenty-five horses, twenty two nagels and a half; to the third, eleven horses, five nagels and one-eighth; to the fourth, twenty horse; to the fifth, nine horses, two and nails three-eighths; and to the sixth, 44 horses, $21\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{5}$ nagels. The first circle extends through the whole country (the district of *Kedingen* excepted) lying between the *Oste* and the frontiers of the principality of *Luneburg*, from the *altenland* to the principality of *Verden*. The second reaches from the bailiwick of *Neubausz* to *Bremervorde*. The third passes through the bailiwicks of *Bremervorde* and *Bederkesa*, as also through *Beverstedt Borde*. The fourth extends through the bailiwick of *Hagen* quite to the *freyen damme*, and certain nobles estates as far as the *Hamme* and *Wumme*. The fifth passes through the district of *Achim* to the bailiwick of *Ottersberg*; and the sixth consists only of the country of *Kedingen*.

§. 13. We now come to a more particular description of the dutchy of *Bremen*, which shall be ranged under four divisions, wherein will be described

I. The cities which compose the second estate, and the magistracy of which is possessed of the high and low jurisdiction. Among these is

1. *Stade*, a town, having a strong fort on the *Schwinge*, which, at one quarter of a *German* mile's distance runs into the *Elbe*. This town is the seat of the regency of the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, as also of the chancery, chief court of justice, and consistory, and contains in it three churches, with six ministers, of whom one is stiled the senior, and who are independent of the consistory; to which is to be added a *Latin* school, where formerly stood an *Augustine* convent. The garrison has a chaplain of its own, and lives in barracks. Its two burgo-masters are also counsellors of State. *Stade* was formerly a place of considerable trade, and from the year 1586 to 1612, had an *English* staple, which was removed to *Hamburg*; insomuch that by a concurrence of misfortunes it is now greatly declined. In 1626 it was taken by the Imperial General *Tilly*; and in 1632 besieged by the *Swedes*, and relieved by General *Pappenheim*, but taken by them in 1645. In 1659 it was almost entirely

destroyed by fire. In 1676 it was reduced by the troops of *Luneburg*, who in 1680 again quitted it. In 1712 the *Danes* took it by bombardment. In 1715 the *Danish* garrison marched out, and was replaced by the troops of *Brunswick*. In 1755, the King having approved of a plan for the better fortifying of *Stade*, and assigned the necessary sums for it, in 1757 these improvements were completed with all possible skill and propriety. Its magistracy is possessed of the right of jurisdiction over the districts of *Deppenbec* and *Hafenwinkel*; and also levies a duty on all ships and vessels that arrive there.

Stade was likewise anciently the residence of Counts, but the first of these Counts is not known with any degree of certainty. The most ancient of whom we have an authentic account is *Lotharius*, or *Luther*, who was killed in 931, in a battle with the *Redarii*. His son *Henry the Bald* had by his spouse *Jutta* or *Judith*, daughter to *Udo* Duke of *Franconia*, among several other children, *Henry the Good*, and *Siegfried*. The former, in 1010, converted his castle of *Hersefeld*, which first gave title to the Counts, into a convent, which was also called *Rosenfeld*; and in 994 his son *Siegfried*, being taken by the *Ascomans*, or pirates, they cut off his hands, nose and ears; but his brother *Siegfried* escaping from those savages, by whom he had also been taken prisoner, continued the lineage, and built *Stade*, which gave name to the county and Counts. His son *Luther Udo I.* in 1056, obtained from the Emperor *Henry IV.* the northern marggravate, otherwise called the marggravate of *Brandenburg*, or *Soltwedel*, as also the marggravate of *Stade*, from the family of the Counts of that name. His son the Marggrave *Udo I.* transferred the property of the county of *Stade* to the see of *Bremen*, which translation was confirmed by the Emperor *Henry IV.* in the year 1062, but the Marggrave still retained it as a fief, and died in 1082. His immediate successor was his eldest son the Marggrave *Henry the Tall*, who dying without heirs, to him succeeded his second son the Marggrave *Luther Udo II.* who, in the year 1095, conferred the county of *Stade* on one of the name of *Frederick*, whose mother was an *English* woman, and had been cast away near *Erlittenen*. This Prince held it till his death, which happened in 1135. The Marggrave *Luther Udo II.* had died before in 1106, whose son *Henry* leaving no heirs behind him, and his brother *Rudolph's* son of the same name, being killed by the *Ditmars*, in 1144, his brother *Hartwig*, Provost of the cathedral church at *Bremen*, became the last of the line, and left his whole inheritance to the said cathedral. Having been instated also by Archbishop *Adalbero*, in the possession of the county, he was in the year 1148 himself created Archbishop of *Bremen*; but *Henry the Lion* complained to the Emperor, that the above-mentioned Archbishop *Adalbero* had promised his mother, on the decease of the Marggrave *Rudolph*, that he would give him the county of *Stade* in fief, and therefore afterwards possessed himself of it, by which means, at the partition of his territories,

it came to his son Duke *Henry* the Pfalzgrave, as a fief of *Bremen*. This Duke, in 1219, transferred it, together with divers other hereditary lands hereabouts, to Archbishop *Gerhard*, in consideration of masses and prayers to be said for his father's soul; reserving however to himself the ratification of it during his own life, on which the Emperor *Frederick II.* in 1232, granted to the see his ratification of it: but his mind afterwards changing, *Henry*, some years before his death, bequeathed the county of *Stade*, and all his lands in it, to Duke *Otho the Child*, and on his making public notification of it to the subjects, exhorted them to a quiet submission to Duke *Otho*. This donation the Emperor *Frederick II.* in 1236, likewise recommended them, on his declaring *Otho* Duke; and in the same year the latter made himself master of the county, which at the same time he enlarged, with the addition of several estates that had been purchased of Count *Siegfried* of *Osterburg*. Though the descendants of *Otho* lost the county, which the see of *Bremen* became master of, yet, at length, together with the whole country, it reverted again to the house of *Brunswick*.

Buxtehude, a small town, seated on the *Este*, and the little rivulet of *Viver*. This town contains at present but one parish-church, to which belong three pastors, the first of whom is stiled senior; but they are all independent of the consistory of *Stade*. The two burgo-masters here are also counsellors of state. This place obtained its first charter from Archbishop *Giselbert* in the year 1273, and in 1278, was environed with a wall; but in 1682 its fortifications were razed.

II. The royal bailiwicks, districts, *bordes*, and jurisdictions.

A. The royal bailiwicks, with their *bordes* and jurisdictions.

1. The bailiwick of *Stade*, consists principally of the few remaining estates which once appertained to the monastery of *Stade*. To these estates belong a corn-mill, on the *Schwinge*, within *Stade*, together with divers parcels of land near that town, and in the *Altenland* several farms; as also the villages of *Camp* and *Agathenburg*; formerly called the *Lieth*, though afterwards named from Field Marshall *Königsmark's* Lady, *Maria Agatha* of the *Leeßen* family. This place having been purchased by the electoral treasury, was added to the bailiwick of *Stade*, and is at present the seat thereof.

2. The bailiwick of *Altkloster*, having its seat in the village of that name, on the *Este*, near *Buxtehude*, and which was formed out of a *Benedictine* nunnery. This bailiwick, from its founders *Henry* and *Gerlach von Buxtehude*, or *von der Lube*, was named *Buxtehude*, and is of greater antiquity than the town. In it is a royal farm, with a corn and paper-mill. No service is performed at its church, except that of burials. The inhabitants of the districts of *Neuenlande* and *Vogelsang*, situated on the *Este*, in the *Marshland*, are subjects of this bailiwick. Its other dependencies lie in the *Altenlande*, and in that part of it called *dritten meile*, the *Domanialia* and *Cameralia* of which belong to this bailiwick. To it

has also been annexed the bailiwick of *Mublen*. The seat of the bailiwick lies at present at *Buxtehude*.

3. The bailiwick of *Neukloster*, also formed out of a convent, the last catholic priest of which did not remove till 1706, after all the members of the convent had successively died. In the village of the same name, situated about one hour's distance from *Buxtehude*, is a church, where, every fortnight, the pastor of *Bliedersdorf* performs divine service; as also a royal farm. To the bailiwick belong the *Domanialia* and *Cameralia* of the *Zweyten meile* of the *Altenland*. This bailiwick is administered by the officers of *Altenkloster*, of which it is reckoned a part. The *Hopken* family in *Sweden* are possessed in fief of the *Drosley* or government of both bailiwicks.

4. The bailiwick of *Harfefeld*, which like others is a monastical bailiwick, but the *vogtey*, or prefecture of *Mulsam*, consisting of three *bordes*, or districts, has been added to it, so that at present it is about three *German* miles in length. It is a fertile country for corn, cattle, and turf, and consists of thirty-one villages, which are comprised under the following parishes, *viz.*

Harfefeld, formerly called *Herfefeld*, a parochial-village, in which stood the convent before-mentioned in the history of the Counts of *Stade*, which convent was the original seat of those Counts, and was founded in 1010 by Count *Henry the Debonair*. Its abbot, or as he was stiled, its arch abbot, was the head dignitary of the archbishopric.

Mulsam, and *Bargledt on the Aue*, two parochial-villages.

Ablersfeldt, a parochial-village, containing a nobleman's seat.

5. The bailiwick of *Zeven*, also formed out of a monastery, but enlarged by the addition of four *bordes*, so that its length at present amounts to above three *German* miles and a half, and its breadth to two and a half. The plains here produce rye, oats, and barley, with good buckwheat, and the gardens excellent potatoes. The marshes afford good pasturage for horned cattle, as the heaths do for a small kind of sheep. The culture of bees likewise is followed here to considerable advantage. Vast quantities of turf are dug in the moors, and in some parts burned for a kind of charcoal, in which it drives on a small trade, especially in elder and other soft woods, not excluding even oak and beech. The *Ose* receives into it the following streams, *viz.* the *Ramme*, the *Twiste*, the *Aue*, and the *Bade*. The *Zeven*, or *Ottersberg Prepositorskip*, contains under it thirteen parochial-churches. The bailiwick itself is divided

1. Into the old bailiwick, comprehending

The parish of *Zeven*, which consists of three villages and two single farms. The parochial village of *Zeven* lies on the *Aue*, containing about seventy-two houses, and being the seat of the bailiwick. In this village also formerly stood a *Benedictine* nunnery. The last of the recluses belonging to
it

it died in 1694. At the mediation of Count *Lynar*, the *Danish* governor of the counties of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenborst*, a convention was concluded at this place, in 1757, between the Duke of *Cumberland*, commander in chief of the Elector of *Brunswick*'s forces, and the Duke de *Richlieu*, general to the *French* King; but this convention never took place.

The *borde* and *parish* of *Heeslingen*, to which belongs the parochial-village of *Heeslingen*, with twelve other villages, and five single farms.

2. Into the *bordes*, which were added to the bailiwick in 1728, but were before under one prefecturate. These are

The *borde* and *parish* of *Selfingen*, comprehending under it the parochial-village of *Selfingen*, with that of *Sandbostel*, containing a manor, eighteen other villages, and ten single farms.

The *borde* and *parish* of *Sittensen*, containing the parochial-village of *Sittensen*, together with *Burg-Sittensen* and *Rubmublen*, two noblemen's seats; seventeen other villages, and ten single farms.

The *borde* and *parish* of *Elfdorf*, in which lies the parochial-villages of *Elfdorf*, *Burgelldorf*, and *Buchborst*, each containing a manor, together with six other villages, and the like number of single farms.

6. The bailiwick of *Bremervorde*, containing

Bremervorde, a large village, having municipal privileges, and two burger-masters, who, with respect to the inhabitants and in *causis liquidis*, enjoy a joint jurisdiction with the bailiwick. In this village formerly stood a palace of the archbishop's, which in 1682 was demolished.

The *borde* and *parish* of *Oebrel*, with the parochial-village of that name; five other villages, one small electoral farm, one inn, and six private farms.

The *borde* of *Hesedorf*, containing the village of that name, together with *Bevern*, a parochial-village, and *Oevelgunne*, a private farm.

The *borde* and *parish* of *Lamstedt*, with which is incorporated the jurisdiction of *Warstede*. In this jurisdiction lies the parochial-village of *Lamstedt*, with nineteen other villages, six private farms, and *Bafzbeck*, a parish, which is divided into six districts, comprehending under it three noble manors.

Obs. In the *præpositorskip* of *Bremervorde* are thirteen parochial-churches.

7. The bailiwick of *Ottersberg*, containing

Ottersberg, a village, of seventy-five houses and a chapel. This place lies on the *Wumme*, in a part where that river forms an island, on which formerly stood a fort, which, in 1676, was put into a good state of defence, by the bishop of *Munster*, though at present nothing of it remains to be seen.

The parochial-villages of *Otterstedt*, *Wilstedt*, and *Kirch-Timke*, with a noble manor, nineteen other villages, and three private farms.

8. The bailiwick of *Oslerholz*, being about three *German* miles in length, and one and a half broad; but the burg and the *burgdamm* here are separated

separated from it by the districts of *Lessum* and *Ritterkude*, inasmuch that they lie at about half an hour's distance from the bailiwick. The face of the country is level, having only one sandy hill near *Werpswede*, which on one part of it is bordered by the large moor of *Ottersberg*; but on all other sides is environed by delightful meadows and pasture grounds, with the *Hamme* meandering through their centre. The large moors on the north and east sides of the bailiwick are of vast benefit, and may be deemed a kind of golden mines to the inhabitants, most of the *Gees* villages here being possessed of a part therein. The moor villages both of this and the *Ottersberg* bailiwick sell annually to the town of *Bremen*, turf to the amount of upwards of 18,000 rixdollars, which is conveyed in small boats by means of the canals, as far as the *Hamme*, where it is forwarded in large vessels to the *Wumme*, and from thence to the *Wefer*. The moor-grounds where this turf is dug afford good pasturage, and when the rivers have ceased to overflow their banks, become fine meadow ground and also good for tillage; for which even the high moor itself is rendered proper, by a particular kind of labour and plenty of dung, inasmuch that it is sowed with rye, oats, buck-wheat, barley, hemp and garden-stuff. It produces likewise timber of all kinds. The *Geeslande* yields rye, oats, and a great deal of buck-wheat. It feeds also large breeds of cattle, and such is the trade of this bailiwick, that the inhabitants are daily increasing. It is divided into

1. The parish of *Osterholz*, in which is

Osterholz, a parochial-village, formerly the seat of the bailiwick, and containing a *Benedictine* nunnery; with

Three other villages.

2. Into the *Borde* of *Scharmbeck* comprehending under it

1. *Scharmbeck* parish, to which belong

Scharmbeck, consisting of one hundred and fifty houses, and which for its largeness and settled companies of handicrafts, is called a town. In it also is a parochial-church, and within the jurisdiction of *Sandbeck* are eighty-five houses. Here is likewise an ancient manufacture of cloth, bays, flannel and other stuffs, under the joint direction of the bailiwick, and the proprietor of the *Sandbeck* jurisdiction. The highest price of the cloth wove here, is two florins; and some regiments of foot are even clothed from this manufactory.

Wackbaujen, a village situated on the *high moor*, the houses of which are built of sand, stone and turf. On the *Hamme's* overflowing its banks, whole districts on this moor of two or three morgens in extent, with the oaks growing thereon, (though to speak more properly, their roots only run along the surface,) the firs, elders, barns and ovens are raised by the water to the height of ten or twelve feet. The trees however subside again with the soil, but on the water's ebbing off suddenly, frequently fall down.

Eighteen

Eighteen other villages and eleven private farms.

2. The parish of *Hambergen*, containing under it the parochial-village of *Hambergen*, with five other villages, three private farms, *Burg*, a small but ancient fort, situated on the *Wumme*, a land and water-toll, and the village of *Burgdamm*.

9. The bailiwick of *Lilienthal*, which has been formed out of the estates of a convent. This bailiwick is three fourths of a *German* mile in length and half a one broad, lying on the rivers *Wumme* and *Worpe*, the latter of which runs into the former. At spring and autumn both these rivers overflow the low-lands, and in the latter season the light and porous grounds, which are sowed with rye, become detached from the sandy soil beneath, but settle again in spring, and produce good crops, till the return of the floods so binds and compresses the superficies as not to be any more raised by the water; and thus these grounds, which used to be sown, became only fit for pasturage. The soil here is partly a good bearing sand, some of which is marshy, and some parts entirely a moor. The cultivation of winter-grain here is growing out of use, on account of the waters remaining out till late in the spring, so that at present the greatest part of the good ground is used for summer grain, hemp and pasturage. The exportation of horned cattle and horses, with turf, raw and wrought hemp, hemp-feed, fish and wild-ducks, are branches of trade by which the inhabitants of this bailiwick are enabled to subsist very comfortably. In it is

1. *Lilienthal*, a parochial-village situated on the *Worpe*, and being the seat of the bailiwick. Formerly also it contained a *Cistercian* nunnery.

Trupe, a village, having one small church: with

Ten other villages and two private farms.

10. The bailiwick of *Blumenthal*, together with the district of *Neukirchen*, once belonged to the city of *Bremen*, though under the sovereignty of the dutchy, but in 1741 was made an absolute cession of to the latter. The bailiwick is one *German* mile in length and half a mile broad, but the district of *Neukirchen* is but half a *German* mile in length and breadth. In the former, towards the *Weser*, are some sand hills which yield pasturage: the other part is known by the name of the *Geesß*, and its soil is in some parts sandy, in others clayey, with a small quantity of heath. The country along the *Weser* in the district of *Neukirchen*, is called the *Marßland*, but that lying eastward is named the *Geesßland* as being a champaign. To it belongs

1. The bailiwick of *Blumenthal*, which is a *Calvinist* parish, containing under it

Blumenthal, a parochial-village. The bailiwick office is kept at this place.

Vegeßack or *Fegesack*, a village situated on the *Weser*, on which it has a convenient harbour, but appertains itself to the city of *Bremen*: with

Eight other villages.

2. The district of *Neukirchen*, also constitutes a *Calvinist* parish, containing under it the parochial-village of *Neukirchen*, with three other villages.

11. The

11. The bailiwick of *Hagen* lies on the *Weser*, being full two German miles in length and of an equal breadth. It consists both of *Marshland* and *Geeßland*, in the former of which are eleven and in the latter twenty-two villages. The *Marshland* affords wheat, rye, oats, beans, rapeseed, some flax and hemp, and abounds also in horned cattle and horses. In the *Geeß* is cultivated rye, oats and buckwheat. It feeds likewise numerous breeds of horned cattle, horses and bees. This bailiwick is divided into two districts namely,

1. The *Osterstader-Marsch*, consisting of five parishes. The parochial villages here are *Buttel*, one half of which belongs to the land of *Wurden* in the county of *Oldenburg*, *Sandstedt*, *Wersabe*, *Bruch* and *Uthlede*. The *Osterstadt* nobility are under the jurisdiction of the bailiwick of *Hagen*, but when causes in which they are concerned come before the country court, the *Findungslunte* (who assist in the court and after due deliberation deliver their judgment) are deemed nobles; whereas in causes relative to the other inhabitants the *Findungseute* are only prefects, everists and fief-holders.

2. The *Borde* of *Bramstedt*, which consists of two parishes. The most remarkable villages here, are *Bramstedt* a parochial-village, *Dammhagen* containing the bailiwick-office and a chapel, the latter of which is in a mansion-house belonging to the King; *Wobltshutzel* also a parochial-village, and *Hagen*. At the last of these places (which gives name to the bailiwick) anciently stood the *Stal-Ecke* or oak, where the courts used to be held.

Obf. To the *Prepositorskip* of *Osterstadt* or *Vieland*, belong fourteen churches.

12. The bailiwick of *Stotel*, being one German mile in length, and half a one broad. This bailiwick lies on the *Weser*, being mostly marshland, though the soil in other parts, is a mixture of sand, and at *Stotel* is a moor. The chief employment of the inhabitants consists in their marshland grafiery. The old Counts of *Stotel* were proprietors of this bailiwick, as also of the county of *Wurden*, the *Borde* of *Bramstedt*, and the estate of *Osterstadermarsch*, with divers others in the *Borde* of *Beverstedt* and in *Vielande*. Their first residence was on the borders of the bailiwick of *Vieland*, at the influx of the *Robrbacks* into the *Lune*, but in 1220 they removed to the neighbourhood of *Stotel*, in the country of the present bailiwick house. On the death of *Rodolphus* the last Count, in 1350, his widow with the archbishop's consent, sold the county to the chapter, to whom in 1373 Archbishop *Albert* gave some other lands in exchange for it. After this it was several times mortgaged. To the bailiwick of *Stotel* belongs the parochial-village of *Stotel*, consisting of ninety-eight houses, and being the seat of the bailiwick, as also five other villages, seventeen farms in the *Borde* of *Beverstedt*, and the manors of *Hetborn* and *Holte*.

13. The bailiwick of *Vieland*, which is a swampy fenny land, so called from the German word *Vie*, signifying a swamp, in ancient records is termed

Paludes

Paludes and *Insulæ bremenfis paludis*. It lies betwixt the *Wefer*, *Geeſte* and *Robre*, being principally marſhland, which affording excellent paſturage, abounds in black-cattle, milk, butter and cheeſe. The *Geeſtland* here is alſo fruitful. This country formerly conſtituted a part of the county of *Leſmone*, and together with that county came to the ſee of *Bremen*, who conferred it on ſome *Hollanders*, to whom it owes its preſent improvements. On the death of archbiſhop *Albert*, who annexed it to the ſee, it devolved partly to the city of *Bremen*, and partly to the Counts of *Stotel*. The former of theſe ſhares was afterwards repurchaſed by the cathedral, and to the latter it ſucceeded on the extinction of the Counts of *Stotel*. Under archbiſhop *Nicolas* the *Vielanders* reſuſed to be any longer obedient to the ſee, but *Baldwin* the ſucceeding biſhop quelled them. *Vieland* contains under it ſeven villages, which are divided into four pariſhes: *viz.*

1. The pariſh of *Geeſtendorf*, conſiſting of two villages, together with the parochial-village of *Geeſtendorf*, which is the ſeat of the bailiwick. In this country ſtood the caſtle of *Stinteburg* or *Stinzburg*, which was erected as a fortreſs againſt the *Wurſti*, but demolithed by that people.

2. The pariſh of *Wulſdorf*, conſiſting of two villages. *Wulſdorf* village itſelf is parochial, and in ancient records occurs under the title of *Woldeſdorpe*. In it ſtood the caſtle or manſion-houſe of *Syborg*, otherwiſe called *Segeborg*.

3. The pariſh of *Schifdorf*, conſiſting of two villages. The parochial village here is that of *Schifdorf*. *Apeler* village in this pariſh lies not under the bailiwick-office of *Geeſtendorf*, but depends immediately on the tribunal at *Stade*.

4. The pariſh of *Bramel*, conſiſting only of the village of that name.

14. The bailiwick of *Nordholz*, in the *neuen lande Wurſten* or the bailiwick of *Neuenfelde*. *Landes Wurſten*, is formed out of the manſion-houſe of *Nordholz*, with its appurtenances, including alſo the lands lying in *Neuenfelde*, which in the years 1736 and 1738 were purchaſed by the treaſury, on the King's account, of the heirs of the families of *Voigt* and *Lietb*. The *Neue Felde* or *New fields* of the country of *Wurſten* were firſt dyked in, in the year 1635.

15. The bailiwick of *Bederkeſa*, being about three *German* miles in length and two broad. This bailiwick is watered by the *Geeſte*, *Lebe*, *Wittgeeſte*, *Aue* and nine land-lakes, and affords plenty of oak and beech, with turf-ground and a good champaign country. The inhabitants purſue tillage, graſiery, and the culture of bees, with other rural occupations. *Bederkeſa* præpoſitorſhip contains under it eight pariſh-churches. The bailiwick itſelf is divided into

1. The *Borde* of *Ringsledt*, including

1. The pariſh of *Bederkeſa*, in the parochial-village of that name and being the ſeat of the bailiwick.

2. *Ringstedt* parish, containing the parochial-village of *Ringstedt*, in which is a *Calvinist* and *Lutheran* minister, with thirteen villages and five private farms.

3. The parish of *Elmlohe*, containing three villages and two single farms.

4. The parish of *Flogeln*, consisting of two villages.

2. Into the *Borde* of *Debstedt*, to which belongs

1. The parish of *Debstedt*, containing seven villages.

2. *Holset*, a *Calvinist* parish, having its seat in the villages of the same name.

Obs. Betwixt *Sievern* in the parish of *Debstedt* and *Holset* lie the ruins of *Pipinsburg*, once the residence of the family of *Diepholz*, who were the founders of the convent of *Neuenwalde*; and likewise the place called *Heidenstett*.

16. The bailiwick of *Neubausz*, situated on the *Elbe* and *Oste*, the latter of which receives into it the *Aue*. This bailiwick is two *German* miles long and one and a half broad. The marshland here constitutes two thirds, the moorland near one sixth, and the *Gees*t or champaign, also one sixth of the whole bailiwick. Its principal products are wheat, rye, barley, beans, oats, rape-seed, turf and clay, of the last of which are made vessels and bricks, which are conveyed down the *Oste* to the *Elbe*, for *Hamburg*, and sometimes even to *Holland*. The præpositorship of *Neubausz* contains under it nine parishes, eight of which are in this bailiwick, namely

1. The parish of *Neubaus*, containing

Neubausz, a parochial-village situated on the *Oste*, and being the seat of the bailiwick. It has also a safe harbour, and once drove so great a trade, that the number of foreign ships that came here in a year exceeded a hundred. But a sandbank arising in it, at the issue of the *Oste* into the *Elbe*, renders the entrance dangerous. It is visited therefore at present by few foreign-ships, notwithstanding buoys have been laid with the greatest exactness, for the pointing out of the said bank:

With six other places.

2. The parish of *Belum*, containing

Belum, a village situated at the conflux of the *Oste* and *Elbe*. This place has a harbour, but this in stormy weather or winter is not very safe. In it likewise is a nobleman's seat, and formerly also it contained a fort, but the latter in 1678 was demolished.

Freudenthal, a manor-house, and

Nine other places.

3. The parish of *Geverdsdorf*, in which is the parochial-village of that name, with fourteen other places.

4. The parish of *Oberndorf*, containing the parochial-village of *Oberndorf*, and five parcels of land, which are inhabited.

5. The parish of *Cadenberge*, consisting of the parochial-village of *Cadenberge* and thirty-two other places.

6. The

6. The parish of *Oppeln*, to which are united about eighty other places.

7. The parish of *Bilkau*, which is divided into the north and south end, and comprehends under it twelve places.

8. The parish of *Kedingbruch*, consisting of the parochial-village of *Kedingbruch*, and *Aufade* a place of less note.

17. The bailiwick of *Kebdingen*, containing under it

1. The conventual district of *Schölisch* in the country of *Kedingen* situated not far from *Stade*.

2. The dyked lands at *Wischhafen*, a district lying betwixt the two dams of *Defensings*.

3. Certain inhabited islands or sands in the *Elbe*, namely, *Wischhafener-Sand*, *Kraut-Sand*, *Affeler-Sand*, and the sand of *Butzfleter* or *Abbenfleter-Sand*.

18. The bailiwick of *Himmelpforten*, being about three German miles in length and one and a half broad. This bailiwick is partly marsh and partly *Geesf* land, the inhabitants of the marsh-land live by tillage and grafsery, but those of the *Geesf* land, exclusive of tillage, apply themselves to breeding of sheep and bees, carrying on a large turf trade with *Stade* and *Hamburg*. This bailiwick consists of

1. The separate bailiwick of *Himmelpforten* which was formed out of a part of the estates of a wealthy *Benedictine* nunnery at *Himmelpforten*, the annual income of which exceeded 4000 rixdollars. In the year 1628 it was plundered by the *Imperialists*, in 1648 given to Count *Gustavus Lowenhaupt*, but in 1681 reallumed. It has never a manor, but contains

1. The parish of *Himmelpforten* on the *Geesf*; consisting of the parochial village of *Himmelpforten*, with three other villages.

2. The parish of *Horst* in the marsh, to which belong five villages, with eleven farms at *Blumenthal*.

3. The parish of *Great-Wobden* in the marsh, consisting of two villages.

2. The *Borde* of *Oldendorf* on the *Geesf*, formerly under a particular administrator, but which in 1712 was united with the bailiwick of *Himmelpforten*. This *borde* contains only one parish, the church of which lies in the village of *Oldendorf*, where also is a manor. To this *borde* likewise belong fourteen other villages, five private farms, and the manor of *Kubla*, the last of which is possessed of the right of jurisdiction within its boundaries.

B. The other royal districts and jurisdictions, namely

1. The *Alte land* which lies on the *Elbe*; and is separated by the *Schwinge* from the country of *Kedingen*. Through this district the *Lube* and *Ejse*, both navigable rivers, make their way into the *Elbe*. Its length is about three German miles and a half, but its breadth only from half a mile to three quarters. It consists of marshland, and abounds in wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, hemp and flax, as likewise in common fruit. A great part of the inhabitants subsist by navigation. The whole district is divided into three *Meilen*: the first of these reaches from the *Schwinge*, or from *Stade* to

the *Lube*; the second from the *Lube* to the *Esle*; and the third from the *Esle* to the village of *Mohrburg*, belonging to *Hamburg*. It is again subdivided into twelve *Hauptmannschaften* or capitaineries, and six vogteys or prefectures. These captains and prefects look to all public affairs within their circles or departments; give advice in all cases to the justiciaries, especially in criminal affairs; execute their orders, levy the monthly contributions, and pay them in at the proper places. Lastly it is to be observed, that the *Altenland* is further divided into ten parishes. In these parishes are *Siedeste*, or lower courts of justice, with a prefect over each, which take cognisance of malicious or abusive words and blows, when any one is beaten black and blue, or wounded in the face or any other part of the body. Some of these *Siedeste* courts comprehend above one parish, and, on the other hand, there are parishes containing more than one of these courts. The general and supreme authority is exercised by two *grefen* or Counts, one of whom is nominated by the sovereign alone, the other chosen out of four persons presented by the freeholders. Under these *grefen* is a secretary for the dispatch of state and judicial affairs: for this office likewise the country presents two persons, out of whom the sovereign chooses one. In some parishes the above-mentioned *Siedeste* courts are composed of noblemen, jointly with the *grefen*; but in others the *grefen* are the sole judges. From these courts of the *grefen* appeals in civil cases are carried to the *Landgrefings gericht*, or the *dreygeschwobrenen Rath*, consisting of the chief *Burgermaster*, the burgermasters, captains, and prefects of the country: but the appellant is at liberty to pass over this intermediate court, and apply directly to the supreme court. Criminal justice is exercised here by the Counts, in conjunction with the burgermasters, captains, prefects and jurors. The *Altland* præpositorsnip contains thirteen parochial-churches. Of the above-mentioned ten parishes, *Hollern*, anciently called *Ditterschop*, *Twielensfeth*, *Grundeich*, and *Steinkirchen*, are within the first *Meile*; in the second is *Mittelkirchen*, *Neukirchen*, and *Jork* (at the last of which stands also the court-house) *Borsfell*, and one half of *Eslebrugge*; but in the third *Meile*, only the other half of *Eslebrugge*, with the parish of *Neuenfelde*. At the influx of the *Esle* into the *Elbe*, lies *Cranz*, having a ferry to *Blankenese*, and a toll.

2. The country of *Kebdingen*, also lying on the *Elbe*, and separated from the *Altenlande* by the *Schwinge*, being likewise watered by the *Oste*, which in this district is navigable. It is somewhat above four German miles long, but its breadth is unequal. Its greatest extent is at *Oederquart*, where it is upwards of one German mile, at *Butzsflet* it is about half a mile, but at *Dornbusch* and *Hamelworden*, not one-fourth. The whole country, except a large moor which separates it from the bailiwick of *Himmelforten*, is marsh-land, though not of equal goodness. It produces however plenty of grain and rape-feed, with a sufficiency of fruit, and abounds in horned cattle

cattle and horses. The principal employment of its inhabitants, both up the country and on the sea-coasts, is navigation. Notwithstanding the strong dykes here, it has frequently suffered by inundations. It is the residence of great numbers of gentry. The ancient inhabitants maintained their liberty for a long time. In 1292 Archbishop *Giselbert* reduced them to obedience, upon which several noblemen settled in this country. In 1327 it revolted against Archbishop *Burckard*, but was reduced a second time. With respect to judiciary matters, it is divided into *Butzsflet* and *Freyburg*, the former of which includes the parishes of *Butzsflet*, *Affel*, *Drechterfen*, and *Hamelworden*; the latter *Freyburg*, *Ballie*, and *Oederquart*: all these several parishes belong to the præpositortship of *Kehding*, containing in the whole fourteen parochial-churches. In the parish of *Butzsflet*, at the influx of the *Schwinge* into the *Elbe*, stands the fort of *Schwinge-Schanze*. At *Brunskausen* is a royal toll. In the parish of *Hamelworden* lies *Schinkel*, which is the place where the parishes of the country of *Kehdingen*, the *Grefen* and secretaries meet every year for the election of their captains. *Freyburg*, on account of its largeness, is called a town. In *Butzsflet* division both the civil and criminal jurisdictions are lodged in a *Grefen* of the sovereign's nomination, and the captains of every parish, one of whom is a noble. The country proposes the secretary. Civil courts are held at an inn in the parochial-village of every parish. Each of these parishes has three captains, one of whom is a nobleman, the other two are keepers, but all three enjoy both seat and voice at the court equally with the *Grefen* himself. The criminal courts here are always held in the delinquent's parish, and consist of the *Grefen* and a captain of each parish. In the *Freyburg* division the civil and criminal jurisdiction belongs to the country, and is exercised by a *Grefen* and three captains, who are assisted by a secretary for the dispatch of affairs, whether juridical or relative to the country. The *Grefen* is chosen alternately by the nobility and the house-keepers, and confirmed by the regency at *Hanover*; but the country appoints the secretary. The court is held every week at an inn in *Freyburg*, at which assist two or three captains, who may be either nobles or house-keepers, elected by the parishes; the criminal courts are held in the same manner. In this *Freyburg* division of the country of *Kehdingen*, each parish has an ecclesiastical, or as it is called, a jurat court, consisting of the minister of the parish and the church jurats, under the jurisdiction of which are the farmers living on the lands and estates belonging to the church. In both districts the *Grefen* and captains annually hold the land or marsh court, and collect all the fines imposed in it, one half of which goes to the Prince, and the other to the captains.

3. The bailiwick of *Osten*, lies on the *Oste*, being separated only by a moor from the *Butzsflet* division of the country of *Kehdingen*. This bailiwick is all marsh land, and constitutes but one parish, but is divided into
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six villages. The jurisdiction here is lodged in a justice appointed by the King, but the noble-manor houses are possessed of the civil jurisdiction over the estates belonging to their manor, and likewise over the free farmers of noblemen's lands.

4. The country of *Wursten*, or the *Alteland Wursten*, lying on the *Weser*, and so called from the *Wurstes*, a branch of the *Frisons*, of whose language some traces were left here till the beginning of this century. The writers of the middle age call them *Wortfati*; which leads us to the origin of this name, which is derived from the *Worthen*, or banks of earth thrown up here against inundations. The soil is marshy, and thus very fit for tillage and grassery; accordingly considerable exports are made here of the products of both. In the *Weser* are found halybuts, prawns and craw-fish. Not one nobleman resides in this district. Its parish-churches form a distinct præpositorship. The whole country, since the suppression of the fourth vogtey in 1755, consists of three vogteys, viz. 1. The upper vogtey, to which belong the parishes of *Dorum*, *Cappel*, *Misselwarden*, and *Padingbittel*. 2. The vogtey of the parishes of *Midlum*, *Spiecka*, and *Altenwalde*, and 3. That of the parishes of *Imsum*, *Wremen*, and *Mulsam*. The upper vogt, with the two others, are nominated by the Sovereign; but the first is possessed of no authority over the other two, each superintending in his distinct district the administration of justice, and other concerns; but of the latter, the administrators of the country likewise takes cognisance. An appeal lies from the *Upper-vogt*, and the *vogts* to the courts of the general *vogt*, in which the *Upper-vogt* presides, unless the *judgegraves* and the *vogts* be assessors. From this court likewise appeals lie to the country-court, which is annually held by a counsellor of the regency and a judiciary counsellor; or, instead of the latter, the parties may move their cause to the supreme tribunal. The sea-court, which sits on causes relating to dykes, dams, boundaries, and damages done by storms, sluices, and the like, consists of the head dyke-grefen, and four dyke-jurats of the parish in which the matter in debate lies. The impost called *Herren-korn*, which is generally paid to the treasury in money, is levied by the several vogts in their own districts. These vogts also receive the *Goldgulden* tax, which amounts annually to the sum of six hundred gold guildens; and is an amercement payable by the whole country of *Wursten*, for having formerly murdered a deputy of the archbishop's.

5. The jurisdiction of *Lebe*, is a marshy tract, on the *Weser* and *Geesse*, full one German mile in length, and about half a mile broad. The only place in it is *Lebe*, which consists of three hundred and forty-one houses. At this place also is a *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* congregation; but both perform worship in the same church. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants is tillage and grassery. Its justice is appointed by the regency at *Hanover*; and the town itself was once under the jurisdiction of the city of *Bremen*, but in 1654 came to the dutchy. In-

In the angle where the *Geeste* joins the *Weser*, formerly stood a fort called *Korlsburg*, or *Karlstadt*, built by the *Swedes*, and so named from King *Charles XI*. This fort has since been demolished, inasmuch, that at present only some ruinous traces of its walls and moats are to be seen. Near it also stood the fort of *Leber-schanze*, the site of which, at present, is on the *Vieland* side, a small arm of the *Geeste* having been intersected at this place, and the old channel of the river stopped by the sinking of a ship.

6. The *Gobgericht*, or *Gobgrefschafft* of *Achim* lies on the *Weser*, being in some parts marsh land, but in others a pretty good champaign, though in some again it consists of sandy plains, and in others is moorish. It contains twenty-two villages, and six private farms. The parochial-villages here are *Achim*, *Arbergen*, and *Daverden*. The jurisdiction is exercised in the Sovereign's name by a *Gobgrefen*; but the *Bremen* intendant collects the revenue.

C. The bailiwicks and cathedrals in the Imperial cities of *Bremen* and *Hamburg*, belonging to the dutchy of *Bremen*.

1. The imperial city of *Bremen* has not only a vogt invested with criminal jurisdiction, appointed by the King of *Great Britain*, as Duke of *Bremen*, but to him likewise belongs the cathedral, in which is a superintendent, having under him fourteen country parish-churches, with three ministers. In this city also is a *Lutheran gymnasium*, consisting of seven masters; with the ancient episcopal palace, the cathedral chapter-house, containing about two hundred dwellings, an orphan-house, and the abbeys of *St. Anscharius* and *St. Wilbad*, as far as they appertain to the dutchy. The revenues arising from the estates belonging to the cathedral are managed partly by the King's *Structur* or architect, and partly by the *Intendant*. The latter has the management of all the revenues which are not appropriated to the services and support of the cathedral, and pays them into the treasury at *Hanover*. He also levies the revenues arising from the *Hochgrefschafft* of *Achim*, and the county of *Oldenburg*, and is likewise judge

Of the jurisdiction of *Swachbausen*:

To which belongs the village of that name, lying at a small distance from *Bremen*.

2. In the imperial city of *Hamburg*, the King, as Duke of *Bremen*, is possessed of the cathedral. Its chapter consists of a provost, a dean, thirteen canons, eight minor canons, and thirty *vicarii immunes*. The prebendaries here are alternately in the gift of the King and chapter, on the following conditions; viz. that if one falls in *January*, the King has the disposal of it, if in *February*, the chapter, and so on throughout the year. The King of *Denmark*, by virtue of the lordship of *Pinneberg*, is also possessed of the right of nomination to a prebendary.

D. *Gerichte*, or jurisdictions belonging to noblemen, which shall be mentioned in the same order with the above described bailiwicks, districts, and jurisdictions; beginning with those of the bailiwick of *Zeven*, viz.

1. The

1. The jurisdiction of *Badenstedt*, belonging to the noble family of the *Marschalks*.
2. The *Upper-Ochtenhausen* jurisdiction, belonging to the *von der Decks*, and consisting of the villages of *Upper-Ochtenhausen* and *Fallie*, with four private farms.
3. The jurisdiction of *Lower-Ochtenhausen*, in the parish of *Ochrel*, belonging to the noble family of the *Grotes*.
4. The jurisdiction in the *borde* of *Rbade*, belonging to the manor of *Hansfeldt*, and containing the parochial-village of *Rbade*, in which lies the manor of *Melau*, with the villages of *Rbader* and *Oester-Eiste*, *Karlshofen*, *Glinste*, and two single farms. This jurisdiction formerly belonged to one of the name of *Iffendorf*, but its present proprietors are the *Makpfal* family.
5. The jurisdiction in the *borde* of *Gikum*, belonging to the *During* of *Beckel*, the *Lieths* of *Baden*, and some other noble families, and containing under it the parochial-village of *Gikum*, with *Beckel* a farm, the village of *Wehldorf*, and some single farms.
6. The jurisdiction of *Sandbeck*, which is for the most part surrounded by the *Osterholz* bailiwick, and belongs to the *Sandbecks*. The house of this name lies near *Scharmbeck*, eighty-five houses of which belong to this jurisdiction, together with the villages of *Westerbeck*, *Barchen* or *Bargthen*, *Wackhausen*, some inhabitants of the villages of *Wiste* and *Oblenstedt*, *Haslab* farm, and the inhabitants of the village of *Bilobe*.
7. The jurisdiction of *Ritterbude*, lying in the parochial-village of *Ritterbude on the Hamme*, and belonging to the owners of the three manors there.
8. The jurisdiction of *Lower-Ende*, in the parish of *St. Jurgen*, in the bailiwick of *Lilienthal*, belonging to the families of *Schaden* and *Huden*.
9. The *freye Damm* of *Cassebruch*, in the parish of *Bramstedt*, belonging to the *Wersabes*.
10. The *freye Damm* of *Meyenburg*, likewise belonging to the *Wersabes*. At this place is a church, with a parish consisting of seventy houses.
11. The *freye Damm* of *Schwanewede*, belonging to the family of that name, and forming a distinct parish, which consists of five manor-seats, and seventy-four houses.
12. The jurisdiction of *Neuenhausen*, belonging to the *Wersabe* family, and containing the villages of *Neuenhausen* and *Born*, in the former of which is a nobleman's seat. Both these places lie in the parish of *Wobltz-buttel*.
13. The *freye Damm* of *Hechthausen*, of which the *Marschalk* family is proprietor. This district constitutes a particular parish.
14. The jurisdiction of *Blumenthal*, belonging to the *Marschalks* of *Hechthausen*, and containing thirty-two houses in the village of *Blumenthal*.
15. The jurisdiction of *Brobergen*, in the *borde* of *Oldendorf*.
16. The

16. The jurisdiction of *Francop*, lying on the *Elbe*, in the third *Meile* of the *Alten land*, and being incorporated with the parish of *Neuenfelde*. This jurisdiction contains under it seventy-five houses, and belongs to the *Gevetterns* of *During*.

17. The jurisdiction of *Nincop*, also lying in the parish of *Neuenfelde*, in the third *Meile* of the *Alten land*, and belonging to the *Ronnes*.

18. The jurisdiction of *Rubke*, likewise situated in the third *Meile* of the *Alten land*, and the parish of *Eslebrugge*. This jurisdiction belongs to the *Schultens* of *Esleburg*.

19. The jurisdiction *an der Esle*, otherwise called *in der Leefwig*, situated in the parish of *Eslebrugge*, and belonging to the *Bergslens*.

20. The jurisdiction of *Wisch*, lying in the parish of *Neukirchen*, in the second *Meile* of the *Alten land*, and belonging to the *Ronnes*.

21. The jurisdiction of *Delm*, containing the parishes of *Apensen* and *Bliedersdorf*, and belonging to the *Durings*, *Zesterfleths*, and other proprietors.

22. The jurisdiction of *Horneburg*, in the large village of *Horneburg*, lying on the *Aue*, which at this place receives the name of *Lube*. This jurisdiction belongs to its castellans, the principal of which are the *Durings* and *Schultens*.

23. The *borde* of *Beverstedt*, consisting of champaign grounds, producing rye, oats, and buckwheat; with considerable breeds of sheep and bees. This district belongs to the families of *Scheitber* and *Iffendorf*, and consists of five parishes, namely, *Beverstedt*, *Loxstedt*, *Bexbvede*, *Kirchwisle*, and *Kubstedt*; in which are included fifty-four villages and private farms. *Beverstedt* in this *borde* is called a town. In *Kirchwisle* parish lies the village of *Bafdal*, where the nobility of the dutchy hold a meeting twice a year.

24. The *freye Damm* of *Old-Luneberg*, lying in the *borde* of *Beverstedt*, but forming a distinct jurisdiction, belonging to the *Scheitbers*, and constituting one parish, under which are comprehended the villages of *Old-Luneberg*, *Havighorst*, and *Frelstorffermuble*.

25. The jurisdiction of *Poggemuhlen*, *Oese* and *Clus*, constituting a parish, the church belonging to which lies at *Oese*. This jurisdiction is the property of the *Iffendorf* family.

26. The *borde* of *Lessum*, being one fourth of a *German* mile in length; and one broad. It lies on the *Geeft*, and produces rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat; with hemp, flax, and potatoes, though the last in no great quantity. Pasturage and wood are very scarce here, insomuch that the usual fuel of the inhabitants is turf and heath clods. The justiciaries of this *borde* are the *Hudes* of *Ritterbude* and the *Schonbecks*. It contains sixteen villages; and in *Lessum* is a parochial-church. At *Aumund*, near *Vegefack*, is a sugar refinery, with a manufactory of porcelain.

27. The *freye Damm* of *Schonebeck*, is three-fourths of a German mile in length, and one fourth broad. It lies on the *Wefer*, and its soil and products are the same with those of *Lessum*. The jurisdiction and land here belong to the *Schonebecks*. In it are the villages of *Schonebeck*, *Leuchtenburg*, *Platjenwerbe*, *Grohn*, and a part of the village of *St. Magnus*.

28. The conventual bailiwick of *Neuenwalde*, belongs to the body of the *Bremen* nobility, and had its rise as follows: in the year 1219 the family of *Diepholz* converted the chapel of *Midlum* into a nunnery; but *Midlum* being an improper place for such a foundation, in 1282 it was removed to *Altenwalde*, and from thence in 1334 to *Neuenwalde*. The crown of *Sweden* getting possession of the dutchy, the convent, together with others, was given in fief. In 1680 *Charles XI.* promised the *Bremen* nobility, that all conventual estates escheating to the crown, should be applied to the benefit of noblemen's daughters. This happening that very year to be the case with respect to the convent of *Neuenwalde*, it was ceded to the nobility, as a maintenance for eight ladies. King *George I.* in 1716, made such large additions to its revenues, that two more ladies were admitted, and these were afterwards succeeded by two others, whence, at present, it consists of an abbess and twelve conventualists. The convent itself has its particular administrator, and the patron of the church of *Neuenwalde* is the sovereign.

The Town and Bailiwick of *WILDESHAUSEN*

At present form no part of the dutchy of *Bremen*, nor of any other of the *Brunswick-Luneburg* territories; but having formerly belonged to the see and dutchy of *Bremen*, cannot be more properly introduced than in this place. They lie on the *Hunte*, being entirely surrounded by the countries of *Oldenburg*, *Delmenborst*, and *Diepholz*, and the bailiwicks of *Veckte* and *Kloppenburg*, belonging to the see of *Munster*. The greatest part of the bailiwick is a champaign country of tolerable fertility. It has also large heaths, and on the rivers *Hunte* and *Letke* some marsh lands. It produces rye, oats, and buckwheat; besides which here are breeds of sheep and bees. The inhabitants follow handicrafts, distilling, and the conveyance of goods and passengers. Divers of them in spring and summer go even into *Holland*, where they earn no inconsiderable sum by digging of turf, mowing, and other laborious occupations. Its exports principally consist of rye, wool, knit stockings, wax, and honey. The town of *Wildefhausen*, with its dependencies, belonged to the hereditary estates of the first Counts of *Oldenburg* of the *Witiking* race, of whom several reside here. *Henry* and *Burchard*, sons to Count *John the Younger*, had a contest with their cousins, the other Counts of *Oldenburg*, who were descended from *Christian*, with respect to the seat of *Wildefhausen*, but agreed to refer the point to the decision of *Gerhard II.* archbishop
of

of *Bremen*; who adjudged the ſeat, with its appurtenances, to Count *Henry* and his brother, on which the latter, in 1229, in acknowledgment offered it to the ſee of *Bremen*, as a fief. *Henry the Archer*, who likewise ſtiled himſelf a Count of *Oldenburg* and *Bruchhaufen*, and Lord of *Wildeſhaufen*, which was the principal place of his reſidence, dying without iſſue, *Hildebold*, archbiſhop of *Bremen*, in the year 1270, took poſſeſſion of the town, ſeat and bailiwick, as a fief which had eſcheated to him, cauſed homage to be paid to him, and by dint of money ſilenced the other Counts of *Oldenburg*, who had laid claim to the ſame. His ſucceſſor Archbiſhop *Giſelbert*, in 1279 and 1280, alſo found means to make the Dukes *Albert* and *Otho* of *Brunſwick* renounce, for themſelves and their heirs, all their pretenſions to the town of *Wildeſhaufen*. In ſucceeding ages both the town and bailiwick were frequently mortgaged; as for inſtance, by Archbiſhop *Albert* in 1376, to the chapter and magiſtracy of *Bremen*, who, in 1405 and 1409, mortgaged it a ſecond time to *John* Count of *Diepholz*. In 1429 it was mortgaged by Archbiſhop *Nicholas* to the ſee of *Munſter*, and by the latter, in 1458, to *John* Count of *Hoya*, but redeemed. In 1493 it was mortgaged to *William Buſch*, after whoſe death, in 1523, *Frederick* biſhop of *Munſter* poſſeſſed himſelf of it. The biſhops of *Bremen* were not wanting in endeavours to recover it, but without effect. In 1634 *Axel Oxenſtiern*, chancellor of *Sweden*, ſent inſtructions to *Chriſtopher Deichmann*, the *Swediſh* reſident in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, to reſtore the bailiwick and town of *Wildeſhaufen* to *John Frederick* archbiſhop of *Bremen*, who alſo afterwards became King of *Denmark*; and in 1648, at the peace of *Weſtphalia*, the town and bailiwick, together with *Bremen* and *Verden*, came to the crown of *Sweden*. They were indeed conferred in fief on the Count of *Waſaburg*, in order the more readily to prevail upon him to cede the biſhopric of *Oſnabruck*, which he poſſeſſed; but all the right and prerogatives of the ſovereign here are ſuperintended by the regency of *Stade*. In 1675 *Chriſtopher Bernhard*, biſhop of *Munſter*, made himſelf maſter of it; but in 1679, at the peace of *Nimmegien*, he was obliged to engage that he would hold it only by way of mortgage, till the payment of 100,000 rixdollars, in lieu of the expences incurred by the ſiege of fort *Ottersberg*; accordingly the crown of *Sweden*, in 1699, paid the ſaid ſum, and in 1700, mortgaged the bailiwick, abbey and town, with all their appurtenances and dependencies, to the electoral houſe of *Brunſwick* and *Luneburg*; and in 1720, at the peace of *Stockholm*, made a perpetual ceſſion and relinquishment of them, together with the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*. The diſputes with the Counts of *Oldenburg*, concerning the boundaries and rights of the ſubjects on both ſides, were adjusted in 1736.

The town of *Wildeſhaufen* lies on the *Hunte*, containing three hundred and twelve houſes, beſides the eccleſiaſtical buildings, and thoſe belonging to the ſovereign. The wall round this town now lies in ruins. The Roman catholics, who form near one half of the inhabitants of this place

are permitted the exerciſe of their religion, under a ſecular prieſt, who is paid by the biſhop of *Munſter*, but without bells, church-muſic, and proceſſions; their marriages alſo, with their baptiſms and burials, are performed by the *Lutheran* miniſter. To the *Lutheran* pariſh-church here belongs a ſuperintendent over three pariſhes. This church was originally built by *Wigbert*, ſon to *Witiking* Duke of *Saxony*, whoſe ſon *Walbert*, in the year 872, founded a canonry at this place, and endued it with the bones of *St. Alexander*, whoſe name it ſince bore. In the thirteenth century this collegiate church was rebuilt. *Walbert's* male iſſue becoming extinct towards the cloſe of the eleventh century, in the perſon of *Huno* Count of *Oldenburg*, the patronage of the abbey fell to the Duke of *Saxony* of the *Billung* line. The Pfalzgrave *Henry*, ſon to Duke *Henry the Lion*, transferred to *Gerhard II.* archbiſhop of *Bremen*, his anceſtorial right of conferring the provostſhip of this canonry, on a vacancy, which was accordingly done by *Otto the Child*, Duke of *Brunſwick*, and in 1228 by *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*. But by an order of Archbiſhop *Gerhard II.* in 1226 and 1231, the provost was always to be choſen by the prebends of the cathedral at *Bremen*, though the canonry appertained from the beginning to the diocēſe of *Oſnabruck*. At the peace of *Weſtphalia* this canonry was ſecularized, and, with all its appurtenances, ceded to the crown of *Sweden*; and though the canons might have enjoyed the revenues they were poſſeſſed of at *Wildeſkauſen*, during their reſpective lives, yet inſtead of remaining there, and paying homage to *Sweden*, they withdrew to *Vechte*, in the diocēſe of *Munſter*, and would not give up the tythes, rents, and other conſiderable incomes, which the canonry of *Wildeſkauſen* had for a very conſiderable time enjoyed in the diocēſe of *Munſter*; and to this day neither the *Swediſh* regency at *Stade*, nor the electoral houſe of *Brunſwick-Luneburg* have been able to recover them; notwithſtanding which, they ſtill keep up their right by ſolemn proteſts. In the year 1323 the biſhop of *Munſter* cauſed the town to be diſmantled. In 1538, on its being taken by the Counts of *Oldenburg*, the caſtle here was laid in aſhes.

Excluſive of the parochial-villages of *Great-Kneten* and *Hundloſen*, the bailiwick of *Wildeſkauſen* includes alſo twenty-eight other villages and farms. At *Hundloſen* are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of the old ſeat of the Counts of *Waſaburg*. That place has alſo a manor.

Obſ. The bailiwick of *Wildeſkauſen* has, from time immemorial, been poſſeſſed of the *Gohgreſchaft* of the *Deſum*, which is now enjoyed by *Vechte*, a bailiwick belonging to *Munſter*, and was exerciſed by it in 1652; but ſince that time the *Munſter* officers have obſtructed the holding of the *Goh* courts, though, on the *Brunſwick* ſide, the rights of the bailiwick of *Wildeſkauſen* have been aſſerted by proteſts, which, in the years 1712 and 1713, were delivered to the bailiwick of *Vechte*, by notaries atteſted by proper witneſſes. The *Holzgericht* or wood-court, at *Exenterholz*, in the pariſh of *Emſtecke*, which belongs to *Munſter*, and depending on this *Gohgreſchaft*, has been held by the *Wildeſkauſen* officers, without any obſtruction or diſturbance.

The Principality of L U N E B U R G - Z E L L .

§. 1. **T**HE maps of this principality are very far from being as correct as were to be wished. The oldest of them is *Mellinger's*, which was engraven in 1593. This map is to be seen both in *Blaeu's* and *Jansson's Atlas*. *Visscher, de Witt, Covens, Mortier, Homann, and Seutter*, have all published maps of it, but they are very defective with respect to the boundaries of the whole country and particular districts, as likewise with respect to the course of its rivers, and the situation and names of places. The best representation of the bailiwick of *Klotze*, which is environed by the *Alten Mark* and its confines, as also of the *Alten Mark* itself, is in *Waltber's* map of the river *Obra* and *Dromling*, Vol. 7. of his curiosities of *Magdeburg*. In *Schlopken's* description of the town and see of *Bardewick*, is a map of the diocese of *Bardewick*, or the present inspections of *Bardewick* and *Pattensen*.

§. 2. This principality towards the west is terminated by the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, the county of *Hoya*, and the principality of *Calenberg*; to the south by the same principality, the diocese of *Hildesheim*, and the dutchy of *Brunswick*; to the east it borders on the same dutchy, the *Alte Mark*, and the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*; to the north on the dutchy of *Lauenburg* and the *Elbe*, by which last it is also separated from the jurisdiction of the imperial city of *Hamburg*.

§. 3. The soil here is various. Along the *Elbe*, the *Aller*, the *Jetze*, and some other small rivers, are fruitful marsh lands, but other parts of it to the amount of 3274 acres, are sandy, others again consist of heaths, others of turf moors, and some are swampy. The worst parts in it are towards its centre, through which lie the main roads; but a traveller is not from thence to form an idea of the whole country. Agreeably to the diversity of its soil, it produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, buckwheat, flax, hemp, hops, garden stuff, oak, beech, firs, pines, birch, and elder. Some bailiwicks do not yield a sufficiency of wheat, but others again have a superfluity; some likewise breed but few horned cattle and horses, though they abound in others. The heaths are covered with numerous flocks of a small kind of sheep, having long and coarse wool. The culture of bees on them is such, as to yield considerable quantities of honey and wax. The principal place in it for venison is the forest of *Gorde*. The rivers afford plenty of good fish. *Luneburg* abounds in excellent limestone, and very profitable salt-springs. The *Elbe*, which traverses the east and north side of this principality, is of great advantage to it, by fertilizing the adjacent marsh lands, as also with respect to its fisheries, navigation and tolls. It receives into it the *Jetze*, which comes out of the
Old-

Old-Mark; the *Ilmenau*, a navigable river, the source of which lies in *Giffborn* bailiwick; the *Lube*, which rises there; the *Seeve*, and other smaller rivers. The *Aller*, another navigable river here, which rises in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, traverses the whole southern part of the principality, and being joined by the *Ocker*, *Fuhse*, *Leine*, and the lesser streams of *Oerze*, *Bobme*, and others, continues its course into the principality of *Verden*.

§. 4. In this principality are three large towns, namely *Luneburg*, *Uelzen*, and *Zell*, with eleven small, and thirteen boroughs or large villages. The college of the *Landschafts* consists of, 1. A director, who is abbot of the convent of *St. Michael's* at *Luneburg*, and is presented by the college of provincial counsellors, for the royal confirmation. He takes place next to the actual privy-counsellors, and even before the president of the high court of appeals, unless when that president happens to be a privy-counsellor, and is also stiled excellency. 2. Of eight provincial counsellors, who, jointly with the director, compose the college of provincial counsellors. 3. Of two counsellors of finances. 4. Of four ordinary deputies from the nobility. In the King's ordnance of the second of *November* 1752, concerning the right of election in this principality, the estates of the nobility are divided into four cantons, namely into those of *Luneburg*, *Luchau*, *Zell*, and *Giffborn*. The first includes forty-eight manors, the second forty-nine, the third fifty, and the fourth forty-eight. In the elections, or other affairs of general concern here, each has a vote; and the proprietors of the estates, who are entitled to such vote, are not to be in any wise molested on this account. Each of these cantons sends to the *Landschaft's* college two provincial counsellors, and one deputy of the nobles. Of the two provincial counsellors, one is elected from among the whole body of the nobility, and one from among the nobiliary states of the canton; but without any superiority or precedence over each other, except what arises from seniority. Their election is performed in the following manner; *viz.* the possessors of manors and of the votès annexed to them, are first summoned by the ordinary representatives of the nobility to meet on the day nominated by the provincial-director, at the towns which give name to the several cantons; and the ordinary deputy in every canton, sitting as president, they choose, by a majority of votes, two election-deputies, who must have a sufficient estate in the canton to qualify them to vote, and be also of unexceptionable nobility. These therefore in the name of their respective cantons, jointly manage the election of the new provincial-counsellor. This election is made on the day appointed by the provincial director, by the director, the provincial counsellors, and the eight election-deputies, in the court-house of *Zell*; and the person so chosen is presented to the sovereign for his confirmation. The election of a financier-counsellor is also managed by the nobility, and
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in the same manner with the preceding. He is elected by the whole body of the nobility in the principality, and that the votes of the nobility may be equal to those of the college of provincial counsellors, which when complete consists of nine members, the financier-counsellor for the time being joins himself to the deputies of the nobles, and thus constitutes a ninth vote. An ordinary deputy of the nobility is chosen by the nobility of that canton alone, where the vacancy happens to be. The college of provincial-counsellors elects two qualified nobles, of whom the nobility of the canton by a majority of votes choose one, who is presented to the sovereign for his confirmation. The provincial syndic is chosen by the college of provincial-counsellors alone, but the receiver-general and the clerk of the finances by the provincial and the two counsellors of finances. The nomination of all the other officers belongs solely to the college of provincial counsellors.

The general Diets here are convened by the sovereign and held twice a year. Till 1652 they met at *Hofering* in the bailiwick of *Bodenteich*, but their place of meeting at present, is the council house at *Zell*. The members of the Diet are only the province and financier-counsellors, with the four ordinary deputies of the nobility, but by the abovementioned edict of 1752 they are possessed of two voices only, which are given by the two eldest, namely the deputies of the fees of *Bardewick* and *Ramelsloh*, with those of the towns of *Luneburg*, *Ulzen* and *Zell*. The Prince's proposals are laid before the States by a minister, and their sentiments delivered verbally by their syndic.

§. 5. The number of *Lutheran* parochial churches in this principality amounts to near two hundred, which are divided into fifteen superintendencies and over these are appointed two general superintendents. The town of *Luneburg* contains four parishes with a superintendent of its own. At *Zell* are two *Calvinist* congregations and churches, *viz.* one *German* and the other *French*. Some of the towns have good grammar-schools, and in *Luneburg* is an academy of exercises formed upon an admirable plan.

§. 6. The principal manufactures and fabrics in this principality are those of linen, cotton, cloth, ribbons, stockings and hats. *Haarburg* contains a manufactory of starch, with a sugar-refinery, and a wax-bleachery. At *Zell* are some ingenious artificers in gold and silver, whose works are esteemed even by foreigners. The exports made here are in corn, buckwheat, meal, garden-stuff, hops, flax, bilberries and straw-berries, of which the inhabitants of the bailiwick of *Haarburg* vend annually at *Hamburg* to the amount of some thousands of dollars; together with those of starch, timber, beans, masts, all kind of wooden-ware, barges, boats, ships, horses, black-cattle, milk, butter, cheese, fatted calves, (of which last the bailiwick of *Winsen*, annually sends to *Hamburg*, to the value of five or six thousand dollars,) poultry, wool common and bleached, wax, honey,

honey, salt, lampreys, sugar, thread, linen, knit and wrought stockings, stuffs, gold and silver works, &c. The conveyance of the merchandise hence to and from *Hamburg*, *Lubeck* and *Altena* affords no inconsiderable commerce to the country, and divers of the inhabitants find their account in the carriage of goods, others by navigating the rivers and other means of subsistence.

§. 7. This principality was formed out of the hereditary lands of the *Billungs*, who were descended from Count *Billung*, whose son *Hermann* was by the Emperor *Otto I.* created Duke of *Saxony*. His male issue failed in the person of Duke *Magnus*, by whose eldest daughter *Wulfhild*, the hereditary estates of the house of *Billung*, came to her spouse *Henry the Black*, Duke of *Bavaria* and his descendants; as we have already observed in the general account of the territories of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, where is also given a succinct sketch of the many changes this county has undergone.

§. 8. This principality entitles the King of *Great-Britain* to both seat and voice in the college of the Princes of the Empire, and the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*. Its matricular assessment is twenty horse and one hundred and twenty foot, or seven hundred and twenty florins per month.

§. 9. In it are some hereditary posts, which are enjoyed by certain noble families settled in the country, as namely that of hereditary marshall which is possessed by the *Medings*, who anciently bore the name of *Marschalle*, without the addition of *Meding* to it; that of hereditary sewer and cup-bearer by the *Behrens*, and that of hereditary arch-treasurer by the *Knesebecks*. The Dukes of *Luneburg* have also introduced the post of hereditary taster into this principality, which post was conferred on the *Sproken* family.

§. 10. The chancery and high-court of justice here are both at *Zell*. The country sends two assessors to the high court, but the choice of these assessors is left to the college of provincial-counsellors. It appoints likewise two counsellors for the high court of appeals, one of whom is a nobleman, the other a commoner, and these are chosen by the majority of suffrages, at a general meeting of the provincial and financier counsellors, each of whom has a vote, and likewise the deputation of the nobility, sees and towns, of whom each class enjoys but one vote.

§. 11. The revenues arising to the foreign bailiwicks and prefectures, including also the regalia must be very considerable, some bailiwicks bringing in upwards of fourteen, fifteen and even 27,000 rixdollars *per annum*. To these sums are to be added the tolls on the *Elbe*, the produce of which cannot amount to less than that of the bailiwick. The country looks, 1. To the monthly contributions, which are renewed at the Diets every six months, and towards which the town of *Luneburg* pays $\frac{1}{10}$. 2. To the licent which the country likewise grants every six months, and which has also been introduced into the towns. From this the prelates and nobles are exempt. 3. To the *Schatz*, which has been occasioned by the debts

debts of the province, and consists of a duty on cattle, beer, wine, brandy and other commodities. The country also contributes to the *Legationskosten*. The commissioners of all these several taxes are elected by the college of provincial counsellors alone.

§. 12. In this principality are towns, sees and monasteries, with royal bailiwicks, prefecturates and jurisdictions belonging to noblemen. The seat of the nobility and other free-houses shall be mentioned in the bailiwicks, under which they lie, though wholly independent of its jurisdiction.

I. Of the towns, and therein

1. Of the large towns having both seat and vote in the Diets.

Luneburg, the capital of the principality lies on a navigable river called the *Elmen* or *Ilmenau*, which runs through a part of the town; is environed with moats and walls, which are fortified with towers, and is half a *German* mile in circuit, consisting of about 1300 houses, with between 8 and 9000 inhabitants. The parish churches here are three, viz. That of *St. John*, to which is annexed the superintendency, with a *Latin* school consisting of five classes; and those of *St. Nicolas* and *St. Lambert*, the last of which is otherwise called the *Sulz*-church. In the church of *St. Mary* was formerly a convent of *Minims*, which at present serves for the town armoury, a library and a house of correction. The last of these was thoroughly repaired in the year 1676. In *Luneburg* are also three hospitals, of which that of the *Holy-Ghost*, and one other contain each a church. On the market-place stands the Prince's palace with the guild-hall, and fronting them is the *Præmonstratensian* abbey of *Heilighthal*, which was sequestered by the magistracy in 1530, and its church now serves for a salt magazine. In 1753 an anatomical theatre was built at the *Sulz*-gate. The convent of *St. Michael* stands near the *Kalkberge* or death-hill, on which it was first founded in the year 955 by *Hermann* Duke of *Saxony*, but in 1373 was rebuilt in its present situation. It was formerly a *Benedictine* monastery, but the monks were to be descended of genuine nobility. In the year 1532 they declared for *Lutheranism*. But in 1655 Duke *Christian Lewis* with the approbation of the nobility suppressed the convent, and founded therein a school for martial exercises, and in 1660 erected also an academical *gymnasium*, the latter of which however in 1686 was superseded, and the school itself stiled *the academy*. Instead of its former abbot, a *Landhof* meister was appointed here, whose title was afterwards changed into that of *Landschaft* director, which latter is the title still in use. For this high office the college of provincial counsellors, selects two or three proper persons out of the body of the nobility, and of these the sovereign nominates one. The director of the *Landschaft* resides in the abbey, and like the abbot is the head of the States of the principality. He is also president of the provincial college, and next in rank to the privy counsellors. He is stiled *Excellency*, and in public instruments

makes use of the following title, *viz.* by the grace of God *Landschaft* director and Lord of the mansion of St. *Michael* in *Luneburg*. He is likewise chancellor of the academy, where young gentlemen, natives of the principality of *Luneberg*, are maintained *gratis*, but foreigners educated at a certain price, and taught *French*, fencing, riding and dancing. The members of this academy live in a spacious stone edifice, built in the year 1711, and Counts and Princes have been of their number. The *Aufreiter* of the convent, in *Latin Ruralium magister*, is possessed jointly with the *Landschaft* director of the right of inspection over the academy, and likewise of the estates, kitchen and cellar of the convent. This officer seems to fill up the place of the ancient *Cammerarius* belonging to it. The first mention of his office occurs in the year 1559. In 1665 this post was continued. The *Aufreiter* is chosen by the college of provincial counselors from among the *Luneburg* nobility, and presented to the Sovereign for approbation and investiture of his employment. The conventual church of St. *Michael* has its own pastor and deacon. Within it is an ancient burial place of the Dukes, and on its great altar stands the celebrated golden table, being a board formerly plated over with gold, and richly adorned with gems, but which in 1698 was stripped by the noted thief *Nickel List*, inasmuch that at present only a small quantity of the gold remains. In the convent is also a *Latin* school of four classes, to which belongs the hospital of St. *Benedict* with its chapel, and divers country churches and considerable estates which are under one bailiwick, though widely dispersed; inasmuch that the conventual bailiwick cannot be exhibited with any degree of accuracy in the maps of this principality. The most remarkable place belonging to it is *Grunbagen* on the *Elmenau* not far from *Bienenbittel*, with a manor where the abbots used to reside. The convent, though in the town, is not subject to its jurisdiction. The burghers consist of four orders, *viz.* the patricians (who out of the town enjoy also the privileges of nobles, have always been cautious in their marriages, and are for the most part proprietors of manors) the brewers, the *Kagelbruder* (merchants and tradesmen) and the artizans. To these four classes are likewise to be added the *Sulzers*, boatmen, and day labourers. Since the year 1639 the magistracy here are one half of them patricians and one half men of letters, and these are invested with the low and high jurisdiction. The *Sulze* constitutes a distinct part of the town, which is walled in and has its own separate magistracy. It consists of fifty-four small houses built deep in the ground and in each are four large leaden pans, which are new cast every month, for the receiving of the soole, which is left to exhale in them, and out of this exhalation is formed the salt. Its springs which emit the soole are very copious, and four of them are under the *Sulze*, three in one of the town moats near the *Kalkberge*, and one not far from the building which once served for a *Minorite* convent. From these several springs

springs the salt-water is conveyed by pipes into a reservoir in the *Sulze*, and there distributed among the houses. The salt produced belongs to those who are possessed of a pan or share, either of their own or hired, and such again are called *Sulfmeisters*, and are for the most part patricians.

The salt-houses here are fifty-four in number, containing two hundred and sixteen pans of salt, which are daily boiled, and every salt-house estimated at 40,000 rixdollars, so that the capital of the whole *Sulze*, greatly exceeds two millions of rixdollars. Of these salt-works a fifth is the sovereign's due, but farmed to the *Sulfmeisters*. The town of *Luneburg* further pays annually to the treasury near 6000 rixdollars for the sovereign's *annuum*, the *sulz* toll and other duties relating to the company of *Sulfmeisters*. Formerly when there has been a larger vent for the salt, upwards of 120000 tuns of that commodity have been annually boiled in the *Sulze*, and all sold off. But since the commencement of this century the salt-trade is fallen to a low ebb. In the year 1733 by order of the regency the town physicians of *Luneburg* made some experiments of the quality of this salt, compared with that of *Hall* in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, as also with the salt made at *Allendorf*, *Frankenhausen* and the *Berg*, and found it preferable to them all as filling the measure better, and being of a whiter colour, but more especially that at any age its crystals are the hardest and largest, whence consequently it is the most porous; besides which when once dry it continues so better than the salts abovementioned; the latter being likewise inferior to it in salubrity and pungency.

The two rocks west of the town, which are known by the names of the *Schildstein* and *Kalkberg*, afford lime-stone. Till the year 1702 silver and gold were also coined at this place, but at present only a base sort of money is made here called the *Scharfe*, thirty-two of which amount to no more than one *Misnian Groschen* *. Its exports are salt, lime and beer. *Luneburg* trades likewise in wax, honey, wool, flax, linen and frize. Goods also are brought here from all parts of *Germany*, and forwarded down the *Elmenau* to *Hamburg*, and by means of the *Achse* to *Lubeck*, their returns likewise coming the same way. The warehouses for these imports and exports stand on the *Elmenau*. The commerce carried on here is superintended by a particular commission.

The *Kalkberg*, which lies on the west-side of the town not far from the new-gate, though within its walls, yet is separate from the town itself. It is a steep rock, the side of which next the town is a rich quarry of lime-stone. In it are spacious caverns containing a great number of terrasses. Towards the town it is surrounded by a crown-work, which joins the town-wall, and on the other side by a horn-work, and round its summit, which is level, runs a breast-work, on which are planted some cannon. On a large terrace towards the town stands the commandant's house, with the garrison-church and the barracks.

* In our money about 1*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

The most ancient account of *Luneburg* occurs in the year 795, when the *Saxons* killed *Wizzan* King of the *Obotritæ* at *Luine*. The *Sulze* existed so early as the year 906. The *Aborigines* here were probably the *Wends*, and the town itself appears to have been formed out of several villages, one part of which to this very day is called *dos wendische dorp* or the *Wendish* village, and another *Modestorpe* or *Modesdorf*. On the *Kalkberge* the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Billung*-line, founded a monastery to *St. Michael*. In the year 1073 *Luneburg* was become a large place, but in that year was surprized by the Emperor *Henry IV.* together with the *Kalkberg*. In the year 1138 the Marggrave *Albert* of *Brandenburg* twice made himself master of the fort, but *Gertrude* mother to Duke *Henry the Lion* recovered it. On the demise of Duke *William*, the inhabitants instead of acknowledging Duke *Magnus*, entertained hopes of becoming free and immediately dependent on the Empire, and in 1371 got possession of the fort by a stratagem, but in 1442 purchased the property of it from the Dukes *Frederick William* and *Otho*. In 1636 the *Swedes* laid siege to the town, which on the hasty surrender of the *Kalkberg* was brought to a speedy conclusion. In 1637 Duke *George* of *Luneburg* recovered it; and in 1651 the city ceded its right in it to Duke *Christian Lewis*, who improved its fortifications.

2. *Uelzen*, a town on the *Elmenau*, by the two branches of which it is surrounded. Here also that river first receives its name, being formed from the conflux of eleven *aves* or rivulets, whence its title seems to be derived. The *Elmenau* was once navigable from this place, inasmuch that ships from *England* traded here, and the ancient harbour belonging to it is still to be seen. In the great church also is shewn a ship of gilt copper which was a present to the corporation from the *English*. The town itself contains about three hundred and twenty-nine houses, of which three hundred and four belong to burghers; the others are inhabited by gentry, ecclesiastics, men of letters, &c. The magistracy is possessed of the high and low jurisdiction, and in 1750 on the abolishment of the governors court, received from the sovereign a charter and plan for the administration of justice. The first minister of the great church or *St. Mary's*, is likewise provost and superintendent of seventeen country ministers. In the town are two alms-houses, with a church to one of them. Out of the *Gudes-gate* stands also another church, and without that of the *Luneburg* is an alm-house, with a third belonging to it. The *Latin* school here is under the direction of teachers. Adjoining to the church of *St. Mary's* is the *Herrenhof*, which was the ancient residence of the Princes. This country produces an exceeding fine sort of flax, inasmuch that the neighbouring villages weave great quantities of linen. The town itself too had formerly a very flourishing trade in flax, thread, linen, wool, wax, beer and brandy, exclusive of the advantage of being a great thoroughfare for goods and persons; but is at present greatly declined. The ancient name of it was *Lowen-wold*, and its founder *Otho I.* who in 1247 conferred on it a charter equal

to that of *Luneburg*. At first it belonged to the Counts of *Schwerin*, but in 1269 *Gunzel* Count of *Schwerin* transferred the sovereignty of *Uelzen* to *John* Duke of *Luneburg*. In 1270 Duke *John* augmented its privileges. In 1451 it acceded to the *Anseatic* confederacy. In 1635 the *Swedes* raised a large sum of money upon this place; and in 1646 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire.

3. *Zell*, a fortified and well built town, situated on the *All'r*, which is here navigable, and behind the new-town is joined by the *Fuhse*. The town itself, in conjunction with the suburb of *Fritzenwiese*, consists of five hundred and sixty-four houses; but including the other suburbs, summer-houses, and buildings without the gates, the number of them amounts to about 1400. At this place are held the high court of appeals for the several territories of the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, together with the chancery and chief tribunal of the principality of *Luneburg*. Here also stands the provincial house, for the Diets of the principality; together with one of its superintendencies, and a special superintendency, which is administered by the general superintendent, who is always first minister of the town-church. The other public edifices in it are the guild-hall, the riding-house, the mews, and the armoury. The magistracy is possessed of the lower jurisdiction in the town, and likewise in some parts of the suburbs; as also of such a share in the penal jurisdiction, that they may cause a malefactor within the town to be apprehended, summarily examine him, and some of the council even assist at the torture, after which the burgermaster in office delivers him over to the *Burgvogt*, who sees criminal justice executed upon him, which, with the inquisitorial acts, are remitted to the magistracy by the court. This officer likewise, together with the commissary of police, attends to the government of the town. *Uelzen* subsists principally by being a thoroughfare of great resort, the seat of the high court of appeals, and the mart of the corn lands to *Bremen*, for which the navigation carried on here by the *Aller* is very commodious. At this place too are manufacturers and artificers in various branches, particularly in gold and silver, whose performances are held in great repute, even in other countries. The Prince's seat near the town is walled and moated in, and was the residence of the *Zell* line of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, which failed in 1705. It was built by Duke *Henry* in the year 1485, and afterwards improved. The town of *New-Zelle* had its first beginning only towards the close of the thirteenth century. The *Copialbuch* in the guildhall, places it in the year 1292. Duke *Otho*, in 1300, conferred on it a charter, with equal privileges to that of *Brunswick*, but in 1447 its statutes were entirely changed.

The remarkable buildings in the suburbs, such as the house of correction, and the *Neustadt* church, with that of the *Calvinists*, the Prince's mews and garden before the *West-Zelle-gate*, St. *George's* alms-house, the hospital for disabled soldiers, the *Alumlager* church, the Prince's large and small

small garden without the *Old-Zell-gate*, the alms-house of St. *Anne*, and the orphan-house before the *Hehlen-gate*, are specified in the sequel under the article of the *Burgvogtey* or castellany of *Zell*.

The small towns, which do not belong to the jurisdiction of the bailiwicks in which they lie, are

1. *Haarburg*, a town, situated on the *Seeve*, which runs through it, and after being joined by the *Engelbach*, empties itself near this place into the *Elbe*. It consists of four hundred and seventy-two houses, besides those belonging to noblemen, and is the seat of the two general superintendencies of this principality; as likewise of a special superintendency, under the direction of the general superintendent, who is always the head minister of the parochial-church. In it also is a *Latin* school. The town itself was anciently so far subject to the bailiwick here, that an appeal lay from the magistracy to the prefect; but in 1707 this was abrogated by a royal charter, since which, appeals from the magistracy pass immediately, either to the high court or the chancery. Criminal justice is administered by the bailiwick; but the magistracy apprehends all malefactors within its circuit, and after a summary examination, delivers them up to the bailiwick, and certain members of the council, who are summoned to attend at the court as assessors. Here is also a considerable *Wax-bleachery*, with a manufacture for starch, a sugar refinery, ribbon, stocking and cotton weavers, hatters, and woolcombers. *Haarburg* likewise drives a considerable trade to *Holland*, in knee-timber, beams, masts and floats. It is very commodiously situated for trade and navigation, vessels passing through the canal, and the large and new sluice near the fort and the harbour, into the *Elbe*, and from thence into the basin formed by the *Seeve*, in the middle of the city, near the exchange. For the crossing of the *Elbe* to *Hamburg*, here are large and small *Evern* or barks; of the former always nine, and of the latter eight, which constantly retain their names, how frequently soever they may change owners, either by purchase or inheritance. For the conveniency too of passengers, two small *Ever* go every day to *Hamburg*; and if there should happen to be but sixteen or twenty ship-pounds * of goods, one large *Ever* must go. The fare for persons and goods is fixed. Here is also a burg sief, belonging to Baron *Grote* of *Wresbtedt*. The fort lies betwixt the town and the *Elbe*, being a regular pentagon. In it is the palace, at which several Dukes resided from the year 1527 to 1642; together with the commandant's house, that of the governor of the country, the armoury, the magazine, the garrison-church, the barracks, and other buildings. In 1757 the *French* got possession of it; but towards the end of the same year the *Hanoverians* retook it by siege. *Haarburg* anciently belonged to the archbishop of *Bremen*, so that in 1222, *Otho* I. Duke of *Luneburg* razed it, in order to deter Archbishop *Gerhard* from hostilities

* This kind of weight, which is much used at *Hamburg*, amounts to about two hundred and fifty-six pounds *English*.

against the people of *Stade*. In 1236 it is said to have been razed a second time, on the conclusion of an agreement between the said archbishop and Duke; but in 1252 was rebuilt by Duke *Albert*. In 1396 *Haarburg* was taken by Duke *Frederick*, and mortgaged to the town of *Luneburg*.

2. *Dannenberg*, a small town, situated on an eminence on the navigable river *Jetze*. In this town are one hundred and fifty-nine houses, paying hearth-money, and ten empty ones. Of the former twenty-seven are under the bailiwick, the seat of which lies at a castle which is now fallen to decay. At the entrance of this castle is an old solid tower, with four rooms over each other, serving for prisons. It is a received notion that *Waldemar II.* King of *Denmark* was kept prisoner in this castle in the year 1223, by *Gunzel* Count *Schwerin*; but it is much more probable that *Tannberg*, in the county of *Schwerin*, was the place of his confinement. The principal trade carried on here is brewing. The wheat flour ground at the sovereign's mills in this country, and at *Prister*, is noted for its fineness. The noble family of *Danneberg* is proprietor of several pieces of land in and near the town. Mr. *Scheidt*, in the *Hanoverian* memoirs of *Glernlure*, published in 1753, p. 1421, conjectures with no small probability, that the county which received its name from the castle and town of *Dannenberg*, was a part of the *Billung* inheritance. The last Count of *Dannenberg*, of whom we have any certain account, according to Mr. *Lenz*, in the same valuable work, p. 258, was *Volrad*, who in 1158 signed a pardon, in conjunction with *Henry the Lion*. In 1303, Count *Nicolas* sold his county of *Dannenberg* to *Otho* Duke of *Luneburg*, for an annuity, and even in his life-time made over a part of it. In 1312 this sale received the Emperor's confirmation; but the sons whom Duke *Nicolas* had, posterior to this sale, were for excluding the Duke from the county, and frequently made depredatory sallies from the castle; on which, in 1378, the Emperor *Charles IV.* assisted by *Albert* of *Luneburg*, marched thither, and having taken and demolished the castle, conferred both that and the county on the Duke, as a fief. In 1566 the town became the residence of that line of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, which is now called the *Wolfenbittel* line; but in 1671 was again annexed to the principality of *Luneburg*.

3. *Lucko*, a small town, seated in a marshy ground on the *Jetze*, inasmuch, that many of its houses are built on piles. This town has an old castle belonging to it, and is the seat of a superintendency. The Counts of *Lucko*, the first of whom, known with any degree of certainty, was named *Hermann*, and who occurs about the year 1144, were vassals to the ancestors of the house of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*; accordingly Duke *William* of *Luneburg*, in an instrument bearing date in the year 1209, terms both them and the Counts of *Dannenberg* and *Welppe*, *homines suos*. On the decease of *Henry* the last Count of *Lucko*, in 1315, the county fell

to *Gunther* Count of *Kefernberg*, who, in 1320, disposed of it to *Otho* Duke of *Luneburg*. From the year 1569 to 1671 it belonged to the *Dannenberg* line of the house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*. In 1608 the town was destroyed by a fire.

II. *Lutheran* sees and convents.

1. Those of men, namely

1. The see of *Bardewick*, which is a town on the *Luke*, belonging to the bailiwick of *Winsen*. Of this town an account is given in the sequel. The time of its foundation is unknown. On the destruction of the town of *Bardewick*, by Duke *Henry the Lion*, in the year 1189, the cathedral was spared, but the see lost many estates which had been given to it. It was in a fair way however of recovery, when in 1371, during the war between Duke *Magnus* of *Brunswick*, and *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*; the *Saxons* set fire to the ecclesiastical dwellings, as well as to the houses of the inhabitants. In the year 1529, *Lutheranism* was introduced into the see; but *Christopher* Duke of *Brunswick*, archbishop of *Bremen*, and administrator of the bishopric of *Verden*, in 1534, flattered himself with uniting it to the diocese of *Verden*. The canons however, in 1535, opposed this provident incorporation; and in 1543 they entered into a convention with Duke *Ernest*, on which the *Roman-catholic* worship was entirely suppressed in the abbey; and on the other hand, the canons and vicars confirmed in the possession of their rights and estates. The chapter at present is composed of a dean, a senior, a sub-senior, and eight secular canons; and enjoys both seat and vote in the Diet. The principal revenues belonging to it are the tythes of *Undeloh*, *Vogelsen*, *Mechterfen*, *Handorf*, *Ludorf*, *Roidorf*, *Winsen*, *Quarrendorf*, *Hintbergen* or *Himbergen*, *Robbel*, *Gollern*, *Wendekate* or *Wennekath*, and *Little-Hesebeck*, all which are known by the appellation of *Corpus Præbendæ*, being the first incomes restored to the abbey after the demolition of the town of *Bardewick*.

2. The abbey of *Rammelsloe*, in the government of *Pattensen*, in the bailiwick of *Winsen an der Luke*, received its origin from a cell founded in 842 by *Ascharius* archbishop of *Hamburg*, in *Ramelfson* forest. In the year 862 this foundation was confirmed by the Pope, and subjected to the see of *Hamburg*. From 1529 to 1540 the reformation gradually established itself here. The abbey consists of a dean, a senior, and four canons, and enjoys both seat and vote in the Diets.

2. Nunneries, at each of which the Sovereign, from among the provincial counsellors, appoints a commissary, who, on all occasions, attends to its welfare, receives the accounts, and consults the improvement of its revenues.

1. The convent for ladies established at *Lune* consists of an abbess, a prioress, and eight conventualists, and lies on the *Elmenau*, at a small distance from the town of *Luneburg*. This convent was founded in 1172 for nuns of

of the *Benedictine* order, by one *Thierry*, a monk, who was priest of *St. Michael's* convent at *Luneburg*; but in 1528 became *Lutheran*.

2. The convent for ladies established at *Ebstorf*, which also was formerly a *Benedictine* nunnery, but at present consists of a *Lutheran* abbess, a prioress, and fourteen conventualists.

3. The convent for ladies at *Medingen*, consisting of an abbess, a prioress, and twenty-three conventualists, two thirds of whom are patricians of *Luneburg*. This convent has continued at the place it now stands, which was anciently called *Zellenfen*, ever since the year 1324, after having been removed to four different places, since 1228, in which year it was first founded. Before the Reformation it was a *Cistercian* nunnery.

4. The convent of *Wienhausen*, founded in the year 1233, and which, before the Reformation, was likewise a *Cistercian* nunnery. At present it consists of an abbess, a prioress, and twenty-three conventualists, elected as well out of noble as trading families.

5. The convent of *Isenbagen*, lying on the *Isse*, and which was first founded in 1343 in the neighbouring village of *Old-Isenbagen*, for monks of the *Cistercian* order, who, in 1257, being by *John* bishop of *Hildesheim* called to *Bakenrode*, they were replaced by *Cistercian* nuns; which latter, in 1345, built the convent at the present place. It consists of an abbess and fourteen conventualists, in whom nobility is not required.

6. The convent for ladies at *Walsrode*, anciently called *Rode*, founded in 986, by a *Saxon* Count of the name of *Walo*, and consisting of an abbess, a prioress, and nine conventualists.

III. Royal bailiwicks: viz.

1. *Haarburg*, a bailiwick, lying on the *Elbe* and *Seeve*. This bailiwick is five *German* miles in length, and four broad, consisting of marsh and *Geestland*. Some of this marshland is dyked in, and some open. It is almost every where fruitful, though far the greatest part of it is used for meadow ground and pasturage, what little of it has been reserved for tillage, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, and peas. The marshlanders likewise cultivate flax and hemp, but no more than supplies their own necessities. The people on the *Finkwerder*, at *Neubof* and *Kattwieck*, apply themselves chiefly to the culture of garden stuff. The *Kirchwerder* is famous for its plenty of a large kind of straw-berries. *Lauenbruch*, *Neuland*, *Bullenhausen*, *Over* and *Kirchwerder*, produce great quantities of poultry. The grassy here likewise is very considerable. The *Werders*, or islands of *Kirch-Alten*, and *Finken*, afford fine breeds of horses. Great advantages are also made by the fisheries in this country, particularly by the inhabitants of the *Kirchwerder*, who buy up lampreys for potting, which they send to all parts of *Germany*. The principal market for the products of the marshland is *Hamburg*. The *Geestland* has in several parts eminences and bottoms, with divers heaths and turf-

moors. The soil, when well manured, yields a middling sort of rye, together with oats, buckwheat, and some barley. The inhabitants further apply themselves to the breeding of cattle, sheep, and bees; and sell annually at *Hamburg*, to the value of some thousands of dollars, of bill-berries, which grow in the woods here; as also poultry and eggs. They likewise distil liquors, convey goods by water, make wooden ware, knit stockings, and follow many other employments. The bailiwick itself is divided into seven vogteys or prefectures: *viz.*

1. The *Hausvogtey*, or the vogtey of *Neuland* and *Over*, containing five places.

2. The vogtey of *Kirchwerder*, which (*Munchhof* excepted) has no particular villages in it; but the vassals of the bailiwick live on this island, which lies in the *Elb*, and are intermixed with those of *Hamburg* and *Lubeck*.

3. The vogtey of *Altenwerder*, containing under it the parochial-village of *Altenwerder*; with *Kattwiek*, an estate, belonging to the Sovereign, *Krusbusch*, some of the inhabitants of *Finkenwerder*, *Lauenbruch*, having a manor, and *Neubof*, an estate belonging to Baron *Grote*.

4. The vogtey of *Hittfeld*, in which are twenty-six villages, all incorporated into the parish of *Hittfeld*. *Carcksbofel*, in this bailiwick, is a farm, belonging to the Sovereign; and at *Lindkerfl* is a manor-house.

5. The vogtey of *Hopen*, consisting of twenty-four places, among which is the parochial-village of *Sinnsdorf*, with two farms belonging to the Sovereign.

6. The vogtey of *Jesteburg*, containing eighteen places, particularly the parochial-village of that name.

7. The vogtey of *Tosledt*, consisting of twenty-five places, among which is the parochial-village of *Tosledt*. In *Wintermoor*, in this bailiwick, lies the source of the river *Secve*.

2. The bailiwick of *Wilhelmsburg*, lying on the *Elbe*, betwixt the south and north channels of that river. This bailiwick is about one *German* mile in breadth, and as much in length. Its soil is marshland, but that not equally fertile in all places. The inhabitants indeed cultivate wheat, rye, oats, some barley, and horse beans, but their principal profits arise from the milk of their cows, and the great quantities of garden-stuff which they carry to *Hamburg*. Here is also a dock, wherein are built large and stout ships for the *Greenland* trade. This dock belongs to a merchant of *Hamburg*, who lets it out to hire. The bailiwick itself was formerly a jurisdiction belonging to the *Grote* family, one of whom, named *Werner*, in the year 1319, obtained from *Adolphus* Count of *Schaumburg*, the feudal sovereignty over *Stilborn*. In 1672, Duke *William* having purchased it of that family, converted it into a bailiwick, to which he gave his name. The inhabitants are exempted from quartering soldiers, and are protected in all the rights which they enjoyed under the *Grotes*. *Wilhelmsburg*, the
1
bailiwick

bailiwick seat, stands one-fourth of a *German* mile from *Haarburg*; but the latter, instead of villages, is divided into three vogteys, namely

1. The vogtey of *Stilborn*, containing one hundred and forty-nine houses.
2. The vogtey of *Reyerlieg*, consisting of eighty houses.
3. The vogtey of *Georgswerder*, containing sixty-four.

3. The bailiwick of *Moisburg*, being two *German* miles and a half in length, and two broad. The soil of this bailiwick is sandy and heathy, and contains some turf moors. The first of these produce rye, oats, buckwheat, hemp, and some quantity of flax. The inhabitants of the heaths likewise breed sheep and bees, insomuch, that in good years the number of the former is not less than 20,000. Many villages also find their account in breeding horses. Here is likewise plenty of oak, beech, and elder; and it carries on a considerable trade to *Hamburg* in bill-berries. The bailiwick is divided into three vogteys: namely

1. The vogtey of *Moisburg*, containing five villages, and a paper-mill. The parochial-village of *Moisburg*, formerly called *Moosburg*, lies on the *Este*. and in it is one parish-church, with the bailiwick-house, and a farm belonging to the Sovereign. The second was erected in 1711, instead of the old decayed seat of the *Moisburg* family, who are now extinct, and from them it came to the family of *Oppershausen*, by whom it was mortgaged to *Henry von der Wense*, after whose death it came to Duke *Otho II.* of the *Haarburg* line, whose son, Duke *William*, rebuilt the seat.

2. The vogtey of *Hollenstedt*, containing twenty-two villages, and a paper-mill. *Hollenstedt* in this vogtey is a parochial-village.

3. The vogtey of *Elfdorf*, containing eleven villages, with two farms belonging to the Sovereign; and a place called *Schanze*, lying not far from *Buxtehude*, where, exclusive of some other dwellings, is a toll-house and an inn.

4. The bailiwick of *Winsen an der Lube*, lying between the *Elbe* and *Wumme*, which latter has its source in this bailiwick, at the village of *Upper-Haverbeck*, and separates it from the principality of *Verden*. It is further watered by the river *Elmenau*, (which here receives into it the *Roddau*) the *Lube*, (receiving the *Lopau*) the *Wulfseraue*, the *Brunaue*, the *Wittenbeck*, and the *Seeve*, into the latter of which runs the *Schmaale Aue*. Its greatest length is six *German* miles, and its breadth four. A considerable part of it belongs to the large *Luneburg*, heider or heath; but it contains also some marshlands, in which both tillage and grafsery are carried on with advantage in the champaign part. Neither of these branches of agriculture are, however, considerable, and the principal employment pursued on the heaths is the breeding of sheep and bees, with the wood trade. It also yields flax and hemp; but these articles only for home consumption. One particular branch of trade carried on in this bailiwick is, that in the villages lying on or near the *Elbe*, and likewise in the town of *Winsen*,

calves are fattened for ten or fifteen weeks, all the year through, and afterwards carried to *Hamburg* for sale, where each calf generally produces as many dollars as it is weeks old; and thus this traffick, one year with another, brings in 5 or 6000 rixdollars. Great quantities of poultry of all kinds are likewise fattened throughout the whole year along the *Elbe*, particularly in the vogtey of *Neuland*, and never fail of a good market at *Hamburg*. The fisheries on the *Elbe* in these parts are also very advantageous. In the forest of *Radtbruch* is a stud, where draught horses and mules are bred for his Majesty's stables. In the bailiwick itself is one city, one town, one hundred and forty-nine villages, and fifteen single farms, making in all 2236 houses; and, in the year 1755, the number of its inhabitants was computed at upwards of 18,000. It is divided into seven vogteys, the most remarkable places of which are

1. *Winsen an der Lube*, a small city, near which the *Lube*, a very rapid river, divides itself into two branches, one of which runs through the city, the other surrounding it; but both are joined again on the other side of the city, near the walls. Over each of these branches is a stone bridge, one of which, namely that in the town, consists only of one arch, but that without the *Hamburg-gate* of two. From this place barks go down the *Lube*, into the *Elmenau*, and so on to the *Elbe*. *Winsen* is walled and moated, but was formerly better fortified than at present. It consists of two hundred and ten houses, with a palace adjoining to it, which was the favourite residence of *Dorothy*, widow to Duke *William*, and the place where she died, in 1617; but at present it is the seat of the chief officer of the bailiwick. The magistracy are possessed of the lower jurisdiction, but with right of appeal to the bailiwick, which also looks to the polity of the city. It is a great thorough-fare to and from *Hamburg*, and was vested with municipal jurisdiction so early as the year 1322; but in 1528 was almost totally destroyed by fire. In 1627 it was a second time set in flames, and the greatest part of it reduced to ashes by the *Danish* troops.

2. The vogtey of *Neuland*, lies on the *Elbe*, and contains under it the village of *Stockte*, near which the *Lube* joins the *Elmenau*; as also those of *Hope*, *Fliegenberg*, and *Wublenburg*; at the last of which is a manor. A little below this place too the *Seeve* falls into the *Elbe*. On a point of land, at the influx of the *Elmenau* into the *Elbe*, stands *Hoperfort*, which is defended by some cannon, and has a garrison.

3. The *Marfchvogtey*, also lying on the *Elbe*, and containing under it the parochial-villages of *Drenhausen* and *Marfchacht*.

4. The vogtey of *Pattensen*, in which is the parochial-village of *Pattensen*, with a superintendency, and *Ramelsbe*, or *Ramelsb*, noted for the above-mentioned abbey. Between *Marxen* and *Jesleburg*, the *Schmale Aue* runs into the *Seeve*, and below *Wulfsen* the *Wulfseraue* falls into the *Lube*. In this vogtey lies the forest of *Radtbruch*, with the abovementioned Stud, and *Buchwedel*. The

5. The vogtey of *Amelinghausen*, containing the parochial-village of *Amelinghausen* (in which is a nobleman's seat) and *Bispingen*. At *Oldendorf* the *Lapau* runs into the *Lube*, and at *Upper-Haverbeck* the *Wumme* has its source. The *Raubkammer* here is a large wood on the *Luneburg-Heide*.

6. The vogtey of *Garlstorf*. At *Sakrendorf* or *Zakrendorf* is a post-stage. The wood of *Garlstorf* and *Hanstedt* hills afford immense quantities of fuel.

7. The amts vogtey of *Bardewick*, in which is the town of *Bardewick*, with the parochial villages of *Handerf* and *St. Denny's*.

The town of *Bardewyck* lies on the *Elmenau*, being an open scattered place, and in circuit far exceeding the city of *Luneburg*, though exclusive of the buildings appertaining to the churches, the school and abbey, its houses are not above one hundred and six. It is reckoned however very ancient, at least is known to have been once a large city containing nine churches. It belonged to the hereditary patrimony of *Henry the Lion*, but withdrawing itself from his jurisdiction, he laid siege to it in the year 1189, and making himself master of it, in the heat of his resentment he destroyed a considerable part of the town. In 1371 it was set on fire and again destroyed by the *Saxons*, whom Duke *Magnus with the Chain* attacked at this place. The inhabitants are in some cases considered as burghers, inasmuch that though without a burgher-master, yet they have a council of their own, but are bound to perform services to their Lord equally with peasants. They subsist for the most part by the culture of their gardens, the products of which are carried to *Luneburg* and *Hamburg*, at the latter of which, near the church of *St. Catharine's*, they have a particular warehouse of their own, called the *Bardewicker Zippelhaus*, and by virtue of an agreement between the magistracy of *Hamburg* and the council of *Bardewick*, concluded in 1604, this warehouse is to be kept in good repair by the former, in consideration of the yearly payment of one hundred and ten marks of good and current money. Here is also a superintendency, and near the old cathedral stands the above-mentioned abbey. The alms-house without the town called *Nikolaihof*, belongs together with its church, to the city of *Luneburg*.

8. The amts vogtey of *Bienenbittel* has no limited circuit, but the villages and subjects belonging to it, with respect to their contributions are distributed among other bailiwicks. To this vogtey belong the parochial villages of *Bienenbittel*, with the manors of *Egersdorf*, properly called *Edeßorf*, and *Hanstedt*; *Undeloh*, the church belonging to which, is incorporated with that of *Hanstedt*; *Kirch-Gellersen*, *Raven* and *Salzhausen*.

5. The bailiwick of *Buttligen*, containing the village of *Buttling* on the *Netze*, which river at this place forms itself into the *Barum-lake*, and not far from thence runs into the *Elmenau*, together with the villages of *Barum* and *Luderksaufen on the Netze*, in the latter of which formerly stood a castle, and *Brittlingen*.

6. The

6. The bailiwick of *Scharnebeck* lying on the *Netze*, and being five German miles in circumference. This bailiwick contains some marsh land, but is for the most part either sandy or moorish. It produces however, wheat, peas and horse-beans, but more particularly rye, oats and buck-wheat, though no more hemp than serves for home consumption. The heaths breed sheep and bees. The grafsery here is considerable, and besides plenty of fuel and timber it yields also turf. In the bailiwick are four villages, with as many farms belonging to the sovereign, two mills, a great number of vassals scattered in the several bailiwicks of *Bleckede*, *Lune*, *Winsen an der Lube* and *Lauenburg*. Its corn tithes likewise amount to a considerable sum. *Scharnebeck* and *Echen* are two parochial villages; at the first of these is a seat formed out of a part of the building of the *Cistercian* monastery, as out of its lands also was erected the bailiwick.

7. The bailiwick of *Lune*, situated on the *Elmenau*, and containing under it forty-six places. This bailiwick was formed out of the estates belonging to the provostship of the convent of *Lune*, which has been mentioned above. The parochial-village of *Lune*, in which stands the convent, has likewise a superintendency. Here is also a mineral and medicinal spring. To the bailiwick belong the parochial villages of *Embsen*, *Reinsdorf* and *Thomasburg*. The village of *Heilingenthal* was at first called *Zibelingborstel*, but obtained its present name on the erection of the *præmonstratensian* convent, which in the year 1382, was removed to *Luneburg*. In it is likewise a manor house.

8. The bailiwick of *Gartze* lies on the *Elbe*, and exclusive of the four bridge villages of *Gartze*, *Cartze*, *Rosenthal* and *Vogelsang*, contains also seven others, but in four of these the bailiwick of *Bleckede* and *Lune* are possessed of a part.

9. The bailiwick of *Bleckede*, lying on the *Elbe* and containing under it fifty-seven places. This bailiwick anciently belonged to the Counts of *Dannenberg*. The villages in it are ranged under four vogteys: viz.

1. The *Hausvogtey*, which lies on both sides of the *Elbe*.

2. The *Marjebvogtey*, containing the parochial village of *Radegast*, which in all appearance owes its name to the idol *Radegast*, and *Garlstorf*.

3. The *Barskamper vogtey*, in which exclusive of the parochial villages of *Barskamp* and *Netze*, lies also

Bleckede, a small town situated on the *Elbe*, and on which Duke *Otho the Severe* conferred a charter in the year 1310. In this village is an old castle with four mansion-houses of noblemen, and a toll on the *Elbe* of considerable produce.

Dalenburg, a town seated on the *Netze*, which in a record of the Duke and Pfalzgrave *Henry* bearing date in 1203, and relating to the inheritance of his brother *William*, is reckoned among the cities.

4. The *Weebicker vogtey*, containing the parochial-village of *Nabrendorf*.

10. The bailiwick of *Hitzacker*, situated on both sides of the *Elbe*, which at this place receives into it the *Jetze*. This bailiwick anciently constituted

constituted a part of the county of *Dannenberg*; and is in length three *German* miles, but in breadth only two and a half. It consists of marsh and *Geest* land, in the former of which is good tillage and grafcry. It yields likewise flax and hemp. The *Geest* land belongs to *Drawan*, and consists of heath and sands, but what it wants in tillage, is endeavoured to be made up by the breeding of bees, sheep and horned cattle. The *Gorde* is a remarkable forest of oak, beech and other trees, four *German* miles in circuit, and abounding in deer, wild-boars, and all kinds of wild beasts for chace. On the east side of it stands a royal hunting seat, with buildings belonging to it for shelter. The inhabitants of this bailiwick are descendants of the *Wendi*. From the year 1566 to 1671, it belonged to the *Dannenberg* line of the house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, and contains under it

1. *Hitzacker*, a small town seated on an island in the *Jetze*, which not far from this place runs into the *Elbe*. The bailiwick here was formerly one of the Prince's castles. Duke *Augustus* the first of the Princes who resided in it, but who afterwards removed to *Wolzenbittel*, had founded a library in a round tower here, which on its removal to that city, was increased to 8000 volumes. Almost in the centre of the town too lies the king's toll house, the produce of which is very considerable, and all paid in ready specie. In this town is likewise annually held a large fair on St. *Gall's* day, in which the *Marischlanders* exchange their wheat, barley, beans and peas, with the *Geestlanders* in lieu of their rye and buckwheat, and at the same time also the cornfactors of the adjacent bailiwicks, who resort thither on this occasion, settle the price of grain, which price continues afterwards for a considerable time, and sometimes even for the whole year round. This place in the Duke and Pfalzgrave *Henry's* records of 1203, relating to the inheritance of his brother Duke *William*, occurs among the cities under the name of *Hedesackere*.

Not far from the town, at the river *Jetze*, begins a mountain which reaches to the *Elbe* and is called the *Schloßz* and *Weinberg*. The former of these appellations it derives from a *Schloß* or castle which formerly stood on it, and the second from having been planted with vines till the year 1713.

2. Fifty-seven villages, of which *Barendorf* and *Rieberau* are both parochial.

3. In the village of *Dotzingen* not far from *Hitzacker*, are two manors belonging to the noble family of *Hitzacker*.

11. The bailiwick of *Dannenberg*, lying on the *Elbe* and *Jetze*, and being about eight *German* miles in circumference. By the latter of these rivers it is divided into two parts, of which that between the *Elbe* and *Jetze* is marshland, intermixed with some sandy tracts and heaths; but on the other hand the part lying westward of the *Jetze* is heathy and sandy, and forms a part of the *Drawan*, which is the country situated betwixt the town of *Dannenberg* and *Luchau* and the parochial-village of *Rosche*. It derives its name from the *Wendish* word *Drawa*, signifying a wood or forest, but is at present

present for the most part cleared, and divided into the *Upper* and *Under Drawan*. To the former of these belong the parishes of *Zebelin* and *Crumasfel*, with the vogtey of *Kiefen* and all the land beyond it towards *Rosche*. The latter comprehends under it the parishes of *Clenz*, *Zcetz*, *Custen* and *Satemin*. The inhabitants are descendants of the *Wendi*, but at present speak not that language, the use of it being forbidden them. Their *German* dialect however differs in several respects from that of their neighbours; for instance they never pronounce the *h* in a word beginning with that letter, yet on the contrary prefix it to all other words beginning with a vowel. The soil of this part of the bailiwick of *Dannenberg* which belongs to the *Drawan* being barren, and labouring under a scarcity of water, their tillage and grafsery here must necessarily be inconsiderable. The *Lucie* is a large marshy forest, affording but little timber or wood for fire. The exports of the bailiwick are honey, wax, wool, hops and linen. It is the proper county of the Counts of *Dannenberg*, of whom we have made mention above, under the town of that name, and who appear to have acquired it by subduing the *Wendi*. In it are sixty-six villages, with ten farms, and sheep-walks. Its parochial villages are *Breselenz*, *Damnatz* and *Langendorf*, in the neighbourhood of the last of which formerly was a sand-hill on the river *Elbe*, yielding allum and quickeborn. On *Gumse* farm, which belongs to the sovereign, lies the lake of that name. In the village of *Pretzetze* anciently stood a feat.

12. The bailiwick of *Jetze* and *Dumme*, belongs to the *Wendisch Gauen* or *Pagi* of the *Drawan*, *Geyn* or *Chein*, *Lennigau* and *Nering* or *Oering*. Its inhabitants are descended from the *Wendi*. Of the ancient Counts of *Lucho* and their county, to which this bailiwick belonged, some mention has been made above under the town of *Lucho*. The bailiwick contains it in one hundred and forty-two places, but of these twenty-one with respect to contributions are reckoned in the bailiwick of *Wustro*. The most remarkable are

The parochial villages of *Crumasfel* and *Zebelin*, lying in the *Upper Drawan*; *Zebelin* partly belongs to the bailiwick of *Wustro*.

Clenze, a town.

The parochial villages of *Custen*, *Satemin* and *Zcetz*, (the church belonging to the latter of which is united with that of *Bulitz*) both lying in *Under the Drawan*.

Bulitz, a parochial village in the *Geyn*.

Rebensdorf and *Weltersdorf*, two parochial villages situated in the *Nering* or *Oering*. In the latter of these villages are two noblemens seats.

Predobl, a parochial village situated in *Lennigau*.

Wartbeck, *Warbecke* or *Warpke*, a castle, of which some ruins still remain. This castle gave name to the Counts of *Wartbeck* and their county. In the year 1161 Count *Hermann* founded the convent of *Diszdorf* or *Disstorf*

Distorf in the *Old Mark* which is still in being. In 1388 Duke *Henry* son to Duke *Magnus* with the *Chain* resided here. The ancient bailiwick of this name has been incorporated with that of *Lucho*.

Bergen an der Dumme, a town once belonging to the county of *Wartbeck*: with

The parochial villages of *Plate* and *Pretzel*.

13. The bailiwick of *Wustro* lying on the *Jetze* and *Dumme*, and belonging to the *Wendish Gaus*, *Drawan*, *Geyn*, and *Nering* or *Oering*. The soil of this bailiwick is very moorish but affords plenty of fuel. The inhabitants who are also of *Wendish* extraction apply themselves principally to tillage, grassery and the culture of flax. A great deal of linen is also woven here and carried to *Hamburg*. The bailiwick itself was formerly a jurisdiction belonging to the *Wustro* family, but in 1615 becoming vacant by the death of the Lord of the country and fief, was erected into its present constitution. It belongs to the county of *Lucho*, and contains under it

1. *Wustro*, a small town, with the rivers *Jetze* and *Dumme* running through it, which afterwards mingle their streams. This town has a magistracy of its own, though subject to the bailiwick. The seat here was formerly a fortress. In the years 1645 and 1691 it was consumed by fire, but rebuilt again to advantage.

2. The *Haus* vogtey, which is parochial, contains a part of the *Geyn*, mention of which has been made under the bailiwick of *Lucho*. In this vogtey are twenty villages, eleven of which, with respect to their contributions are put down in the assessments of the bailiwick of *Lucho*. Among these are the parochial villages of *Rebenstorf* and *Waltersdorf*.

3. The vogtey of *Kiefen*, including the farm of *Kiefen*, which is most delightfully situated in the forest, and sixteen villages, of which ten, in respect to their contributions, are reckoned in the bailiwick of *Lucho*. Among these is the parochial-village of *Zebelin*.

14. The bailiwick of *Schnakenburg*, lying on the *Elbe*, and containing only one single place. Namely the town of *Schnackenburg*, at which the *Aland* joins the above-mentioned river. At this town also lies the first toll on the *Elbe*, which toll belongs to the Elector of *Brunswick*. A considerable part of the inhabitants derive their principal subsistence from trade and navigation. The town itself has little corn-land, but is remarkably fertile in good wheat. *Henry* and *Bernhard* Dukes of *Luneburg* in 1390 took this place from the Marggrave of *Brandenburg*, since which time it has ever been a part of the principality of *Luneburg*.

15. The bailiwick of *Oldenstadt*, which was formed out of the estates of a *Benedictine* nunnery founded here in the tenth century, but in 1142 converted into a *Cistercian* convent of monks, and in 1531 erected into a bailiwick. In it are about seventy places, but of these several, with respect to their contributions, are annexed to other bailiwicks, and divided into

five *Feists* or *Veefts* (that is to say) *Undervogteys*. The most remarkable places here, are

Oldenstadt, a parochial-village, which is the seat of the bailiwick, and the place where formerly stood the convent. It lies near *Uelzen on the Wippenrau*, and was originally named *Ullesheim* or more contractedly *Uelsen*, but so early as towards the thirteenth century was called *Olden* or *Old Uellesen*, and the neighbouring town of *Lowenwold*, *Nien* or *Neu Uellesen*. In process of time, however both the convent and village came to be stiled *Oldenstadt*, and the town of *Lowenwold* obtained the name of *Uelsen* or *Uelzen*.

The parochial-village of *Leembke* or *Leimbke*.

16. The bailiwick of *Medingen* lying on the *Elmenau*, and being three German miles in length, though only two and a quarter broad. This bailiwick consists principally of heath and sand grounds, but in some parts of it we find a better soil. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants is derived from the culture of flax, which is here naturally good in itself, and still further improved by their skill in preparing it. They likewise weave linen, particularly a coarse sort called *Pechlinen*, the greatest part of which is sent to *Hamburg*. The inhabitants trade likewise in wool, honey and wax. The bailiwick has been formed out of the provostship of the suppressed convent of *Medingen*. The fifty-two places in it are ranged under the united vogteys of *Haus* and *Bevenser*, with the three *Feists* or *Undervogteys*, but of these places some pay in their contributions jointly with the bailiwick of *Winsen an der Lube* and *Lune*, and two are even reckoned in them, there being in each a farm which contributes to the bailiwick of *Medingen*. The most remarkable places here are

Medingen, the seat of the bailiwick, and likewise of the above described convent. This place lies on the *Elmenau*, and consists only of the buildings belonging to the office, with the convent, and the parochial-church, as also of some mills and an inn.

Bevensen, commonly called *Bahmsen*, a town seated on the *Elmenau* not far from *Medingen*.

Old-Medingen, a parochial-village, where the convent which now has its seat at *Medingen*, was first erected in 1261, by *Werner* and *Gebhard* of *Meding*; but in 1324 removed to its present place.

The parochial-village of *Barum*, containing a nobleman's seat, together with *Himbergen*, *Romstedt* and *Wichmansburg*.

17. The bailiwick of *Ebstorf*, situated on the large heath of *Luneburg*. Scarce any part of the *Brunswick* territories equals this bailiwick in the culture of bees; the produce of the honey made here amounting in a good year to some thousands of dollars. The four places belonging to it are divided into six *Feists*, the most remarkable of which are as follows: viz.

Ebstorf, a pleasant town, in which lies the above-mentioned convent, together with the bailiwick-house and a superintendency.

Old-Ebstorf, a village, betwixt which and *Wittenwater* or *Weiszwasser* lies a plain covered with sepulchral *Tumuli* or barrows, and which is supposed to have been the scene of the terrible battle fought between the *Saxons* and *Normans* in the year 880.

The parochial villages of *Hanstedt*, *Munster*, *Natbendorf*, and *Wridel*.

18. The bailiwick of *Bodenteich*, which is one of the largest in the whole principality, being eighteen or twenty *German* miles in circuit, and containing one town, with one hundred and fifty-six villages, but of these, several with respect to their contributions, are joined to other bailiwicks. In it also are thirteen noblemens seats. The bailiwick itself is divided into nine vogteys and *Feists*, and once constituted a part of the county of *Lucho*. The most remarkable places here are

Bodenteich, a town situated in a marshy soil near a lake, and being the seat of the bailiwick. This place gave name to the noble family of *Bodenteich*, which became extinct in 1666, but the town itself had been sold by them in 1347 to *William* Duke of *Luneburg*.

Hossering, a village situated on the *Hardau*, and the place where the *Luneburg* Diets were formerly held.

The parochial-village of *Hollenstedt*, containing a manor-house, together with *Molzén*, *Nettlekamp*, *Rosche*, *Ratzlingen*, *Stedredorf*, and *Sudenburg*, in the last of which is a manor-house, and other places.

19. The bailiwick of *Isenbagen*, formed out of the suppressed provostship of *Isenbagen* convent, and containing no villages of its own. Of the convent notice has been taken above.

20. *Knefebeck*, consisting principally of the original house of the noble family of *Knefebeck* and its appurtenances, which in the fifteenth century escheated to the Dukes of *Luneburg*. In the year 1668 this bailiwick was mortgaged to *Otho the Great*, and continued for some time in his family. On *Pickeling* heath in it lies *Pickelstein* and *Rothe Berg* or the *Redbill*. The most remarkable places here, are

Knefebeck, a parochial-village, in which is the bailiwick-house.

Wittingen, an old town built in the year 1012, and which so early as 1203 was the property of the *Luneburg* family. In 1639 and 1642 this place was totally consumed by fire: In it are three manor houses belonging to the *Knefebeck* family.

Ohrdorf, in which the *Obra* has its source, together with *Zafenbeck*, both parochial villages.

21. The bailiwick of *Klotze* is wholly surrounded by the *Mark*, excepting that in the large, thick, marshy and desert forest of *Dromling*, a part of which belongs to this bailiwick, it borders on the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. It is about three *German* miles and three quarters in length,

and two broad. The soil sandy, heathy and moorish. The inhabitants cultivate rye, buckwheat, oats, barley and hops, and likewise breed cattle. The bailiwick itself formerly belonged to the *Old Mark*. In 1344 *Lewis* Elector of *Brandenburg* transferred it to some noble families with power of redemption; and in the same century one of the name of *Quitzo* made himself master of the house of *Klotze*, from whence he used to make great ravages and depredations, till checked by the Duke of *Brunswick* and *Albert* Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, who having reduced *Klotze* house, held it afterwards in common, and probably in the sixteenth century, it came entirely into the principality of *Luneburg*. To it belongs

Klotze, a town situated in a wood or heath, to which it gives name. This place is the seat of the bailiwick, and likewise of a superintendency, to which the parish-churches within its jurisdiction are subject.

Breitenfeld, a parochial-village one half of which belongs to this bailiwick, and the other half to the *Old Mark*. The proprietors of the latter are the families of *Schulenburg* and *Albenleben*. The toll paid here is wholly appropriated to the uses of the bailiwick.

Kakerbeck, a parochial-village, containing a manor-house with

Four other villages, and *Dohnitz*, a farm of the sovereigns.

22. The bailiwick of *Fallerleben*, lying on the *Aller*, and consisting of seventeen places. This bailiwick is divided into two *Gobgreftschaften*, namely

1. Into the *Gobgreftschaft* of *Grevenkab*, containing

Fallerleben, a town which is said to have been purchased in the year 1337, of the Counts of *Woldenberg* by *Otho* and *William* Dukes of *Luneburg*. The castle here was built by *Francis* Duke of *Gifhorn*. *Fallerleben* is the seat of a bailiwick and superintendency.

The parochial villages of *Hattorf* and *Sulfeld*, in the former of which is a manor.

2. Into the *Gobgreftschaft* of *Hasenwinkel*, in which lie the parochial villages of *Heiligendorf*, *Neindorf*, *Ochsendorf* and *Rohde*. The last of these places contains a manor.

23. The bailiwick of *Gifhorn*, being about four *German* miles in length and near one and a half broad. This bailiwick lies on both sides of the *Aller*, which here receives into it the *Isè*, and is further watered by the *Ocker*. It consists of two parts, namely

1. The district of *Heidmarkt*, which lies on the north side of the *Aller*. The soil of this district is various, heathy, sandy and moorish, but affords good tillage and grafsery, with considerable breeds of sheep and bees. Its exports are honey, wool, wax and thread; and in good years also some grain. To it belongs

1. *Gifhorn*, a town lying on the *Aller*, which below this place receives into

into it the *Iße*. This town is the seat of a superintendency; and close to it lies a walled palace, which was built by Duke *Francis* in 1525. *Gifborn* was a town so early as the year 1260.

2. The *Hausvogtey*, consisting of nine villages, one single farm, one mill, and one sheep walk.

In this part also lies the *Boldeckerland*, belonging to the Counts *Schulenburg of Wolfsburg*, in which is the parish-village of *Jeimke*; with six other villages.

3. The vogtey of *Warenholz*, to which belongs the parish-village of the same name, with three others.

4. The vogtey of *Steinborst*, in which lie the parochial-villages of *Steinborst*, *Great-Oefingin*, and six other villages.

5. The vogtey of *Hankensbittel*, containing the parochial-villages of *Hankensbittel* and *Sprackenfehl*, in the former of which for some time stood the convent, which is now removed to *Isenhagen*; together with the village of *Old-Isenhagen*, where the above-mentioned convent was first built in 1243; and thirteen other villages.

2. The *Papenteich*, which lies on the south-side of the *Aller*, being in some parts very fertile in all kinds of grain; but in the *Geeslând*, agriculture is not so thriving. Great gains are made here by grafsery and cattle, which, with its soft wooll, which is made up in packs, and carried to *Brunswick*, and its thread, are the most considerable branches of its trade. Some villages also get considerably by water carriage. In this district are forty-three villages, one single farm and one mill. Among the first is the parochial-village of *Ribbittel*, containing a manor-house, together with that of *Isenbittel*, likewise having a manor-house; as also those of *Leifferde*, *Didderse*, *Great-Schwulper*, containing a manor; *Adenbittel*, *Essenrode*, having manors; *Wetmersbagen*, containing a manor; and *Meine*. The village of *Walle* in the parish of *Great-Schwulper*, lies on the *Schunter*, which in this district falls into the *Ocker*.

24. The bailiwick of *Meinersen*, situated on the *Ocker* and *Fuhse*, and being about ten *German* miles in circumference. The soil of this bailiwick is in some parts pretty good, but in others sandy. The principal occupation of its inhabitants is agriculture, and in some places also the breeding of cattle, though in most it consists in the spinning of thread, for which the greatest part of the flax in the bishopric of *Hildesheim* is bought up. At *Hanigsen* and *Edemissen* tar is prepared, and not far from *Eddeffe* in *Fiftenberge*, is an excellent quarry of stone. The bailiwick itself is divided into three districts, namely

1. Into the *Hausvogtey*, consisting of seven villages; among which is *Meinersen*, in the ninth century called *Meunressol*, a parochial-village, situated on the *Ocker*, and being the seat of the bailiwick. The first proprietors of it were the Lords of *Meinersen*. The *burg*, which was the place

place of their residence, stood on the *Weinberge* on the *Ocker*; but Duke *Otto the Severe* dispossessed them of it, and conferred it on the *Wendens*. This donation is said to have been made about the year 1316; but both families are now become extinct.

Peeße, a parochial-village.

2. The vogtey of *Uetze*, consisting of eighteen villages, among which is *Uetze*, a parochial-village, having a manor-house; *Sievershaufen*, containing both a superintendency and a manor-house; and *Hanigsen*. Near *Sievershaufen*, in the year 1553, a battle was fought between *Albert* Margrave of *Brandenburg*, *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony*, and *Henry* Duke of *Brunswick*.

3. The *Gohgrefschaft* of *Edemissen*, consisting of twenty-one villages, among which are *Elze*, *Dedenhausen*, *Eddeffe*, *Edemissen*, *Eickenrode*, and *Stederdorf*, (in the last of which the family of *Oberg* are possessed of the lower jurisdiction) together with *Wipshaufen*, all parochial-villages. *Oboff* is a post-stage.

25. The bailiwick of *Burgdorf*, which is three *German* miles in length, and two broad. This bailiwick affords good tillage, woods, breeds of cattle, and bees; and contains under it

Burgdorf, a small town, seated on the *Aue*. This town is walled and moated, and has also a castle environed with a wall and double moats. In it are two hundred and sixty-five houses, and a superintendency. Duke *Otto* having taken this place from the bishopric of *Hildesheim*, in the year 1422, fortified it, and increased the number of its inhabitants, by adding to them the peasants of certain villages which had been just destroyed. He at first gave it the name of *Burgau*, which was afterwards changed into that of *Burgdorf*. In 1519, during the *Hildesheim* war, it was entirely destroyed, but afterwards rebuilt. In 1632 the *Imperialists* set fire to the castle, which was repaired however by Duke *Frederick* in 1642, and in 1650 enlarged by him. Ever since that time the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* have held their private conferences here.

Seventeen villages, of which *Great-Steinwedel* and *Obbershagen* are parochial.

26. The bailiwick of *Ablden*, lying on both sides of the *Aller*, which; in this bailiwick, receives the *Leine* and *Bohme*. It is one *German* mile and a half in length, and as much broad; and consists of champaign, heaths, and sandy grounds, but to the south of the *Aller* has also good marsh-lands and pasturage. Its woods consist principally of oak. At *Hudemublen* are built barks, which are employed on the *Aller* and the *Leine*. Great quantities of timber are also conveyed on floats to *Bremen*. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in horses, cattle, wool, honey and wax. The bailiwick contains two towns, together with twelve villages, and a mill. The most remarkable places in it are

Ablden;

Ablden, a town, situated on the old *Leine*, not far from the river *Aller*, and so called from the course of that river, which formerly ran through these parts. In the palace here, from 1694 to 1726, resided after her separation *Sophia-Dorothea*, consort to King *George I.* At this last place also lies the bailiwick-house.

In this country, between the *Aller* and the *Leine*, stood *Bunkenburg* house, which is the seat of the *Ablden* or *Alten* family. The *Bunkenburg* court of nobility is said to have been originally held here, though it was afterwards removed to *Rethem*.

Hudemublen, a small town, seated on the *Aller*, and in which the family of *Hodenberg* are possessed of three manors, with the right of jurisdiction over the town itself. The heirs of this family are likewise proprietors of the adjacent manor of *Wiedenhausen*.

Bierde, *Eilte*, *Gretbem*, and *Frankenfeld*, villages containing manor-houses.

Giltten, a parochial-village, having three manors. Not far from this place the *Leine* runs into the *Aller*.

Eckelob, a parochial-village.

27. The bailiwick of *Rethem*, lying on both sides of the *Aller*, and being four German miles in length, and three broad. The borders of the above river are marshland, but the other parts here consist of champaign, sandy and heathy grounds, with some moor land. The inhabitants follow agriculture and grafsery, and trade likewise in wool, honey, and wax. In it is

1. *Rethem*, a small town, situated on the *Aller*, and consisting of five parts, viz. 1. Of the bailiwick-house: 2. Of the *Junkernvorburg*, or *Junkernstrafze*, in which the eleven *Burgmanns* of the place reside. 3. Of the *Amtsvorburg*, which is the seat of the *Amtsvorburger*. 4. Of the *Burgerschaft*, and 5. Of the *Junkern* of *Vorburg* without the town; in which last the proprietors of manors have their residence.

2. *Walsrode*, a small town, seated on the *Bohme*, and containing a bailiwick-house, together with the above described convent, a superintendency, and two hundred and thirty-nine taxable houses. In the year 1383 this place was only a village, but at that time obtained the municipal jurisdiction; and in 1450 Duke *Frederick* granted it a charter. In 1626 and 1757 it suffered greatly by fires.

3. The *Hausvogtey*, to which belong three villages and one single farm. At *Donnerborst*, in this *Hausvogtey*, is a manor.

4. The *Gericht* or jurisdiction of *Wabling*, to which belong seven villages; of these *Kirch-Wabling* is parochial.

5. The *Gericht* of *Boitzen*, containing thirteen villages, of which *Kirch-boitzen* is parochial.

6. The *Gericht* or jurisdiction of *Cording*, including sixteen villages.

IV. The *Great-vogtey* of the bailiwick of *Zelle*, with the twelve *Amtsvogteys* belonging to it, over which is appointed a *Great-vogt*, (in *Latin*, *Magnus*

Magnus advocatus) who is generally a member of the privy-council. This *Great-vogt* receives his instructions from the Sovereign alone, to whom also he immediately presents the *Amtsvogts* and other officers of these vogteys; nevertheless they are sworn in before the treasury, from which also they receive their warrants; but these run in the Sovereign's name. At the swearing of the *Amtsvogts* and other officers in these vogteys, they are directed to pay all proper respect, conformity and obedience to the *Great-vogt*, in whatever he shall enjoin them by virtue of his post and duty. When any new general ordinances are made relative to the revenue, such ordinances, as far as they concern the bailiwick of *Zell*, are transmitted in a rescript from the Sovereign to the *Great-vogt*, in order to be made publick throughout the *Amtsvogteys*. He has likewise the care of all the financier farms throughout the bailiwick of *Zell*, such as mills, tents, sheep-walks, &c. as also of the Sovereign's buildings in the several *Amtsvogteys*; and by virtue of his own authority orders such repairs as do not exceed one hundred rixdollars. To him too is committed the chief inspection of the forests and mills belonging to the Sovereign; and he is further empowered to grant petitions in cases relating to the revenue, when they do not amount to forty rixdollars, &c. This officer likewise receives the accounts of the several *Amtsvogts*, and other accountable officers in the bailiwick of *Zell*, and having signed them, transmits them to the treasury. With respect to jurisdiction, the subjects in the *Amtsvogteys* are at liberty, either to bring their complaints immediately to the *Great-vogt* for his decision, or to apply to the *Amtsvogteys* in which the defendant lives. In the latter case the *Amtsvogts* take cognizance of the cause, and after a verbal hearing, either terminate it by compromise, or pronounce a juridical decree. The *Great-vogt* is vested with the power of examining the protocols of the *Amtsvogteys*, and confirms or reverses them as he thinks proper; but in causes amounting to upwards of twenty *Lubeck* florins, an appeal lies from the sentence of the *Amtsvogts* to the chancery or the high courts of justice. With respect to criminal jurisdiction, the *Great-vogt* has no concern in it, unless in matters relative to small offences, which come within the cognizance of the country courts. The Sovereign's officers at *Zell*, blonging either to the court, stables, or venery, as well as the *Amtsvogts*, have their first hearing before the *Great-vogt*. When this officer is at any of the country courts held in the *Amtsvogteys*, he sits as president. We now come to the description of the *Amtsvogteys* themselves.

1. The *Burgvogtey* of *Zell*, lies on both sides of the river *Aller*, which behind the new town of *Zell* receives into it the *Fuhse*, and between *Zell* and *Lachtenhausen* is joined by the *Lachte*. The soil here is mostly sandy, heathy, and a turf moor, but in some parts is much better, and even fertile. To the *burgvogtey* belong

The suburbs without the town of *Zell*, namely

Before

Before the west gate, the *Neustadt* or *New town*, which is handsomely built, the *Alten Hauser*, the *Neuen Hauser*, the *Trift*, the *Bullenberg*, and the *Hanover street*. These suburbs in all consist of three hundred and thirty-three houses; the most remarkable edifices among which are, the house of correction, built and maintained at the charge of the several States of *Luneburg*, *Calenberg*, *Grubenhagen*, *Hoya*, and *Diepholz*; the *Lutheran* parish-church in the *Neustadt*, to which have been annexed a hundred of the old and new houses, as they are called; the *German* hunting-seat, and the Sovereign's stables and park, in which are kept the stallions for the provincial Studs.

Without the *Old-Zell* gate is the *Kreis* or ring, with the *Blumlage* and the *Masch*, all which consist of about two hundred and thirty-five houses. In this part lies the *Blumlager* parish-church, with the *Hôtel des Invalides*, dedicated to Saint *William*, and founded by Duke *George William*, but which has been liberally endowed by Baron *Stechinelli*, *Landdrost* or Lord-lieutenant of the country; also St. *George's* hospital, of which the magistracy of *Zell* have the administration; the King's *French-garden*, which is planted with delightful rows of lime trees; and another lesser garden called the King's *Italian-garden*.

Without the *Heblen* gate lie the gardens, with their houses and other dwellings, amounting in all to one hundred and eighty-eight. In this part also stands the alms-house of St. *Ann*, which is under the direction of the magistrates of *Zell*, and the church belonging to which serves likewise for the garrison; the orphan-house, built in 1757, and the directors of which are two court-counsellors, with the general superintendent, the burgher-masters, the secretary of the chancery, and town clerk, exclusive of two purveyors, who are recommended by the magistracy; and lastly a chapel, near the burial-place, for the burghers and soldiery.

Wesler-Zell, a village, incorporated with the town church of *Zell*.

Alten-Zell, a parochial-village, lying within one long *German* mile's distance from the town of *Zell*.

Great-Heblen, a parochial-village, lying within one short quarter of a *German* mile from the town.

Jagerey or *Venery*, a single free seat, lying between *Hustedt* and *Scheuen*, with Sixteen other villages.

2. The *Amtvogt*ey of *Eicklingen*, situated on the rivers *Aller*, *Ocker* and *Fubse*. This *Amtvogt*ey is about three *German* miles in length, and one and a half broad. Its soil is in most parts sandy, but in others marshy. The country therefore not admitting of much tillage, the inhabitants industriously apply themselves to grassery, the spinning of thread, and water carriage. The bailiwick contains

Wienhausen, a parochial-village, situated on the *Aller*, which at this place divides itself into two branches, one of which running westward,

and the other through the village, about a hundred paces below it, they both unite again. At this place is a seat, with a garden, belonging to the Sovereign; as also a *Probsteyhof*, appertaining to the same proprietor; together with the above described convent.

Great-Eicklingen, a village, in which is the bailiwick-house.

Nienbagen, a parochial-village, containing a manor.

Wabtlingen, a parochial-village, having two manors, under the same proprietor with the jurisdiction.

Brockel, a parochial-village, with a stone causeway of a considerable length, along which lies the high road from *Zell* to *Brunswick*: accordingly toll and road money is paid here.

Langlingen, a parochial-village, containing two manors, and lying on the river *Aller*.

Muden an der Aller, a parochial-village, near which is the manor of *Dieckborst*; together with

Sixteen other villages, and a hunting seat belonging to the Prince, at which toll and road money is paid.

3. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Ilten*, which is two *German* miles in length, and one broad, being in most parts fruitful. This district from time immemorial has been called *Im Freyen*, and agreeably thereto the inhabitants stile themselves the *Freyen* or *Free*. They are possessed in conjunction with their dwellings, either of hereditary or fief land, or else hold other lands as tenants; and are exempt from the usual services to their Lords, being invested likewise with the privilege of hunting within the dependencies of their village; and may also brew and distil. In the whole *Amtsvogtey* are fourteen villages. Of these *Ilten*, *Sebnde*, *Lebrte*, *Rethmar*, in which is a manor, *Heimar* and *Harber*, are parochial.

4. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Burgwedel*, which appears formerly to have been a county of itself. This *Amtsvogtey* contains

Great-Burgwedel, a parochial-village, having a bailiwick-house and a manor.

Engesen, a village, in which is a post-house.

Isenbagen, a parochial-village, about one *German* mile in length, and which is divided into four *Bauerschafte*, namely the *Farste*, the *Kircherbauerschafft*, the *Niedernbagen*, and the *Hobchorst*.

Wetmar and *Kirchborst*, both parochial-villages, with others.

5. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Bissendorf*, lying on the *Wietze*, by which it is separated from the preceding *Amtsvogtey*. This district is about one *German* mile and a half in length, and one and a quarter broad. In some parts it is hilly, and the soil sandy and stony; but in others moorish and full of swamps. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in horses, horned cattle, fatted hogs, and buckwheat flour; and likewise distil brandy. They have also honey, wax and wool. In this *Amtsvogtey* are twenty-

four villages, of which *Bissendorf*, containing the bailiwick-house, *Melendorf*, *Breblingen*, and *Abbenfen*, are all parochial. At the village of *Ickborst* is a toll-office called *Schlage*.

6. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Essel*, lying on the *Aller*. Two villages of this *Amtsvogtey* are likewise watered by the *Leine*. The whole district is one German mile in length, and as much in breadth. Its soil is principally sandy, with some moor land intermixed, but very little clay ground. All it produces is rye, oats, and buckwheat; and it is only along the *Leine* that there is any good pasturage, which occasions the grasery here to be very inconsiderable. To the *Amtsvogtey* belong eleven villages, among which is *Essel*, with the parochial-village of *Schwarmstedt*, containing five manors, and *Bothmer*, in which the noble family of *Bothmer* are possessed of three manors, a church, and a particular minister of their own.

7. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Winsen an der Aller*, being two German miles in length, and one and a half broad. The soil of this district is heath and sand; and its principal products rye and buckwheat, with a sufficiency however of wool, honey and wax. To the *Amtsvogtey* belong eighteen villages, together with two single manors, one single farm, and a hunting seat. In the parochial village of *Winsen an der Aller* lies the bailiwick-house, and a manor. Near this place, in 1388, the Saxons and burghers of *Luneburg* were defeated by the Dukes *Frederick* and *Henry*. They kept possession however of the village, where the *Luneburghers* in 1389 built a castle, which the Dukes in 1396 burnt down. At *Wolthausen*, on the river *Oerze*, is a *salmon-lake*, belonging to the Sovereign.

8. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Fallingbessel*, situated in the *Heidmark*, on the river *Bohne*, and being very mountainous. The soil of this *Amtsvogtey* is stony, sandy and moorish, with several heaths. The inhabitants have neither a sufficiency of corn for themselves, nor hay for their cattle, for which reason they are in a great measure supplied from the neighbouring bailiwick of *Ablden*. On the other hand they have plenty of oak, beech, pine, and fir, and therefore trade in those woods; as also in wool, honey, wax, cattle, buckwheat, and juniper-berries. In the *Amtsvogtey* are thirty villages, to which on account of the great number of single farms in it, belong ninety-four places, which are distinguished by particular names. The most remarkable of these are the following: *viz.*

Fallingbessel, the seat of the *Amtsvogtey*, and containing a parish-church.

Between *Sudbessel*, in the *Bauerschaft* of *Oberndorfmark*, and *Lobe*, in the *Amtsvogtey* of *Bergen*, on a small eminence, stand the seven *Steinhausen*, consisting of large unhewn rugged pebbles, covered with a large flat stone, each of which was once from nine to twelve feet square, and five or six feet high. Six of them are now fallen down, but one is yet standing and entire. These stones are remains of Pagan antiquity.

Dorfmark, once fortified, and a town, and having still a parochial-church, with two manors.

Osterholz, and *Dufhorn*, in the latter of which was a medical spring; together with *Meinerdingen*, are all parochial.

The *Bauerschaft* of *Vorbrücke*, is a suburb of the town of *Walsrode*.

The manor of *Wense*, in the parish of *Dorsmark*, originally gave name to the family of *Wense*.

9. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Soltan*, in which lies the source of the *Bobne*. This *Amtsvogtey* is two German miles and a half in length, but only two small ones broad. Its soil is almost every where over-run with fern, and therefore produces not a sufficiency of grain for the inhabitants; but they carry on a trade in cattle, wool, wax, deals, laths, and wooden spoons, bark loads of which are exported to *Bremen* and *Hamburg*; and to those cities also *Soltan* sends canvas. In this *Amtsvogtey* likewise are some turf moor. The forest of *Stubeckshorner* has been greatly hurt, but is at present replanting with great diligence. To the *Amtsvogtey* belongs one small town, with twenty-one villages, and twenty-two single farms, namely

Soltan, a small town, seated at the conflux of the *Bobne* and *Soltan*, and containing one hundred and thirty-two houses, with a magistracy, though dependent on the prefect. The whole bailiwick is incorporated with this parish. The greatest part of its inhabitants are clothiers, who make bays, plush, lindsey-woolsey, and a stuff called *kleine feetuch*. Near this place in 1519 was fought a very signal battle, between *Erich* Duke of *Calenberg* and *Henry* Duke of *Wolfenbittel*, on the one side, and *Henry* Duke of *Luneburg*, and *John* the Turbulent, bishop of *Hildesheim*, on the other.

Stubeckshorn, or *Stipsborn*, a free *Sattelhof*, which, in 1699, was endowed with a charter by Duke *George William*, out of an opinion of its being the original patrimony of *Hermann* Duke of *Saxony*, son to Count *Billing*.

10. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Bergen*, containing twenty-four places, the most remarkable of which are

Bergen a parochial-village, in the records of the Duke and Pfalzgrave *Henry*, bearing date in 1203, touching the inheritance of his brother *William*, reckoned among the cities. It also contains a manor-house.

Witzendorf, a parochial-village, situated on the *Witze*, with a post-house in it, and three manor-houses.

The parochial-villages of *Hobne* and *Sulze*.

Everfen, a village with two manors.

11. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Hermansburg*, lying on the *Oerze*, which after running near *Hermansburg*, is increased by the *Witze*, the *Brunau* and the *Weserbach*, and becomes navigable to small floats. The soil here consists of heath, tillage and grass, yet does not afford the inhabitants a subsistence; but this is in some measure compensated by its pines and firs, whereby they

are

are enabled to carry on a very profitable trade in timber, particularly in deals. Sheep also and bees are bred here. In the *Amtsvogtey* are seven *Bauerschafte*. *Hermannsburg*, a place known so early as the year 1058, being the seat of the bailiwick, and containing three manors, together with *Muden an der Oerze*, are both parochial.

12. The *Amtsvogtey* of *Beedenbostel*, being three German miles and a half in length, and three broad: Its soil heath and moor. The inhabitants, on account of the deficiency of tillage here apply themselves chiefly to grafery, the breeding of sheep and bees, but trade likewise in wool, honey and wax. The *Lachte* which comes from the bailiwick of *Gifhorn* in this *Amtsvogtey* receives the *Lutter* and *Aschau*. We meet here with thirty-one villages and three farms. The most remarkable of which are

Beedenbostel, a parochial-village containing the bailiwick-house.

Esche, a parochial-village.

Weibausen, a village having a hunting-seat built by Duke *Christian Lewis*.

Eldingen, a parochial-village with three manors in it, belonging to the family of *Wense*, who are also possessed of certain manors in the villages of *Bargfeld* and *Wohlenrode*, that is to say of one in each.

Hohnborsl, a village containing two manors belonging to the *Hohnborsl* family.

V. The following jurisdictions belonging to nobles, viz.

1. *Garto*, lying on the *Elbe* and formerly belonging to the family of *Garto*, by whom it was transferred to the house of *Schulenburg*, as it was also by the latter, though with the Duke of *Luneburg*'s consent, in 1360 to the order of St. *John*, who were in possession of it so lately as in the year 1428. From them it came to the families of *Jago*, *Wenkstern*, *Bulo* and *Schacht*, who were succeeded therein by the Barons of *Bernstorff*, in whose possession it still continues. Exclusive of the town of *Garto* this jurisdiction includes likewise several villages, in the bailiwick of *Lucho*, as namely *Little-Brese*, *Carso*, *Crautze*, *Gadelitz*, *Gorleben*, *Marleben*, *Nehrmitz*, *Tobringen*, *Great-Trebel* and *Volzendorf*.

2. *Brome*, situated on the *Ohre*, and containing under it a part of the marshy forest of *Dromling*. This jurisdiction is mentioned so early as the year 1203, in a record of the Duke and Pfalzgrave *Henry*, relative to the inheritance of his brother *William*. Towards the beginning of the thirteenth century it belonged to a person of the name of *Karo*, in whose time *Albert* Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, that is to say in the year 1209, destroyed the castle of *Brome*. The owner of it was afterwards of the same name, and from him it came to the *Knefebeck* family. Towards the close of the sixteenth century it devolved to the Barons of *Bartenleben*. *Gebhard Werner* of *Bartenleben* dying in 1742, it came with *Anne Catharine Adelbeida* of *Bartenleben*, consort to *Adolphus Frederick* Count *Schulenburg*, to the house of *Schulenburg* of the *Wolfsburg* line. The places belonging to it are

Brome,

Brome, a small town lying on the *Obre*, and containing a nobleman's seat. In the above-mentioned record of 1203 this place is called a city.

The villages of *Altendorf*, *Benitz*, *Croje*, *Ebra*, *Leszin*, *Voize*, *Wiswedel* and *Zicherie*.

3. The jurisdiction of the *Weyen* family which borders on the preceding, and is composed of *Fabrenkorst*, and the village of *Tulo*, with a sawing mill. The inhabitants of *Tulo* are possessed of a part of *Dromling*.

4. The jurisdiction of *Wabtlingen*, situated in the above-mentioned parochial-village of *Wabtlingen*, in the *Amisvogtey* of *Eicklingen*, and which on the extinction of the *Dageforde* family came to the house of *Luneburg*.

The Principality of GRUBENHAGEN.

§. 1. A delineation of this principality, is to be found in the maps of the dutchy of *Brunswick*, but this besides its smallness is very imperfect. Of the *Harz* forest as far as it belongs to this principality, and as it is also jointly possessed by the Elector of *Brunswick*, and the Princes of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, *Homann's* heirs have engraved a tolerable map, which in the *Atlas of Germany* constitutes the one hundred and sixteenth.

§. 2. The principality of *Grubenhagen* is surrounded by those of *Calenberg* and *Wolfenbittel*, the county of *Wernigerode*, the principality of *Blankenburg*, the county of *Hohnstein*, the lordship of *Klettenberg* and *Eichsfelde*, and one distinct part of it is on all sides environed by the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Wolfenbittel*, and a part of the diocese of *Hildesheim*.

§. 3. In the bailiwicks of *Rotenkirchen*, *Salz der Helden*, *Catlenburg*, and *Radolfsklausen*, are some fertile tracts producing, wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans and buckwheat; but the greatest part of this principality being mountainous, and little corn growing in the lands bordering on the *Harz*, and none at all on the *Harz* itself, agriculture is so far from being the principal way of life pursued here, that it stands in need of a supply of corn from other countries, particularly the bailiwick of *Scharzfels* and the *Harz*. Most of the bailiwicks however grow great quantities of flax, and this with the manufacturing of it into thread and linen, is among the principal occupations of the inhabitants. In some bailiwicks the breeding of horned cattle and sheep turns to a pretty good account, but its principal advantages and profits arise from the large forests, quarries and mines in it. These forests consist of oak, beech, pines, birch and alder: its minerals and fossils are mostly slate, lime, stone, marble, gypsum, alabaster, certain species of jasper, sand-stone, salt, zink, sulphur and cobalt. Its metals are some gold, with a great deal of silver, copper, iron and lead. The *Harz* (in
Latin

Latin Silva Hercynia) in and on which most of these minerals are to be found, and some part of which also belongs to this principality, is a mountain or forest extending from the bailiwick of *Langelsheim*, in the principality of *Wolfenbittel* and the country of *Goslar*, through the east part of the principality of *Grubenhagen*, a part of the county of *Wernigerode* and the principality of *Blankenburg*, to the counties of *Hohnstein* and *Stollberg* as far as *Harzgerode* in the principality of *Anhalt*, being in length about twelve German miles, and in breadth four or five. In the county of *Wernigerode*, in which lies the highest of all its mountains, namely the *Brocken*, the *Harz* is divided into the *Upper* and *Under*. But this division is not to be confounded with another and like division of that part of the *Harz*, which belongs to the electoral house of *Brunswick*, and of which a more precise account may be found in the sequel. The rivers running through the principality of *Grubenhagen*, are the *Leine*, which in this principality receives the *Ilme*, the *Rubme* which comes from *Eicksfelde*, the *Oder* which has its source in the forest of *Harz* near *Catlenburg*, and is increased by the *Sieber*, after which between *Berke* and *Elvershausen*, it receives the *Sose*, which also issues from the *Harz*, and then enters the *Leine* below *Nordheim*; together with the *Ocker*, which rises not far from *Altenau*.

§. 4. In this principality are two *Kanzleys*, i. e. cities enjoying both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and constituting a part of the States of the county, together with three mine towns on the *Harz*, the constitution of which shall be more particularly mentioned in the article of *Harz*, another mine city belonging to the bailiwick in which it lies, and three towns. To these must be added four mine cities on that part of the *Upper Harz* which the house of *Grubenhagen* possesses in common with the Princes of *Brunswick*, and which are under the *Common* mine bailiwick at *Cellerfelde*. The States of the country are composed of the abbey of Saint *Alexander* and that of the blessed *Virgin* at *Einbeck*, with the nobility, who are summoned to the Diets from nine manors, and the cities of *Einbeck* and *Osterode*. At the Diets which are usually held once a year in autumn, but at present alternately at *Einbeck* and *Osterode*, the seniors of the two abbies, with two deputies of the nobility, and the like number from the cities assist. The provincial syndic makes the overtures, the deputies deliver their votes on the subjects proposed, and the former then drawing up the protocol, the deputies take a copy of it. In this principality are no provincial and tax-counsellors.

§. 5. *Lutheranism* is the only religion exercised here. The forty-one parish churches in it exclusive of those in *Einbeck* and *Osterode*, are ranged under four superintendants. The ministers in the cities of *Einbeck* and *Osterode*, instead of being subordinate to any of these superintendencies, have seniors of their own, who act here in quality of country-superintendent. The chief grammar-schools in the principality are at *Einbeck*, *Osterode* and *Clausthal*.

§. 6. The

§. 6. The above-mentioned places carry on also several good manufactures. At *Einbeck* is made, cloth, flannel, bays, shalloons, serge, crape, calimancoe, druggets, dinity, and other stuffs, and at its orphan-house is a printing house for the staining of cotton. *Osterode* is likewise noted for its fine woollen cloths, which are wove after the *Berlin* and *English* manner. The wool for this manufacture comes from a particular spin-house at the *Herzberg*, which house was there founded by Mr. *Nanne* the prefect, purely out of public spirited views. Other places spin great quantities of flax-thread, which is also wove by them into linen. At *Lucas* house too in the bailiwick of *Elbingerode* is a marble mill for the making of vessels, and all other kinds of performances in that way. On the *Harz* are iron and copper works, together with one for fire arms at *Harzberg*, and a manufactory of powder-blue at Saint *Andreasberg*, as also works of vitriol, sulphur and *Lapis calaminaris*.

The exports of this country are flax, thread, linen, timber, deal, sandstone, slate, marble-works, iron, copper, lead, salt, vitriol, sulphur, *Lapis calaminaris*, zink, powder-blue, starch, all kinds of woollen manufactures, and fatted sheep.

§. 7. This land become a part of the principality of *Brunswick*, and a particular principality of itself on the assignment of it to *Henry the Admirable*, son of Duke *Albert the Great*, whose male descendants failed in 1596. The principal revolution of this principality are briefly related in the general account given above of the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, and the history of its particular departments will occur in the sequel.

§. 8. This principality entitles to a particular vote in the college of Princes at the Diet of the Empire, as also in the circle of *Lower Saxony*. Its assessment in the matricula of the Empire is five horse or sixty florins.

§. 9. Appeals from the magistrates of the cities of *Einbeck* and *Osterode*, and the sovereign's bailiwicks may only be carried to the chancery at *Hanover*, and not to the justiciary court there. The principality itself sends one counsellor to the high court of appeals at *Zell*.

§. 10. The immediate revenues of the sovereign arise from the demesne bailiwicks and the *regalia*. The country, the *Harz* only excepted, pays the licent and furnishes magazine corn. The licent was introduced here in 1686, instead of the contribution, but produces more, and at present the surplus at the annual adjusting of the accounts, is delivered to the States of the country. This surplus, with some small sums arising from other incomes, defrays the expenses of the community, such as the salaries of its officers, and the counsellor at the high court of appeal at *Zell*. The contribution levied towards the support of the house of correction at *Zell* and other charges. The *Scheffelschatz* or measure tax, which also is paid into the provincial fund, is at present so small that it scarcely deserves notice.

§. 11. We

§. 11. We shall first describe the *Kanzleyföszig* towns, next the demefne bailiwicks, afterwards the jurisdiction, and lastly give an account of the *Harz* forest.

I. The *Kanzleyföszig* towns are,

Einbeck, in ancient assignments and writings stiled *Embike*, the capital of the principality, lying on the *Ilme*, one branch of which runs through the town and the other above it. Both however meet again at the little alms-house, and at the distance of one tenth of a *German* mile run into the *Leine*. The *Krumme Wasser*, as it is called, which coming from the *Brunswick-Wolfenbützel* bailiwick of *Grene*, after filling the greater part of the town moats and reservoirs, is conveyed into the *Ilme*. The town of *Einbeck*, exclusive of ramparts, bulwarks and towers, is further surrounded with moats and several outworks, and contains about seven hundred and fifty-four houses, belonging to citizens seventy-seven public edifices, and others not subject to the common imposts, with eight hundred and fourteen granaries, stables and other out-houses. At the *Grubenhagen* Diet which is held alternately here and at *Osterode*, *Einbeck* takes presidency and furnishes one fifth part of the magazine-corn levied on the principality. Its magistrates are possessed of the whole high and low jurisdiction over the cities (the precinct of St. *Alexander's* abbey, of which we shall speak hereafter, excepted) within the fortifications and outworks, though with respect to the lower jurisdiction within all the city-marches, they have had several processes with the bailiwicks of *Salz der helden* and *Potenkirchen*, which processes still remain undecided. The city itself is divided into three parishes, which are called the *Markt*, the *Neustadt* and the *Münster*. In the two first are parochial churches, but the last has been incorporated with the cathedral of St. *Alexander*, of which more anon. The superintendent here has the inspection over the country clergy, and is also one of the city ecclesiastics, the senior of whom acts as a rural superintendent. The grammar school belonging to the corporation, and lying not far from the church of the *Neustadt*, has seven masters. The orphan-house in which forty or forty-five children are educated, is under the immediate direction of the royal regency, and not of the magistracy, and is also maintained out of the provincial revenues, whereas the hospital of the *Holy-Ghost*, and the great poor-house of St. *Bartolomew* belong to the city. Besides these, there is also the lesser poor-house here, which is under the administration of the company of traders. The manufactures of *Einbeck* have been specified above (§. 6.) The cathedral of St. *Alexander* was founded by *Thierry* Count of *Catlenburg*. It consists of a senior and nine canons, with one vicar and four *vicarii ordinarii*. It has likewise a church of its own, and forms one of the States of the principality of *Grubenhagen*. The building which served for the abbey of the *Blessed Virgin*, formerly stood without *Einbeck*, but at present is no longer in being. The incomes annexed to it are enjoyed by one senior and nine canons, and it is likewise one of the States.

Einbeck owes its origin to the cathedral of *St. Alexander*. On the failure of the Counts of *Cattenburg* it was immediately united with the *Dutchy on the Weser*, and together with the inheritance of *Nordheim* devolved to the house of *Welfbo*. On the partition made in 1203 at the decease of Duke *Henry the Lion*, it came to his eldest son the Duke and Pfalzgrave *Henry*, and though on *Henry the Lion's* being put under the ban of the Empire, the Counts of *Dassel* endeavoured to possess themselves of it, yet they did not absolutely attain their ends. For in 1274 the Counts *Ludolphus* and *Adolphus* expressly renounced all pretensions to this place, which was a town so early as the year 1256. In 1447 however by means of its quarrel with *William Duke of Brunswick*, it was reduced to the very brink of ruin, but saved itself by a convention. Formerly it coined money in gold, silver and copper, and the table of the incomes of the copper money made here, is still constantly observed in the treasury accounts, but for a long time past it has not coined any *Pfennige*, as being of no advantage to it. In 1540 it was entirely burnt down, and in 1549 one half of it suffered by the like calamity. In 1641 the *Imperialists* besieging it, it was by a severe bombardment compelled to surrender.

The old land works here, which inclose near one half of the city grounds, and are fortified by eight towers in the ancient taste, are 6000 rods in circuit, and comprehend a great part of the forest as belonging to the city. Northward about one tenth part of a *German* mile from the town lies a pretty large mountain called the *Hueffè*.

Osterode, a town situated not far from the *Harz*, into which the little river *Apenke*, which runs through the city, discharges itself. This place is divided into the old and new town, and consists of five hundred and eighty-two houses, with a castle, wherein several Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, as likewise the regency of the principality of *Grubenhagen* have resided, but at present this castle is the seat of the bailiwick of *Osterode*. In the town is a superintendency, with three parish-churches, and a *Latin* school, as also a granery erected between the years 1718 and 1723, at upwards of 30,000 rixdollars expense, for the use of the miners and other labourers on the *Brunswick* part of the *Harz*, and from whence they are always supplied with rye at sixteen groschen the bushel, however high the market price may be. The manufactures of *Osterode* have been taken notice of in the introduction, (§. 6.) In 1545 by far the greatest part of this town was destroyed by fire. The noble family of *Osterode*, by some writers erroneously stiled *Dynastæ*, have been long since extinct.

II. The demesne bailiwicks : viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Rotenkirchen*, two *German* miles and a half in length and one broad. At *Stockheim* this bailiwick is watered by the *Leine*. The *Ilme* enters it at the new-mill not far from *Holtensen*, and passing through *Mullersfen* to *Einbeck*, at some distance from thence runs into the *Leine*.

The

The villages here are divided into the *Leine* and mountain villages. The situation of the former of these is the best, as being in a loamy and not unfruitful soil on the plain, whereas the latter are situated among or on mountains and in a soil either sandy or stony. This bailiwick produces more summer than winter grain, together with buckwheat and flax in pretty large quantities, by the latter of which the inhabitants are enabled to carry on a very profitable thread and linen trade. It enjoys also a sufficiency of wood for fuel, but for want of pasture its grassy does not exceed the necessities of the inhabitants. The above-mentioned mountain of the *Hueffe*, which lies near the town of *Einbeck*, is a great inconveniency to the common post-road from *Hanover* to *Einbeck*. Agreeable to the aforesaid division of the villages, in this bailiwick are

1. Ten mountain villages, of which *Dassensen*, *Hullersfen* and *Avenshausen* are parochial. In the village of *Wellersen* are two mansion-houses, one belonging to the *Dassen* family, who are possessed of the advowson of the village; and the other, of which the *Pollmans* are proprietors, entitles to a seat in the Diet. The village and estate of *Kurvendahl* belongs to the family of *Berkefeld*.

The bailiwick-house of *Rotenkirchen* lies near *Dassensen*. About a quarter of an hour's distance from this house is a hill called *Grubenhagen*, on which anciently stood

The castle of *Grubenhagen*, whence the principality derives its name. Some stately remains of this castle are still to be seen. It belonged to the noble family of *Gruben*, which was in being in 1381, but in the thirteenth century was reassumed with its appurtenances, by the Lord paramount, as an escheated fief, and has since been enjoyed by various possessors.

2. Seven *Leine* villages, among which *Odagsen*, *Iber* and *Stockheim* are parochial.

2. The bailiwick of *Salz der Helden* lies on the *Leine*, by the inundations of which its products are frequently damaged. In dry years however, the soil here produces good grain and potatoes, and it has likewise rich pastures. Linnen weaving is one of the principal occupations of its inhabitants. To this bailiwick belongs

Salz der Helden, a town situated on the *Leine*, and containing the bailiwick-house, with an old castle, a manor and a salt-work farmed by the electoral treasury. In the year 1623 this place was wholly destroyed by fire.

Sulbeck, a village, in which the sovereign is possessed of very considerable salt-works.

Negenborn, a parochial-village, together with four others.

The bailiwick of *Catlenburg* is about one German mile in length and the same in breadth. The *Rubme* which comes out of *Eichsfelde*, at *Catlenburg* is joined by the brook of *Catel*, and the little river *Oder*, and between *Berke* and *Elvershausen* receives the *Soße*. The *Langsaß*, in which the

Catel has its source, is a ridge of hills separating this bailiwick from the jurisdiction of *Hardenberg*, the highest of which is distinguished by the name of *Stöllen*. The soil here is for the most part a mixture of loam, earth and sand. The corn lands lie chiefly along the hills, yet are tolerably fertile, and produce rye, oats, peas and a little barley. A great deal of flax likewise grows here. The pastures, of which here are no want, yield a very good hay, though not in great plenty; and the bailiwick enjoys also a sufficiency of wood. Its gratery, particularly the breeding of sheep, is considerable. The inhabitants manufacture the greatest part of the flax into linen. Anciently this bailiwick was a county of itself, under its own peculiar Counts, who derived their title from hence. Count *Thierry*, who married *Gertrude* daughter to *Egbert* Marggrave of *Mesnia*, founded the abbey of *St. Alexander* at *Einbeck*, and his son, of the same name but the last of the family, in the first year of the twelfth century converted his castle of *Catlenburg* into an *Augustine* nunnery, and endowed it with the village of *Waltbrechtshausen* or *Wolbrechtshausen* with its dependencies. On the death of this Count the county of *Catlenburg* fell to *Richenza* daughter to *Henry the Fat*, Count of *Nordheim*, by whom, together with the patronage of the convent of *Catlenburg*, it came to her consort the Emperor *Lotharius*, but the Princess *Gertrude* brought it to her spouse Duke *Henry the Magnanimous*, and thus it came to the house of *Welfs*. In 1532 on the introduction of the Reformation into the principality of *Grubenhagen*, the convent of *Catlenburg* was sequestered, and in 1558 Duke *Philip* chose it for his residence. Afterwards however it became the bailiwick-house and was demolished in 1626, but again rebuilt. To this bailiwick belongs

Catlenburg, the bailiwick seat, standing on an eminence on the *Rubme*, which at this place is increased by the *Catel*, from whence the ancient castle here seems to have received its name; as also by the river *Oder*. Its history has been related above.

Dubm, a parochial-village lying directly beneath the bailiwick-house, and so called from the *Dome* or minster of *St. Alexander*, now at *Einbeck*, but originally founded here.

Wackenhausen, a village.

Gillersheim or *Gildersheim*, a parochial-village consisting of one hundred and one houses, with the *Mark* of the village of *Wolbrechtshausen*, which being destroyed its inhabitants are settled at *Gillersheim*.

Suterode, a village, where formerly stood a castle in a morass, and which with the village, on the failure of the *Söse* family, came to the *Uslars*, and from them to the *Recks*, who in 1453 sold it to the convent of *Catlenburg*. This convent being dispossessed of the castle and village, a long quarrel ensued thereupon, which was not fully accommodated till the year 1522, when the convent was confirmed in the possession of it.

Berke, a parochial-village.

4. The bailiwick of *Osterode*, as bordering on the *Harz*, produces little grain, but reaps great advantages from its numerous breeds of sheep, which are much valued both for the goodness of their wool and mutton, the latter of which is noted for its fatness and delicious taste. The *Butterberg*, as it is called, at the foot of which lies the *Freyheit* or *Liberty*, abounds in copper ore; and the *Busch* opposite to it yields a rich iron. Behind the villages of *Petersbutte* and *Katzenstein* are large rocks, the stones of which being burnt and pulverized make a beautiful gypsum. Near them also lies a quarry of good alabaster, and the mineral spring of *Mitlingerode*, situated one hour's distance from the town of *Osterode*, at the foot of a hill, is of such repute for its virtues, and withal so pleasant, that the water of it is exported to several parts. The bailiwick-house lies in the town of *Osterode*, but the bailiwick itself includes also the following villages, namely

The *Freyheit* or *Liberty*, a village, having an estate, which entitles to a seat in the Diet, and belongs to the *Hugo* family. In this village also is a copper flattening mill. At *Freyheit* likewise are still seen the remains of an ancient *Burg*, which is supposed to have been the seat of the noble family of *Osterode*.

The villages of *Laszfelde*, *Petersbutte* and *Katzenstein*.

The parochial villages of *Eisdorf* and *Nienstedt*.

Forste, a village having two estates, which entitles to a seat in the Diet. One of these estates belongs to the *Oldershausen*, the other to the mine fund at *Clausthal*.

8. The bailiwick of *Harzberg*, likewise bordering on *Harz*, whence accordingly in many parts it is hilly and stoney. Belonging to this bailiwick is a large wood on the *Rotenberge*, which lies on the borders of *Schwarzburg*, *Sonderhausen* and *Eichsfelde*. The principal employment of its inhabitants is agriculture, grafsery, and the culture of flax, which last enable them to carry on a trade in thread and linen. In it is

Herzberg, in ancient records stiled *Hirzesberche* or *Hertesberge*, a large town situated on the *Sieber*, with a fine manufacture of arms belonging to the sovereign, and other iron-works. The products of these are exported in large quantities. Here are likewise numbers of linen looms, with a farm of the sovereign's. On an eminence also above the town stands a castle, in exchange for which Duke *Henry the Lion* in 1157, gave away all the estates in *Swabia* belonging to his spouse *Clementia*, to the Emperor *Frederick the First*. On the partition made between his sons, this castle came to the Emperor *Otto IV.* and from the time of Duke *Henry the Admirable* was the most usual place of residence of the Dukes of *Grubenhagen*. *Anne* abbess of *Quedlinburg* inserted this house in the feudal patent, which in 1563 she gave to Duke *Ernest* of *Grubenhagen*, and in 1575 to his brother *Wolfgang* and *Philip*, but the Emperor *Rudolph II.* afterwards adjudged it to be a fief of the Empire, and not annexed to any ecclesiastic foundation.

foundation. At present it is only the seat of the bailiwick. Round the place are several pits, among which the *Jusfz* and *Ochsenpfuhl* are the most remarkable, as being continually full of water, and containing fish. The outlet of the latter runs into the foot of the hill, on which the castle stands, but where this water stops is not known.

Scharzfeld, a parochial-village, situated on the *Oder*, a little above one quarter of a German mile from *Scharzfelds bouse*.

Polde, in ancient records stiled *Palitki*, *Poleda*, *Poeleda*, &c. a parochial-village, lying on this side of the *Rotenberg*, and containing a farm belonging to the Sovereign, which was formerly a convent of *Præmonstratensian* Monks, but originally of *Benedictines*, founded in 952, by the Emperor *Otto I.* on the Imperial estate of *Palitki*.

Wollershausen or *Woldershausen*, a parochial-village, situated on the *Rubme*, on the other side of the *Rotenberg*. The *Minnigerode* are possessed of an estate at this place, which entitles to a seat in the Diet.

Hattorf, a parochial-village, situated where the *Oder* falls into the *Sieber*. In the neighbourhood of this place lies the best land in the whole bailiwick, together with a farm belonging to the Sovereign.

Wulften, a parochial-village, situated on the lake of *Stein*, which is formed by the junction of the rivers *Oder* and *Sieber*.

Dorste, a parochial-village, containing an estate, which entitles to a seat in the Diet, and belongs to the family of *Hedemann*.

Schwiegershausen, a parochial-village. About one hour's distance from this place lies

Duna, a farm belonging to the Sovereign, on a hill near which, by some called *Beber*, but by others *Kastners Kopf*, were found, in 1751, in a marl pit there, certain large bones of beasts, which Professor *Hellman* has given an account of in his *Comment. Soc. Reg. Scient. Goetting.* T. 2. P. 215. Some of these bones are judged to have belonged to *Rhinoceros*.

Elbingerode, a parochial-village, on the *Sieber*, containing an estate which entitles to a seat in the Diet, and belongs to the family of *Weisz*.

Horden, a village, also lying on the *Sieber*, and in which the *Berkefelds* are possessed of an estate which qualifies to sit in the Diet.

6. The bailiwick of *Scharzfeld*, joining to *Harz*, and being for the most part mountainous, and therefore not very fit for tillage. This bailiwick is supplied with grain from the lordships of *Klettenberg*, *Nordhausen*, and *Thuringia*; but flax thrives here so well, that great quantities of it, as also of linen, are annually exported from hence into *Thuringia*, and other parts. The *Lautenberg* has works of copper and iron; and here are also chalk pits and quarries, of which great profit is made. The places belonging to the bailiwick are

Scharzfeld, a castle, seated on a mountain, and in ancient instruments called

called *Scartfeld*, or otherwise *Scharzfeld*, but at present most commonly known by the name of *Scharzfelds*. When occurring however under the former appellation, it must not be confounded with the above-mentioned village of *Scharzfeld*. This castle stands on a high mountain or rather a vast rock on the borders of the *Harz*, projecting to the height of twenty common paces above the mountain. The only access to it is by means of high stone steps, at the summit of which is a round freestone tower of a considerable height and thickness, but without any roof. In the lower part of the castle are barracks erected along the wall. This fortress is defended by a few cannon, and has also a small garrison under the direction of a commandant. In it too is a very deep well, the water of which is drawn up by means of a large wheel. State prisoners are sometimes confined here. On descending northwards from the mountains, after passing through a narrow valley, and then ascending a hill, we come to the famous *Scharzfeld Cave*, which properly consists of five caverns, all lying in a row. The first of these is very large and clear, the ground being sunk in towards the centre, and thus admitting the light; but the others are quite dark. In the earth of the first and second is found the *Eburfossile*, and in the third and fourth is seen the stalactite or drop stone, which on the roof resembles so many large icicles. This castle was exchanged by the Emperor *Lotharius*, with the see of *Magdeburg*, for the abbey of *Altleben*. In 1157, by another exchange made by the Emperor *Frederick I.* it was transferred, together with the *Herzberg*, to Duke *Henry the Lion*. The Counts of *Scharzfeld* are agents to the Duke, as they formerly were to the empire. These Counts have been divided into two lines, namely into those of *Scharzfeld* and *Lutter*, or *Lauterberg*. The former became extinct first, and the latter afterwards failed in 1390, in the person of Count *Heyso*, on which the county escheated, as a vacant fief, to the principality of *Grubenhagen*. In 1402 Duke *Frederick* mortgaged it to his son-in-law Count *Henry of Hohnstein*; and in 1456 the said Duke invested the Count of *Hohnstein* with it, reserving however to himself the *Dominium Directum*. In 1490, 1530, 1568, 1586, the Counts of *Schwarzburg* and *Stellberg* obtained the joint investiture of it; but on the extinction of the Counts of *Hohnstein*, the Dukes of *Grubenhagen* refused to cede the county of *Lutterberg* and *Scharzfeld* to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*, unless with the consent of their relations; and the latter again, on the extinction of the said Counts, would not acknowledge themselves bound to the investiture, as having never consented to it. The affair therefore was laid before the Aulick council, who determined it in favour of the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. On what right, and what good grounds the Elector of *Mentz* assumes to himself the feudal Lordship of *Scharzfeld*, and invests therewith the Princes of *Schwarzburg*, I have not been able to learn. At the foot of the castle-hill runs the *Oder*, on the opposite bank of which stands

The bailiwick-house of *Neubef*, with the farm belonging thereto.

Lauterberg or *Lutterberg*, a town seated on the *Oder*. The greatest part of the inhabitants of this place are employed in the mines and other works here. Of the Count and county of *Lutterberg*, mention has been already made under *Scharzfells* castle. *Lutterberg* is still held as a fief of the abbey of *Quedlinburg*, and in the fifteenth century is said to have been offered to it as such, by the Counts of *Lutterberg*, though, at that time, no allodial estates of those Counts, but the property of the Dukes of *Grubenhagen*. In the neighbourhood is a copper and iron forge, erected near some mines of those metals. The latter are called the *Königsbutte*. The mine and forest officers here, together with the miners, are subject to the mine-bailiwick of *Clausthal*.

Barbis and *Bartelfelde*, both parochial-villages, with two other villages, and *Nuxey*, an inn, situated on the borders of the *Klettenberg*.

7. The bailiwick of *Radolfsbhausen*, being very mountainous, yet containing pretty good corn land, which, in years of no excessive wet or drought, yield plenty of wheat and rye, together with some barley, beans, peas, and vetches. This bailiwick produces also a great deal of flax, and enjoys a sufficiency of timber, with wood for fuel, as also good pasturage; but notwithstanding this, its grafsery is by no means very considerable, the inhabitants applying themselves principally to the culture of flax, which furnishes them with a profitable thread and linen trade. In it likewise are several quarries of sand stone, from whence *Eichsfeld* is supplied, which lies but at a small distance. This bailiwick was held as a fief of the principality of *Grubenhagen*, by the Barons *Plesse*, but on the extinction of that family, in 1571, reverted again to the principality. The places belonging to it are

Radolfsbhausen, near which lies

Ebergötzen, otherwise called *Evergoddesen*, a parochial-village.

Landolfsbhausen, also stiled *Langerbhausen*, but formerly *Ludolfsbhausen*, likewise a parochial-village: with

Two other villages, three mills, and *Rickenrode* farm, which is a board land belonging to the bishop of *Paderborn*, and held by the *Wriesberg* branch of the Barons *Gorz*, who pay a yearly quitrent for it.

8. The bailiwick of *Elbingerode*, lying on the *Harz*, between the county of *Wernigerode* and the principality of *Blankenburg*. The agriculture carried on here is inconsiderable, but its good pastures and meadows render grafsery very advantageous. It has also fine woods of pine, which in some small tracts are intermixed with beech, elder, and birch. This bailiwick not only supplies the iron works here, as also the silver mine works at *Clausthal*, *St. Andreasberg*, and *Altenau*, with wood and charcoal, but likewise exports great quantities of timber and deals. The other considerable products of the country are, a dark-blue slate, which never contracts
moist;

moſs; together with an abundance of marble, which is converted into various uſes; two kinds of jaſper found in the earth and the rivers, chryſtallizations, and more particularly an iron ore, out of which is extracted an excellent iron. The rivers here are the *Kalte*, and the *Warme Bude*, with the *Sandbach*, and the *Wormke*, from the laſt of which the *Wormſgraben* has been carried through a hill and rocks to the *Holz-Emme*, which runs to *Halberſtadt*, &c. *Arendſborn* and *Scheerenborn* are two warm ſprings, the waters of which being conveyed to the iron-works, keep them going even in the hardeſt winters. This bailiwick devolved from the Counts of *Hohnſtein* to thoſe of *Stollberg*, who, in 1575, mortgaged it to *Aſchen Holle*; and he again transferred his right in it to *Statius Munchauſen*, who, in 1605, held it as a mortgage, and on advancing a conſiderable ſum of money to the Counts of *Stollberg*, obtained it as a ſief; but having himſelf contracted great debts, the Duke of *Brunſwick* ſequeſtrated the bailiwick, which was at firſt managed by a ſteward, but in 1623 farmed, and from the year 1628 to 1653 managed by *Philip Adolphus Munchauſen*, and afterwards by redemption annexed to the principality of *Grubenhagen*. The places belonging to it are

Elbingerode, an *Amſaſzige* town, conſiſting of three hundred and thirty houſes. In the year 1753, the ſeat and bailiwick-houſe here, with all the offices belonging to them, as alſo the church, the guild-hall, and the other publick edifices were deſtroyed by a fire; together with one hundred and eighty-four of the beſt houſes belonging to the townſmen, and all the out-houſes; but theſe have been ſince rebuilt with greater elegance and uniformity.

Königſhof, a ſmall village, ſituated at the conflux of the *cold* and *warm Bude*, and formerly containing iron-works. This place was anciently an Imperial reſidence, called *Königsburg*.

Lucaſhof, a village, in which is a mill for the ſawing of marble, wherein, of the marble of this bailiwick, are made tables, ſtoves, &c. which are afterwards exported.

The *Rothe Hutte*, or *red butt*, an iron-work, ſituated on the *cold Bude*, and which, with ſeveral other houſes adjoining to it, belongs to the Sovereign.

Luderſhof, a flatting-mill, with ſeven buildings belonging to it.

The *Neue Hutte*, a flatting-mill, ſituated on the *cold Bude*, with a chapel, ſchool, and other buildings.

The iron-work at *Mandelholz*, which is at preſent fallen to decay, inſomuch that there are but two houſes remaining here.

Among the ruined places in this bailiwick is *Botfeld* on the *warm Bude*, which has been rendered famous by the Kings and Emperors of the *Saxon* houſe, who ſometimes took the diverſion of ſtag-hunting here. In its neighbourhood ſtood the above-mentioned palace of *Königsburg*. The

Emperor Henry II. conferred *Botfeld*, with the whole forest belonging to it, as also *Dorenburg* and *Redber*, on the abbey of *Gandersheim*, of which this country is still held as a fief.

III. The jurisdiction of *Rudigershausen*, belonging to the family of *Hagen*, and lying on the *Eichsfelde*, but belonging to the principality of *Grubenhagen*. This jurisdiction entitles to a seat in the Diet. The village of *Rudigershausen*, or *Rudigershagen*, is parochial.

IV. The *Harz*, in its most comprehensive sense, has been mentioned above in the introduction to the principality of *Grubenhagen*. In this place however we are to speak of the *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* share of the *Harz*, which in a particular and more limited sense is called the *Harz*. The air here is so cold, that the winters usually last one half of the year. The rains, snows and fogs are also more frequent than in the levels around it, yet those who live and transact their business above ground, and not in the mines and forges, arrive to as great an age as the inhabitants of the levels. Tillage and the cultivation of fruits turn to no account here, the product seldom ripening, so that the whole harvest consists of good hay: The forest which covers the mountain consists one-third of it of hard wood, namely, of oak, beech, ash, aspin, alder, birch, &c. and two-thirds of soft wood, among which are firs and pines. This abundance of timber, though in itself of great importance, yet is the more valuable here, as without it the mines and forges could not subsist. The minerals found here are yellow oker, vitriol, salt-petre, sulphur, *Lapis calaminaris*, and zink; together with cobalt, for the making of powder blue, lead, borax, iron, copper, brass, silver, and some gold. The *Brunswick-Luneburg Harz* being divided into the upper and lower, the mine-works in it are distinguished by the like divisions, which shall be more particularly mentioned in the sequel. The *Upper-Harz*, with its mine-works, places, and woods, is particular, or belonging only to the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, or else common. According to the tenour of an agreement concluded in 1635, and the convention of *Hildesheim*, made in 1649, between the electoral house and that of the Prince, the former possesses four-sevenths, and the latter three, with venery and mastage to a certain degree throughout the whole tract thus held in common, and to which likewise belongs the salt-works near *Harzburg*. All the *Lower-Harz*, with its mines, is also held in common. The whole of the *Harz* is divided into mine-bailiwicks, forest-bailiwicks, and courts of justice. The mine-bailiwicks are three, namely, one at *Clausthal*, for the particular *Harz*, the iron-works in the bailiwick of *Elbingerode*, and those in *Solling* and *Uslar*; a second at *Cellerfelde*, for the common *Upper Harz*; and a third at *Goslar*, for the common *Lower Harz*. These take cognisance of all affairs relative to the mines and forges, as also of any law cases happening in them, each being divided into two benches. The officers of
the

the *pen* sit on one, and those of *leather* on the other. The two principal mine-bailiwicks take an oath not only to the Sovereign, but likewise to the adventurers in the mine-works, though the third only to the former. The forest-bailiwicks are two, namely one at *Clausthal*, for the particular *Harz*, and one held jointly at *Goslar*, for the common *Harz*. Both these are properly instituted for the Sovereign, and relate principally to the forest affairs, determining also in all cases touching the forests and limits. The courts of judicature in the town look to the administration both of civil and criminal justice, as also to the polity. In the mine-bailiwicks, the forest-bailiwicks, and the courts of justice for the particular *Harz*, the mine, or vice-mine director, represents the Sovereign, as president; but in the mine-bailiwicks, the forest-bailiwicks, and the courts of justice in the common *Harz*, the mine-governors of both Princes preside every year alternately; the electoral officer in the even years, and the Prince's in the odd years. The director also, for the time being, issues the orders and instructions, remitting them however to his colleague for confirmation. Appeals are carried to the court, which is possessed of the directory for the year; and here also causes are finally determined. On the vacancy of any employment in the territories enjoyed in common, the directory presents proper persons to the *non-directorium*, which generally approves of those thus presented. A good account of the produce and profits of the mine-works in the *Harz* is to be met with in *Bosen's general principles of oeconomy in mine, forges, salt and forest affairs*.

The produce of the *particular* mine-works about the year 1724, reckoning silver, copper, iron, lead and borax, did not amount to less than 706,125 rixdollars. On deducting the charges or payments made out of this sum, the surplus accruing to the Sovereign amounted to about 136,000 rixdollars, and that arising to the other proprietors to 120,567. The *common* mine-works in the *Upper-Harz* used to yield annually in the above-mentioned ore, about 286,000 rixdollars, of which the surplus arising to the Sovereign amounted to about 53,000 rixdollars, and that of the sharers to 19,707. The *common* mine-works of the *Lower-Harz*, or *Rammelsberg*, have produced annually in gold, silver, copper, lead, borax, sulphur, green and white vitriol, zink, and potash, as also in brass and salt, about 180,608 rixdollars, of which near 96,000 are its neat produce. Thus the whole *Harz* yields annually about 1,172,733 rixdollars, of which, to the value of 2880, is gold, which is coined into ducats, and 802,860 silver; which, after a deduction of all charges, the surplus or neat profit arising from it amounts to 425,274 rixdollars. The other sums arising from the produce of these mines serve for the support of the *Harz*, and are expended chiefly for the necessities of life in the adjacent countries, particularly at *Halberstadt*, *Quedlinburg*, *Nordhausen*, and in the principality of *Anhalt*. The Sovereigns purchase the products of these mine-works

at a certain rate of the proprietors or overseers. The silver is coined immediately on the *Harz*. The other products the mine-offices at *Hanover* and *Wolfenbittel* take at a stipulated price, making their returns in tallow, leather, and other necessities for the mine-works, which are also furnished at a certain rate. These returns are reckoned advantageous to the Sovereign; the sums for which the products are disposed exceeding the price paid the proprietors for them, and the sums the goods cost being less than what they give. The gain therefore made by it amounts of course to somewhat considerable.

The inhabitants of the *Harz* are composed of miners, labourers in the smelting-houses, wood-hewers, carriers, and the Sovereign's officers and servants, together with ministers, schoolmasters, artificers, handicraftsmen, and tradesmen. These neither pay licent, nor contribution money, the only imposts levied on them being that whereby in the towns the owner of every house is taxed in one rixdollar, and a lodger and a mine-officer in half a one, with a small excise on beer imported there. But this is again applied to the minage and benefit of the miners and labourers in the smelting-houses. The workmen at *Clausthal* pay a small matter towards the maintenance of the forty men in garrison there. The miners and labourers in the smelting-houses on the *particular Harz* are entitled to purchase from the grainery at *Osterode*, and those of the *common Harz* from that at *Goslar*, rye at sixteen *Groschens* per bushel, how high soever the market price may be. We now come to a more particular description of

1. The *Upper-Harz*. The mine-works in this district are divided into lines, to each of which belongs a certain number of lodes, and to each lode so many tax *Kuchsz*, or proprietors. These lodes are either *Ausbeute*, *Freybau*, or *Zubusz* lodes; every *Ausbeute* lode contains one hundred and thirty shares, of which, in the *particular Harz*, four belong to the Sovereign, one to the church, and one to the town wherein it lies; but on the *common Upper-Harz*, one hundred and twenty-four belong to the sharers or overseers, one and a half to the church, one and a half to the demesnes, and three to the Sovereign. A *Freybau* consists of one hundred and twenty-eight *Kuchses*, and furnishes a certain quantity of ore for its freedom. A *Zubusz* or contribution-mine contains one hundred and twenty-eight *Kuchses*, which are paid for by the adventurers, and four worked *gratis*, for the Sovereign's use. The *Upper-Harz* is divided into

1. The *Einseitigen* or *particular* part, which belongs solely to the Elector of *Brunswick-Luneburg*. In this part are the following places, *viz.*

Clausthal, an open spacious mine-town, ornamented with broad streets, and consisting of upwards of nine hundred houses. In it are about 10,000 inhabitants, two churches, one grammar-school under the direction of nine masters, and an orphan-house. This town is also the seat of the
mine-

mine-bailiwick-office for the *particular Harz*, of a mint, wherein, according to the *Leipzig* standard, between 4 and 500,000 rixdollars are coined, and likewise of a superintendency, which is discharged by the general superintendent of the principality of *Grubenhagen*. Here is also a small garrison of invalides. In 1634 and 1725 it suffered extremely by fire, no less than five hundred buildings being destroyed in the last mentioned year. At *Clausthal* is a house for the smelting of silver.

Altenau, a small mine-town, seated in a vale, and environed by rugged mountains and a rock. In this town also 'is a house for the smelting of silver, the *Aqua fortis* from which runs into the *Ocker*.

St. *Andreasberg*, a mine-town, seated on the *Oder*, and consisting of about five hundred and fifty dwelling-houses, with a hut for the smelting of silver, and a manufactory of powder blue.

Obs. One *German* mile from this place, beyond the *Rebberge*, lies the remarkable *Oderteich*, into which the *Oder*, with several springs here, discharges itself. It is inclosed with a stone dam, begun in 1719, and finished in 1722, at a vast expence. From it the water is conveyed round the *Rebberg* in a lined canal, which is 1600 rods in length, and then by means of an aqueduct made through the sand hill, without St. *Andreasberg*, is carried through all the lines, as also through the pitch and smelting-works; so that in the greatest droughts they never want water. This reservoir likewise contains very fine fish, especially trout.

Buntebock, a small place, wholly inhabited by carriers.

Leerbach and *Sieber*, two parochial-villages: and

Four farms.

2. Into the *Gemeinschaft* or *common* part, which is jointly possessed by the Elector and the Prince of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. To it belong the following places: *viz.*

Cellerfeld, an open mine-town, separated from *Clausthal* only by a small rivulet. This place is the seat of the mine bailiwick-office of the *common Upper-Harz*, as also of a common mint, in which between 250,000 and 300,000 rixdollars are annually coined in silver specie, reckoning according to the *Leipzig* standard. Here is likewise a superintendency, with about five hundred and fifty-seven houses, a good library at the parochial-church, which was the legacy of the reverend Mr. *Calvor*, general superintendent of this place; and a *Latin* school. *Cellerfeld* suffered greatly by fire in 1737 and 1753.

Grund, a small mine-town.

Wildeman, a mine-town, containing about three hundred houses, which stand in a vale surrounded on all sides by wild lofty mountains. This place was first built in the year 1529. In it is a house for the smelting of silver.

Lautenthal, a small mine-town of two hundred and fifty-three houses. At this place also is a house for the smelting of silver. *Schu-*

Schulenberg, likewise containing a house for the smelting of silver, *Bockewise*, and *Habnenklee*, all small places. In the last is a farm belonging solely to the Sovereign.

2. Of the *Lower-Harz*, or *Rammelbergs*, which is a steep high mountain of pretty large extent, lying near the Imperial city of *Goslar*. This mountain is possessed in common by the electoral and princely houses. The ores found in it are of a very solid texture, and of such resistance against the hammer and wedges, that for the easier dissolution of them, the workmen find it necessary to apply fire to the several passages, through which they are to come. The *Rammelsberg* mine works yield lead, copper, silver, some gold, borax *Lapis calaminaris*, zink, sulphur, jet, vitriol and yellow oker. On it are twelve mines, of which the magistracy of *Goslar* work four, though to a disadvantage, as being obliged to deliver a certain portion of the ore *gratis* to the sovereign, and to sell the remainder to him at the price formerly stipulated between them, which at present is too low. But on default of this it forfeits its forest-right, which it holds on the aforesaid conditions. The *Rammelsberg* ores are refined in the following smelting houses, that is to say, the silver, lead, copper and the above-mentioned minerals, at the *Ocker*, or the smelting house of the *Virgin Mary* at *Goslar*, which also makes brass; the silver and lead at Duke *Julius's* smelting house, and that of Lady *Sophia* at *Aistfeld*.

The Principality of C A L E N B E R G.

§. 1. A Representation of this principality is to be seen in the map of the dutchy of *Brunswick*, published first by *Blaeu* in his *Atlas*; and after by *Homann* and his heirs. This map however will yet admit of some amendments.

§. 2. The principality of *Calenberg* is divided into two parts by a portion of the principality of *Wolfenbittel*. Of these the north part is surrounded by the principality of *Luneburg*, in the diocese of *Hildesheim*; the principality of *Wolfenbittel* the counties of *Pymont*, *Lippe*, *Schauenburg* and *Hoya*, and the principality of *Minden*. The south part is on all sides environed by the principalities of *Wolfenbittel* and *Grubenhagen*, and the territories of *Eichsfeld* and *Lower-Hesse*.

§. 3. All the rivers, streams, and brooks in this principality discharge themselves either into the *Leine* or *Wefer*. The former of these washes it to the east and the latter on the west. The *Leine* has its source indeed in *Eichsfelde*, but the greatest part of its course is in this principality, where it is increased by several lesser rivers, particularly by the *Rubme* at *Nordheim*, the *Ilme* below *Einbeck* in the principality of *Grubenhagen*, and the *Innerste* in
the

the diocese of *Hildesheim*. Near *Nelearing* at *Hanover* the channel contracting itself, by means of sluices it has been rendered navigable, so that goods and merchandise may be sent down it from *Hanover* into the *Aller*, from thence to the *Weser*, and so on to *Bremen*, and returns made the same way. At *Munden* the *Werra* is increased by the *Fulda*, after which it is again called the *Weser* in *Latin* *Visurgis*, the name it anciently had at its source, as is already observed in the landgravate of *Hesse*. Passing from thence it waters the principality of *Calenberg* in several parts, but the *Emmer* and *Humme* are the only rivers of note which it here receives. The *Weser* is every where navigable. The principal mountains in this principality are the *Deister* and *Suntel* in the north, and the *Solingerwald* in the south. But it has also many other mountains and summits. The mountainous and stony parts here, as well as the moorish and swampy, with the heaths and sands, yield very little, but it has a great many marshy, clayey and loamy tracts, mixed with earth and sand, where all kinds of fruits and vegetables are seen to thrive, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, lentils, peas, beans, vetches, buckwheat, excellent garden stuff, tobacco, hops and flax with plenty of good fruit. In it likewise are fine woods of oak, beech, alder, pine, birch, asp, &c. which afford timber for the building of ships and houses, as also wood for fuel and other uses. The mastage too from the oaks and beech are of great advantage to it. We find here likewise large breeds of horses, black cattle and sheep, with no want of venison game, and fish. At several places likewise in this principality are marl pits, quarries of freestone, and millstones, with brick kilns, turf and coal-pits, rich iron-ore and salt-springs. At *Rebburg* is a medicinal water of approved virtue.

§. 4. In this principality are nineteen cities and seventeen towns. *Göttingen*, the *Alstadt* of *Hanover*, *Nordheim* and *Hamelen* are stiled the four great cities, the others being called the small. Several of these cities are possessed both of the civil and criminal jurisdiction, but in these appeals lie from the magistrate to the upper courts of justice. The other cities here are entirely dependent on the bailiwick. To many of them also the regency sends its rescripts immediately either on all occasions or frequently, and their accounts are likewise immediately received by the privy-council; but for the rest the rescripts sent them are often, if not always, addressed to the bailiwick office, which is possessed of the high jurisdiction over them, and in some also of the proper lower jurisdiction. The estates here are divided into the *Rittermaszige*, which entitle to seat and voice in the Diets, and are exempt from all contributions, and the *Freye*, the proprietors of which are not summoned to the Diets, and therefore are not excused from public imposts, unless on proof that such lands are actually parts of *Rittermaszige* estates. In the whole principality are three abbies and six convents, which are all inhabited, that is to say, one by men and five by women. The States of the country are composed

1. Of the prelates, who are the abbots of *Lockum*, *Hameln*, *Wunstorf* and the convents of *Marienrode*, *Barfinghausen*, *Wennigsen*, *Walsinghausen*, *Marienwerder*, and *Mariensee*. 2. Of the nobility, which is composed of one hundred and sixty-four proprietors of adequate estates. 3. These two estates are divided into three departments, namely into that of *Hanover*, *Gottingen* and *Hameln*, with the department of *Lavenau*. The estates of the latter till the year 1640 belonged to the county of *Schaumburg*, but on the extinction of the ancient Counts of *Schaumburg* devolved to the principality of *Calenberg*, and in 1701 were incorporated with the *Hameln* division. The Diets are held once a year at *Hanover*, to which place the States are summoned by the sovereign, or at his special command by his regency. The States are divided into the greater or lesser committee. These consist of four land and tax-counsellors, who are the abbot of *Lockum*, and a noble belonging to each of the three departments, who elect a deputy to be presented by them for the sovereign's confirmation. The four large cities, for which a reason shall be given in the sequel, have no part in the commission of taxes, whereas *Munden* and *Munder*, though reckoned among the lesser cities, nominate each a deputy, who is an ordinary member of that commission. These States have their syndic and other officers of whom more particular notice shall be taken hereafter. Lastly it is to be observed, that out of the nobility of each departments two provincial deputies are elected.

§. 5. In the whole principality (not to mention those in the county of *Spiegelberg*, which is incorporated with it, but has been described in the circle of *Westphalia*;) are two hundred and ten *Lutheran* parish churches, thirteen superintendencies (out of which the clergy of the four large cities and *Munden* are excepted) and two general superintendencies. The *Calvinists* are possessed of five churches here, and the *Roman-catholics* of six churches and chapels.

§. 6. In the chief cities of this principality are good grammar-schools, and *Gottingen* boasts one of the most celebrated universities in all *Germany*, as also a royal society of sciences, and a royal *German* society.

§. 7. Here is no want of manufactures, fabricks and other ingenious employments. Very great quantities of linen yarn are spun here, and linen itself wove not only in a sufficiency for home consumption, but likewise for exportation, particularly a most beautiful damask. The printing too of linen is brought to such perfection here, that it begins to take place of the use of chints and calicoes. The oil skins, and carpets printed and painted here are of the best sort. Cotton likewise is spun here, to an extreme fineness and knit or wove into stockings, gloves and caps. Here are also tobacco manufactories, where that plant is spun and worked either for smoking or snuff. Most of the woollen manufactures mentioned p. 202 are to be seen in this principality and flourish more particularly

larly at *Gottingen*: Not to repeat the list there given of the several cloths, stuffs and other appendices to apparel made here of native and imported wool; I shall only add a few particulars by way of illustration. The greatest part and the best of the woollen manufactories at *Gottingen* have been established there by Mr. *Grazel* principal commissary, and Mr. *Scharf* commissary of trade; and the goods made in them, are held in great repute both for their goodness and the beauty of their colours. Mr. *Scharf* likewise makes both light and substantial fine cloths, and ratnes of the best *Spanish* wool, after the *English* manner, which are so very excellent that they are without wrinkle, and exclusive of the list are a *Brabant* * ell wide. Each piece also makes two suits of clothes, and such is the fineness of these cloths, and so beautiful and lasting the colours, that they equal the very best cloths made in *Holland*, and yet are sold at a very moderate rate. The worsted stockings made at *Gottingen* are so distinguished for their fineness that they deserve particular mention. At *Hanover* are two celebrated gold and silver manufactories for galloons and laces of all sorts, as also for fringes, tassels, embroidery and other works. Among the other manufactures likewise are silk-stuffs, stockings and ribbons, with good leather. At *Uslar* are iron works with a mill for the flattening of copper, at *Reber* in the bailiwick of *Erzen* a brass foundery and a powder-mill, in some parts are glass-houses, paper and fulling-mills, and the *Duingen* stone-ware is exported in great quantities. At *Heinsen* in the bailiwick of *Polle* are built vessels which are employed on the *Weser*. The other exports here are likewise very considerable. Omitting the natural products and the *Gottingen* dried sausage, which is sent to all parts, large quantities of the goods manufactured here are sent abroad, particularly linen-thread, linen, *Gottingen*-camlets, baraguins and other stuffs, in which a large trade is carried on to *Bremen*, *Hamburg*, *Holland*, *Frankfurt* and even to *Italy*. Its foreign trade is greatly facilitated by means of the *Weser* and the country where the *Leine* has been rendered navigable.

§. 8. The principality of *Calenberg* constitutes a part of the dutchy of *Brunswick*, and is chiefly formed out of counties, lordships, and convents, as will appear in the detail of its particular bailiwicks and places. The country about *Gottingen* was for sometime a distinct principality, known by the name of the principality of *Gottingen*, and lying as to the southward of the *Sollingerwald* and *Harz*, was also called the *Furstentum Oberwald* or the principality beyond the forest; but since the year 1495, has been under the same supreme government and tribunal as the *Calenberg* territories. The States of these two countries have been incorporated, and both are now included under the appellation of the principality of *Calenberg*. The other circumstances relative to its general history occur under the account of the dominions belonging to the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, and all is to be added in this place, is that in the year 1757 it fell entirely into

* The *Brabant* or *Antwerp* ell is three foot three inches and three quarters *English*.

the hands of the *French*, but was wrested from them towards the middle of the following year, though afterwards in the same year the *Göttingen* departments fell a second time under the like misfortune, and has in divers respects severely felt the dreadful effects of war.

§. 9. This principality has a vote both in the imperial college of Princes and the Diets of *Lower-Saxony*. Its matricular assessment is twenty two horse and a half, and one hundred and forty foot; or six hundred and eighty-six florins.

§. 10. In the principalities of *Calenberg*, *Grubenhagen* and *Wolfenbüttel*, the family of *Oldershausen* are hereditary marshals, and by virtue of a recess or convention made in 1495, between the Dukes *Henry* and *Erich*, are to be invested with that post by both the reigning Princes of *Calenberg* and *Wolfenbüttel*. The office of hereditary gentleman-usher in the principality of *Calenberg* is vested in the *Roslings*, though between the *Deister* and the *Leine* it is held by the *Gotzens* of *Oblenhausen*; and that of hereditary cup-bearer of the same principality is possessed as a fief by the *Rhedens* of *Rheden*.

§. 11. At *Hanover* is a juridical court for the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Grubenhagen*, and the counties of *Hoya* and *Diepholz*. At the same place likewise is a supreme tribunal for those counties, *Grubenhagen* excepted; and to this tribunal the principality of *Calenberg* sends two assessors, but the judge is appointed only by the sovereign, though he must be always of the *Calenberg* nobility. The States of *Calenberg* further depute two assessors to the high-court of appeals at *Zell*.

§. 12. The sovereign's immediate revenues in this country arise from the demesne bailiwick and *Regalia* here, to which may be added the excise on foreign brandies consumed in it, and likewise on those distilled in the four large cities, the convents and the jurisdictions of nobles, who are proprietors of seats, but which are consumed out of their respective districts, with the still-tax levied by the distillers of brandy in the demesne bailiwicks. The revenues arising from the conventual bailiwicks are paid into the convent fund. The contribution has been abolished here, and the licent introduced in its stead. The inspectors of the latter are nominated by the sovereign but the States appoint the commissaries belonging to it. Each controls the licent accounts. Orders also relative to it, are sent to both, and both make their reports concerning them. The brewery and imposts are under the care of the inspectors only, who send accounts of them to the treasury, by whom they are laid before the regency, but the holding of licent courts on any fraud discovered in the licent, or on any information of a fraud, is the particular privilege of the commissaries. Every licent commissary has his appointed district, as every licent inspector has his place of receipt, and under the latter are the licent officers. In the country each person upwards of twelve years of age must licent two combs of corn, and those

those between four and twelve one : accordingly the licent inspectors once a year visit the small cities, bailiwicks and jurisdictions, and in the presence of the justice of the place, examine whether such proportion has been universally complied with or who is in arrears ? but this inquisition is not made with the strictest severity. To the licent fund is also payable the *contributio nobilium* (who are exempt from the licent) together with the *contributio forensium et cleri*, but this amounts to no great sum. The *contributio forensium* is paid here by such, who though they live out of the principality yet are proprietors of contributing estates in it, of which estates they spend the income abroad. These pay one half of the contribution as it stood in the year 1686. The licent fund also receives the stamp-duty. The former being appropriated for the payment of the army, the receivers of it every month pay the necessary sums to the commissaries of war, and the inspectors contrall the accounts. These accounts are laid before the States at the provincial Diet, who after deducting the sums appointed for the maintenance of the forces, assume the residue into their own hands, towards defraying the other public expences, such as those of the *Göttingen* university, the high-court of appeals, the court of justice, the salaries of the provincial deputies, and the commissioners of the roads, with the house of correction at *Zell*, &c. The *Schatz* was introduced here in 1614, for the discharge of the Sovereign's debts, amounting to 600,000 rixdollars, which the States took upon themselves, but this impost by reason of other publick services is still continued. It consists of the *Dorf* or village-tax, as it is called, of the sheep and measure-tax, and of the duty on corn and large cattle. It is paid into the land-fund, which also levies three rixdollars *per annum* on every brandy-still in the country, those in the four large cities excepted ; which are not included in this land-fund, on consideration of their having taken upon them, and paid off, one sixth part of the above-mentioned debt, amounting to 100,000 rixdollars. With respect also to the estates they then held they have been declared free from the above-mentioned taxes and imposts, and likewise from the excise on liquors. They have no concern neither with the board of taxes, the business belonging to which is denoted by its title, and the members of which are the four above-mentioned provincial-counsellors of taxes, (§. 4.) with the deputy from the town of *Münden*, and one from that of *Munder*. The province has also a comptroller and secretary of the provincial revenue, and in each of the three departments a receiver of the *Schatz*. When any general, and more especially when any extraordinary, disbursements are to be provided for, without an additional tax, the requisite sums are usually taken out of the land-fund, or in case of a deficiency there, recourse is had to a loan on its credit. In such exigencies the four great cities advance one sixth part of the sum to be raised, that is to say *Göttingen* one-third, *Hannover* one-third, *Nordheim* one-sixth, and *Hameln* also one-sixth. The last

of all is the magazine corn, which is annually furnished by the principality agreeably to a stated division; and that sometimes in kind, but at other times in money.

§. 13. In this principality are charter-towns, abbies, convents, fiscal bailiwicks, conventual bailiwicks, and jurisdictions belonging to noblemen. These are all divided into the three before-mentioned quarters or departments, according to which we shall now proceed to a more particular description of the principality.

I. The *HANOVER* Quarter,

In which are eight cities, three towns, two abbies, six convents and eighty-one manors, qualifying for the Diet (which last pay to the nobility-tax three hundred and sixty-six rixdollars, thirteen kruitzers,) and two hundred and twelve villages. In the next place follow

I. The *Kantzleyfafsige* cities and among these

1. One of the four great cities, namely

1. The *Altstadt Hanover*, commonly called *Hannover*, but in ancient records, and on the city-seal written *Honover*, formerly the capital of the electorate, and the proper residence of the Elector, but in rank only the second among the four large cities of the principality of *Calenberg*. This place is the seat of the privy-council, as likewise of the regency of all the territories belonging to the electorate house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, of the treasury, of the war-office, of the chief court of justice, of the chancery, and of the Diet of the principality of *Calenberg*, whence consequently it is very populous. It lies on the left shore of the *Leine*, which after running in two channels between the old and new town, and thus forming an island, unites into one stream again, and thus becomes navigable. The town itself is fortified and contains about 1200 houses, among which are divers very large and handsome buildings, particularly that of M. *Busch* the privy-counsellor, which is a most superb structure. The *Neue Graben* or *Egidien-Neustadt*, as it is the newest, so it also makes the best appearance of any part of the city. The Electors palace, situated on that side fronting the *Leine*, having been destroyed by fire, in 1741 was rebuilt with great magnificence. In it the privy-council and commissioners of war hold their meetings. The opera-house also takes up a part of it, and over the kitchen is a theatre for the exhibition of plays. In the church belonging to it, which is very splendid, is kept a treasure of great value, consisting of reliques, gold and silver-plate, and gems collected by Duke *Henry the Lion* in his journey to the east in 1171 and the succeeding years; which treasure was at first lodged in St. *Blair's* church at *Brunswick*, but on the surrender of that city to Duke *John Frederick*, was brought to *Hanover*. The Elector's armoury and fine stables stand in a row along the *Leine*. The States house on the *Osterstrafze* or *East-street* is a very grand structure. In this building are held the

Calenberg

Calenberg Diets, and likewise those of the high court of justice. In the same street also is the *Lockumer Hof*, where the abbot of the convent of *Lockum* resides; and not far from the *Agidienkirche*, or St. Giles's church, is the chancery. The parish-churches here are three, namely the *Markt*, or that of St. James and St. George, near which lies the free-school, St. Giles's, and the *Holy-Rood* church. Besides these here is also a church for the garrison, with the hospital of the *Holy-Ghost*, the poor-house belonging to the magistracy, the spinning-house, and the house of correction; and in the *Ægidien-Neustadt* is an orphan-house, which is a well contrived and goodly structure. In the year 1241 this town was transferred by *Conrad* Count of *Lauenrode*, at that time proprietor of it, to Duke *Otho the Child*, who promised the burghers that it should be made unalienable, and remain forever in his house. But notwithstanding these engagements, in 1283, his grandson, Duke *Otho the Severe*, was for making it over to the bishop of *Hildesheim*, which caused an insurrection, and thus the bishop never got possession of it. In 1297, however, a reconciliation was effected between the Sovereign and the inhabitants. In 1526 one *Broihan*, a brewer, invented a white and very palatable beer, which to this day bears the name of its inventor, being called *Broihan*. In 1725 an alliance was concluded here between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Prussia*, to which, in 1726, *Holland* also acceded. In 1757 the *French* possessed themselves of the city, but quitted it again in 1758.

The neighbouring country makes a good appearance, and the number of kitchen and pleasure gardens before the gates, with the elegant buildings belonging to them, is astonishing; particularly without the *Steinthor*, or *Stone-gate*, where is a most delightful vista, leading to *Monbrillant* and *Herrenhausen*, two electoral palaces; of which more shall be said in the bailiwick of *Langenhagen*.

2. The following small cities, *viz.*

1. The *Neustadt Hanover*, lying on the right bank of the *Leine*, fronting the *Altstadt*, and communicating with it by means of bridges. This town is fortified, and though consisting only of three hundred and seventy-six houses, is very tightly and populous. Its magistracy is possessed of the civil jurisdiction alone. It is the seat, however, of the consistory for the electoral territories, as likewise of the general superintendency of the principality of *Calenberg*, and of a special superintendency. It contains also several valuable manufactures. In the market-place is a curious grotto, but the water-works belonging to it are fallen to decay. In the same part likewise stands the town-church, or the church of St. John's. On the parade is a large stone edifice, in which are kept the electoral archives and library, the latter of which is one of the most copious and splendid in all *Germany*. The building wherein the consistory assembles, lies near the electoral timber-yard. The *Neustadt* further contains a free school for the teaching of

Latin, with a *German* and a *French Calvinist* church, another for *Roman-catholicks*, a *Jewish* synagogue, and several hofs or palaces, as namely, the *Furstenhof*, or Prince's palace, the *Osnabruckhof*, that of Count *Platen*, which stands in a manor, entitling to a seat in the Diet; with thole of Count *Kielmansegge* and Baron *Bernstorff*. It existed so early as the thirteenth century, at which time it was also a town. In the fourteenth century it was divided into the *Neustadt*, the *Bruehl*, and *Lauenrode* house. The last of these stood on the *Berge*, (which to this day gives name to a street here) and was frequently the residence of the ancient Dukes both of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, as appears from the dates of several instruments. On its demolition in 1371, it was given to the city of *Hanover*. The old Counts of *Lauenrode* derived their name from it. The criminal jurisdiction here is lodged in the judge of the King's court.

2. *Munder*, a small town, situated on the *Hamel*, and consisting of about one hundred and seventy-six houses, with three manors, qualifying to a seat in the Diet, and a superintendency. In the year 1519 it was laid in ashes. Its criminal jurisdiction belongs to the bailiwick of *Springe*, as does also the civil jurisdiction over the suburb, in which is a salt-work.

3. *Wunstorf*, anciently called *Wongerestorf* or *Wunnendorp*, (and in *Latin*, *Villa amoenitatis*) a small town, situated between the *South* and the *Casp-Aue*, which a little below this place unite, and behind *Blumenau* jointly discharge themselves into the *Leine*. This town consists of two hundred and forty houses; is the seat of an abbey (which makes the subject of a particular article in the sequel) and of a superintendency, exclusive of two manors entitling to a vote in the Diet. The criminal jurisdiction belonging to it is lodged in the bailiwick of *Neustadt*. The abbey church is likewise the parochial-church of the town. In 1519, this building being set on fire by a most abandoned villain, it was totally consumed; and in 1625 the greatest part of it suffered the like calamity from the *Imperialists*, after being first pillaged by them. The old Counts of *Wunstorf* are descendants of the Counts of *Roden* or *Rothen*, and thus of the same lineage with those of *Lauenrode* and *Limmer*, who have been mentioned above under the *Neustadt-Hanover*. In 1247 Count *Ludolphus* sold one half of the town of *Wunstorf*, with its castle, &c. to the see of *Minden*, from which see he also received the other half as a fief. In 1311 Bishop *Gottfried*, confirmed its privileges as a town; but it has ever been a bone of perpetual contention between the Bishops and Counts. In 1315, by the mediation of *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, the bishop of *Minden*, with the Counts *John* and *Ludolphus* of *Roden* and *Wunstorf*, were brought to an agreement, by virtue of which the latter discharged the inhabitants of *Wunstorf* from their homage and allegiance to them, and renounced all claim and right both to the town and castle. In 1317 it was further agreed between these parties, that the castle without *Wunstorf*, called
Spreen-

Spreensborg, should be demolished, and never be rebuilt; but that the Counts might erect another castle on the spot, called the *Burgslate* (which castle afterwards obtained the name of *Blumenau*) and hold it both by themselves and their heirs: On the other hand, the bishop and his successors retained *Bockelo* castle. In 1446 the Counts *Julius* and *Ludolphus*, father and son, sold the town and county of *Wunstorf*, with the castle of *Blumenau*, to *Magnus* bishop of *Hildesheim*, for the sum of 10,000 *Rhenish* guilders: but *Albert* bishop of *Minden*, in resentment of this sale, which had been transacted without his knowledge, declared the Counts to have forfeited their half of the town of *Wunstorf*, and likewise of the castle of *Blumenau*, which they had hitherto held as a fief of his see, and conferred them on *William the Victorious*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and his son, under the same tenure as they had been held by the Counts. Immediately upon this Duke *William* purchased the bishop of *Hildesheim's* claims to *Wunstorf*, for the sum of 10,850 *Rhenish* guilders. In 1447 the same Prince made a compact with the see of *Minden* for himself, sons, and descendants, by virtue of which, one half of the town of *Wunstorf*, with the castle of *Blumenau*, and all the estates acquired by the Duke, were for ever to remain as the hereditary property of himself, issue, and posterity; besides which it was further stipulated that the Dukes should receive, as a fief of the see of *Minden*, whatever had been manifestly and legally held, or ought to have been so held by the Counts of *Wunstorf*, and their predecessors; and that they should possess such fiefs jointly with them, and receive and hold the hereditary investiture thereof. But in process of time all *Wunstorf* came to the Dukes of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, on which the feudal tenure was superseded. The male issue of the Counts of *Wunstorf* failed in 1533, in the person of *George*, son to the above-mentioned Count *Ludolphus*.

4. *Pattensen*, properly called *Pattenhausen*, a small town of one hundred and sixty-three houses, and five estates entitling to a seat in the Diet. This place is an appenage of the superintendency of the *Neustadt-Hanover*. The penal jurisdiction belonging to it is lodged in the bailiwick of *Calenberg*. *Pattensen* was anciently environed with walls, ramparts and moats; and a celebrated court used to be held here on the *Horn* without the town.

5. *Eldagsen*, originally and properly written *Eldagshausen*, a small town, lying not far from the *Aller*, which at this place receives into it the little river *Gehle*, after it has watered the town. *Eldagsen* consists of two hundred and eleven houses belonging to freemen, with four estates entitling to a seat in the Diet. It was formerly surrounded with walls, besides which it had also a rampart and a ditch. The magistracy here pretend to demonstrate, that exclusive of the civil, it likewise once held and exercised the criminal jurisdiction; but the bailiwick of *Calenberg* arrogating to itself the latter, a process is now depending on that head. This town anciently constituted a part of the county of *Hallermund*, and the Counts had even
a palace

a palace here, from which the *Burgplatz* is so called. In the records of 1282 and 1320 it is termed a *Weichbild* or precinct, but in another of 1366 is stiled a city. In the beginning of the sixteenth century the *Hildefheim* war gave occasion to its augmentation, the inhabitants of nine neighbouring villages, which had been destroyed, retreating thither, and after some time obtaining municipal privileges. It has often suffered by fire, but in 1552 and 1626 a very small part of it only escaped that calamity; and no longer ago than 1742, one hundred and six dwelling-houses were burnt down here, which caused the upper-suburb to be taken entirely into the town, the main-street to be widened, and all the houses to be rebuilt of an equal height.

As *Eldagsen* not only belonged to the Counts of *Hallermund*, but was likewise their principal place in this country, an account of them cannot be more properly introduced than here. The castle of *Hallermund*, in ancient records stiled *Halremunt*, was razed in 1435 by order of Duke *William*. The name seems to signify that it originally stood at the mouth of the *Haller*, or at its influx into the *Leine*: but the castle of *Hallermund*, which was destroyed as above, stood on the *Burgberge* beyond the *Steiger*, one hour's distance west of *Eldagsen*, towards the *Springe*. The ancient line of the Counts of *Hallermund* failing in the twelfth century, in the persons of *Burchard*, *Ludolphus* and *Willebrand*, sons to *Willebrand the Elder*; *Ludolphus*, son to their sister *Adelbeida*, whose husband is not known, became the founder of the modern Counts of *Hallermund*, and on his decease in 1255 was interred with his mother in the abbey of *Lockum*. In 1282 Count *Gerbard* of *Hallermund* sold his castle of *Hallermund*, with one half of its allodial estates to Duke *Otho the Severe*; and in 1366 the Counts *Henry*, *Gerbard*, and *Ludolphus*, disposed of their share in the county of *Hallermund*, both as to property and feoffment, to *William* and *Lewis* Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*: that is to say, one half of *Haller-springe*, one-fourth of the town of *Eldagsen*, the *Gohgericht* at the *Horst*, *Sichter*, and *Spelbrink*, the verdurership over *Osterforest*, and other particulars. This sale was ratified by their uncles, the two brothers and Counts *Otho* and *Gerbard*; but the Dukes gave them back the whole on a feudal tenure, and there is still in being a record of Duke *Magnus with the Chain*, bearing date in 1372, whereby he invests *Henry* and *Otho*, Counts of *Hallermund*, with his town of *Eldagsen*, *Haller-springe*, and the county of *Hallermund*, by which means it appears first to have come to the principality of *Luneburg*, though since that time it has been incorporated with the principality of *Calenberg*. In the beginning of the fifteenth century the *Hallermund* line became extinct in the Counts *Otho* and *Willebrand*, on which the county escheated to the Dukes of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, as Lords of the fief; though Count *Otho* was extremely desirous of transferring it to his sister, who was married to *Philip* Count of *Spiegelberg*. To the

the title and arms of the county of *Hallermund*, with its feat and vote in the Imperial and circular Diets, came to the Counts of *Plate*, has been shown under the lower *Rhenish* circle of *Westphalia*, Vol. I. part 3.

II. The abbies, namely

1. The abbey of *Lockum*, anciently called *Lucka*, and in *Latin*, *Abbatia Luccensis*, which was founded in 1163, by Count *Willebrand* of *Hallermund*, for *Cistercian* Monks; but at the Reformation became *Lutheran*. It consists at present of an abbot, a prior, three conventuals, a preacher, a rector for the school, and a few hospitallers. The abbot of it is the first prelate, state and provincial counsellor of the principality of *Calenberg*, and usually resides at the *Lockumbhof*, in the *Altstadt Hanover*. To the abbey itself belongs

The village of *Lockum*, adjoining to it.

Wiedensahl, a town, containing one parish-church.

The villages of *Munckenbagen* and *Winzlar*.

A mansion-house in the *Altstadt* at *Hanover*; another at *Colenfeld*, in the bailiwick of *Blumenau*; and a third at *Hamelspringe*, in the bailiwick of *Lauenau*. It has also tythed barns at *Hupede*, *Ricklingen*, and *Linderte*.

2. The abbey of *Wunstorf*, situate in the town of that name, which has been already described. This abbey was founded in 870, by *Thierry* bishop of *Minden*, in honour of St. *Cosmas* and *Damian*. It is of the *Lutheran* religion, and forms one of the States. Its constitution consists of an abbeys and four conventualists, who must all be of noble birth. It has also several canons, the senior of whom is superintendent of *Wunstorf*.

III. Of the convents, which are

1. *Marienrode*, anciently called *Betsingerode*, and also *Backenrode*, in *Latin*, *Novalis beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, a convent of *Roman-catholick* Monks, lying half a *German* mile from *Hildesheim*, and founded in 1123 for regular canons of the order of St. *Augustine*. In 1259 the abbot of *Isenhagen* was removed thither, together with his convent of *Cistercians*, the *Augustine* Monks, and the nuns of this convent, being expelled for their immoralities. It consists of an abbot, nineteen *patres*, and six brothers. Its abbot is one of the States of *Calenberg*. Every new abbot is collated in the Sovereign's name, by an ecclesiastical and lay commissioner, who are both to be *Lutherans*, and these having, at the altar, declared the Sovereign's confirmation, he takes the usual oath. *Neuenhof* farm belongs to the convent; besides which it has also a mansion-house in the *Altstadt* at *Hanover*.

2. *Mariensee*, in *Latin*, *Lacus S. Mariæ*, a *Lutheran* convent for ladies, situated on the *Leine*, and containing one abbeys, with twelve conventualists. This convent was founded by Count *Bernard Welfo*, in 1215, under the name of *Catenbausen*. The handsome stone dwelling-house here was built in 1726 and 1727. *Mariensee* is also a State of the principality, and possessed of the *Vorburg*.

3. *Marienwerder*, formerly called only *Werder*, a *Lutheran* convent, situated on the *Leine*, and containing an abbess, with eleven conventualists, in whom nobility of birth is not required. Count *Conrad* of *Roden* founded this convent in 1114, but it was not finished and properly established till under his son of the same name. *Marienwerder* also is a State of the principality.

4. *Wennigsen*, a *Lutheran* convent of ladies, instituted for an abbess and eleven conventualists. This convent likewise forms one of the States; and to it belongs the parochial-village of *Wennigsen*, in which also it is possessed of the lower jurisdiction.

5. *Barsinghausen*, a *Lutheran* convent for ladies, consisting of an abbess and ten conventualists. This convent lies below the *Deister*, and forms likewise one of the States. It was not founded, as is generally said, in the year 1203, by *Widekind* Count of *Swalenberg*, having existed even in the twelfth century, as a nunnery of *Augustines*. To it belong the villages of *Barsinghausen*, with a parish-church; *Altenhof* and *Nienstedt*, in which also it is possessed of the lower jurisdiction.

6. *Wulfsinghausen*, a *Lutheran* convent for ladies, under the direction of an abbess and eleven conventualists. This convent was founded in 1235, and is one of the States. *Bahrenburg* wood is so called from a castle near it of that name.

IV. Bailiwicks subject to the Sovereign's treasury.

1. The bailiwick of *Calenberg*, is four *German* miles in length, and three broad, extending as far as *Hanover*. Exclusive of a part of *Deister* forest, in it also are the woody mountains of *Lude*, *Benth*, *Gebrde*, *Schulenburg* and *Limberg*. The other parts here are level, and, excepting that part bordering on *Deister*, every where fruitful. The culture of grain and flax is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; which renders the grassy here of little consideration. The *Leine*, in its course along the east-side of it, is joined near *Wulfsingen* by the *Haller*. In the whole bailiwick is one town and sixty villages. It is divided

1. Into the amts-district, consisting of

a. The *Hausvogtey* or *Vordorfern*, with the vogtey of *Roszing*. In them lies *Calenberg* house, which gave name to the principality. This house was once the Prince's residence, but is at present the bailiwick-seat.

Jeinsen, a parochial-village, containing a superintendency.

Schulenburg, a parochial-village, having an estate which qualifies to a seat in the Diet. *Roszing*, also parochial; but of which, only a part is subject to this district; with six other villages.

b. The vogtey of *Adensen*, containing

Adensen, a parochial-village, which formerly belonged to the Lords of *Adencys*, whose male issue became extinct about the year 1331, but their estates descended by marriage to the Counts of *Hallermund*.

Hullerburg, a village, situated on the *Haller*, and which once formed a part of the county of *Hallermund*. *Wulfsingen*,

Wulffingen, a parochial-village, having a manor, to which is annexed the lower jurisdiction.

Five other villages, among which is *Wittenburg*.

c. The *Gobes* of *Gestorff* and *Patten*, containing ten villages. Among these is *Gestorff*, with six manors, admitting to a seat in the Diet. *Hupede* and *Bennigsen*, each containing a manor qualifying to sit in the Diet, with *Holtensen*, which are all parochial.

2. The *Gebrde Gobe*, to which belongs

a. The vogtey of *Ronnenberg*, - containing

Ronnenberg, a parochial village, having a superintendency.

Wettbergen, also a parochial-village, with a manor in it, admitting to a seat in the Diet.

Ricklingen, a village, containing a manor admitting to the Diet, and which must not be confounded with another place of the like name; and three other villages.

b. The *Gebreden* vogtey, in which are five villages: that of *Lenthe* is parochial, and in it are two manors admitting to a seat in the Diet.

c. The *Bonnigsen* vogtey, consisting of ten villages. Among them is *Leveste*, containing a manor admitting to the Diet; together with *Kirchdorf* and *Wennigsen*, the last of which is the seat of the above-mentioned convent, all parochial.

d. The vogtey of *Golter*, consisting of thirteen villages, among which *Great-Goltern* and *Landringhausen*, each containing a manor qualifying for the Diet; together with *Hobenbostel* and *Barsinghausen*, in the latter of which lies the above-mentioned convent; are all parochial.

3. *Gebrden*, a town, containing a parish-church, with a manor, and the estate of *Franzburg*, which qualifies to the Diet.

4. The bailiwick is likewise possessed of the criminal jurisdiction in the two little towns of *Pattensen* and *Eldagsen*, as has been already mentioned in our account of them.

2. The bailiwick of *Wittenburg*, situated at a small distance from *Ebre*, a town lying within the diocese of *Hildesheim*, and formed out of a sequestrated convent, but having no villages belonging to it. The bailiwick-house lies in the village of *Wittenburg*, which has been mentioned above under the *Adense* vogtey, in conjunction with the bailiwick of *Calenberg*.

3. The bailiwick of *Coldingen*, lying on the *Leine*, and being two German miles in length, though only one and a half broad. This bailiwick reaches to the *Altstadt Hanover*. The variety of the soil in it causes a difference also in the occupations of the inhabitants. Those who live in the fertile parts, apply themselves to agriculture; but to such as reside in a sandy soil, grazing turns to a better account. The *Brunswick Gobe* owes a great part of its subsistence to the breweries here; and the people living in the garden-grounds without *Hanover* are either gardeners or day labourers.

On the borders of *Burgwedel*, an *Amtsvogtey* belonging to *Luneburg*, is a moor affording turf, but fuel it enjoys in no great plenty.

Coldingen bailiwick-house stands on the *Leine*, one German mile and a quarter from *Hanover*, and about a quarter of a mile from *Pattensen*. Formerly there was a seat at this place called *Lauenburg*. The bailiwick consists

1. Of the old *Coldingen* villages, which are divided into three vogteys, namely

a. The *Grafedorff* vogtey, including the village of *Grafzdorf*, which is parochial, and on account of its right of hunting and such other privileges, stiled a free village; together with *Rethen*, a manor admitting to the Diet.

b. *Kirchbroder* vogtey, containing

The parochial-village of *Kirchbrode*, with three other villages.

The *Gartengemeine*, in which are comprehended all the houses in the gardens without St. Giles's gate, in the *Altstadt Hanover*, as also those along the *Schiffgraben*, which at this place forms the boundary of the *Coldingen* and *Langenbagen* bailiwicks: with

About one-fourth of the *Ægidien Neustadt*, or *Neuengrabens*, near the *Altstadt Hanover*.

c. The vogtey of *Mullinger*, containing under it the parochial-villages of *Mullingen* and *Wassel*.

2. Of the *Calenberg* villages, which in 1653 were detached from the bailiwick of *Calenberg*, and added to that of *Coldingen*. These form two vogteys.

a. The vogtey of *Hiddestorff* contains under it the parochial-villages of *Hiddestorff* and *Wilkenburg*, each of which has a manor qualifying to a seat in the Diet; together with the village of *Reden*, also containing a like manor, belonging to the noble family of that name; and three other villages.

b. The vogtey of *Ibm*, including five villages.

3. Of the *Brunswick Gobe*, which once formed a part of the *Luneburg Amtsvogtey* of *Ilten*, but was separated therefrom in the year 1675, and incorporated with the bailiwick of *Coldingen*. In this *Gobe* lies the village of *Dobren*, which is parochial, together with *Wulfel* and *Laatzzen*, both stiled free villages, on account of their privileges, among which is that of hunting.

4. The bailiwick of *Langenbagen*, also bordering on the *Altstadt Hanover*, and containing six vogteys: viz.

1. The vogtey of *Langenbagen*, which is divided into five places. In the *Kirchbauerschaft*, in this vogtey, lies the bailiwick-house, with a parochial-church, and two manors admitting to the Diet.

2. The vogtey of *Obrte*, consisting of five villages.

3. The

3. The vogtey of *Bothfeld*, consisting of five villages, among which *Bothfeld* is parochial.

4. The vogtey of *Engelbostel*, containing eight villages, of which *Engelbostel* and *Stocken* are both parochial. In the latter is an estate qualifying for the Diet.

5. The vogtey of *Vorenwalde*, including under it, exclusive of the village of *Vorenwalde*, the parochial-village of *Heinholz*, and three other places : namely

a. The gardens and summer-houses lying before the *Stone-gate* at the *Altstadt* at *Hanover*.

b. *Mon Brillant*, a seat of the Elector's, at present falling to decay.

c. *Herrenhausen*, a splendid seat of the Elector's, with a delightful avenue leading to it from the *Stone-gate* of the *Altstadt* at *Hanover*. This seat is particularly remarkable for a *jet d'eau* of very uncommon height near it, as also for its green house, which is embellished with *Roman* bustos in marble and brass, its gallery, and the theatre in the garden.

5. The bailiwick of *Ricklingen*, situated on the *Leine*, and being about one *German* mile and a half in length, and as much broad. This bailiwick consists of marsh land, champaign, and sandy ground. The principal occupation of its inhabitants is graſery ; and to it belong nine villages, of which the principal are

Ricklingen, a parochial-village, containing the bailiwick-seat or house, and formerly belonging to the Lords of *Ricklingen*, from whom it passed to the Counts of *Roden*, and after them to the family of *Mandelsloh*. About one-fourth of an hour's distance from the seat, under a canopy supported by four pillars, stands a stone monument, erected to Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, who, in 1385, besieging the castle of *Ricklingen*, had his leg shattered by a stone thrown by the besieged, and died of the contusion. This monument in 1617 and 1722 was by the Sovereign's order repaired and improved. The *Mandelslohs*, whom the Duke was at that time besieging in the castle, had revolted against him, and committed all kinds of outrages, which probably gave rise to the saying in this country, that *You are not yet master of Ricklingen*.

Oßlerwald, a parochial-village.

6. The *Neuſtadt* bailiwick, situated on both sides the *Leine*. This bailiwick is four *German* miles in length, and two broad. Of the *Steinbuder Meer*, only that side bordering on the bailiwick belongs to it. The other appertains to the county of *Schauenburg*, in the *Lippe* share ; but the Counts of *Schauenburg-Lippe* hold it as a fief from the Elector of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, on account of the principality of *Calenberg*. The *Alpe*, which rises in this bailiwick, passes into the principality of *Luneburg*, and at *Rethem* joins the *Aller*. Along the *Leine* is good corn land and pasture. The *Alpe* is bordered with large beech trees and willows. The other

other parts in it are champaign, and here and there are some very fertile spots. It has also large moors affording great quantities of turf, which are conveyed by means of a canal into the *Leine*, which canal was finished in 1754, and are thence exported to *Hanover* and other places on that river. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants arises from grain and flax, as also from grassery, there being a great trade for cattle carried on here.

It has been observed above under the town of *Wunstorf*, that the criminal jurisdiction of that place is lodged in this bailiwick. To it further belongs

1. *Neustadt am Rubenberge*, a small town situated on the *Leine*, which, a little way out of the town, divides itself into two branches. Over the main-stream is a stone-bridge of three arches, and over the side-stream or *Schiffkanal* is thrown another of two. For the conveniency also of shipping a fine free-stone sluice has been built on the *Leine*. On the hill from which the town obtains its surname, is an old castle, which from its strength was formerly called *Landesfest* or the country's comfort, but in 1675 this castle was dismantled, and at present is the seat of the bailiwick-office. Here is also a superintendency. *Neustadt* has been often destroyed by fire. The last conflagration by which it suffered was in 1727. Without the *Leine* gate a new-street is building. The town once belonged to the Counts of *Welppe*, who from the date of several instruments appear to have frequently resided here, and Count *Bernhard Welppe*, in the foundation-charter of the convent of *Mariensee*, grants to it a mill at *Neustadt*.

2. The vogtey of *Basse*, consisting of ten villages, among which *Basse* and *Bordenau* are both parochial, and the latter has also a manor intitling to the Diet. *Mecklenborst* and *Scharnborst* are two demesne farms belonging to this vogtey, together with *Hackland* a sheep-house. These are all at present farmed out for the sum of two thousand five hundred rixdollars.

3. The vogtey of *Mandelsloh*, consisting of sixteen villages, among which those most worthy notice are,

Wieck Mandelsloh or *Mandelsloh in der Wieck*, and *Mandelsloh ubern See*, two villages, of which the former contains a parochial-church, and has two fairs yearly, and in both are six estates qualifying for the Diet. The latter owes its name to the frequent inundations of the *Leine* in winter, when the meadows and pastures are laid under water, and thus form the appearance of a lake.

Mariensee, a parochial-village, in which is the above-mentioned convent.

The parochial-village of *Duensen*, containing an estate qualifying for the Diet, and belonging hereditarily to the convent of *Mariensee*; together with the village of *Hellorf*.

4. The vogtey of *Stocken*, containing six villages. The village of *Stocken* is parochial, and has a yearly fair, with a farm in it belonging to the Sovereign.

5. The

5. The vogtey of *Rodewald* consisting of three villages, among which *Rodewald*, having a yearly fair, and *Suderbruch*, are both parochial. This vogtey formerly belonged to the county of *Welppe*.

7. The bailiwick of *Rebburg*, which as well as the preceding, borders on the *Steinbuder Meer*, the outlet of which, called the *Moorbach*, after a course of one full *German* mile through the bailiwick, runs into the *Weser* at *Nienburg*. This bailiwick is two *German* miles in length and one broad, the soil generally sandy or moorish, excepting one small tract of good clay land on the borders of the county of *Schauenburg*. The inhabitants, exclusive of grain and flax, cultivate also great quantities of hops. Two whole villages here subsist entirely by grafery. In it are large woods of oak and beech, which both of themselves and by means of their mastage for swine bring in great profits. Exclusive too of turf moors the *Rebburg* and *Lockum* hills yield good pit-coal, though in no great abundance. Close by the former and on the borders of *Schauenburg*, in the above-mentioned fertile spot is a medicinal spring, with several buildings near it. The bailiwick itself belonged once to the county of *Welppe*. In it is

Rebburg, a small town of one hundred and seventy-seven houses, near which lies the bailiwick-house.

The village of *Schneeren*, which is parochial, together with that of *Mardorf*.

8. The bailiwick of *Welppe* or *Wolpe*, which is about three *German* miles in length and as many broad, and full of moors and woods, both of great utility to it. The principal occupation of its inhabitants is grafery. The ancient Counts of *Welppe* or (as they are stiled in the records *de Welipe*, of *Wilipe*, *Welepe*, and *Wilepe*, first occur in the beginning of the twelfth century. The most celebrated among them was Count *Bernhard*, a faithful adherent to Duke *Henry the Lion* and his family, and who in 1215 founded the convent of *Mariensee*. Besides this bailiwick the county of *Welppe*, also formerly included the bailiwick of *Rebburg*, with the vogtey of *Rodenwald*, the town of *Neustadt on the Rubenberg*, the castle of *Ottersberg*, in the Dutchy of *Bremen*, with other places and estates. The Counts also were possessed of the jurisdiction of *Walsrode* as an arrier fief of the Dukes of *Brunswick*. *Otho the Severe*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, was in possession of this county so early as the year 1326. Exclusive of the bailiwick-house of *Wolpe*, and the adjacent buildings, to it belongs

Erichshagen, a town united with the parish of *Holtorf*.

The parochial villages of *Holtorf*, *Hemsen*, *Steimbke*, *Husum* and *Hagen*, with twenty other villages.

9. The bailiwick of *Blumenau*, situated on the *Leine*, and containing *Blumenau*, the bailiwick-house, lying on the *Aue*, which at a small distance from this place discharges itself into the *Leine*. Of the ancient castle here mention has been already made under the county of *Wunstorf*.

The vogtey of *Ablem*, containing seven villages, among which is more particularly

Limmer, a parochial-village seated on an eminence near the *Leine*. This place preserves the memory of the old castle of *Limmer* or *Lember* and its Counts.

3. The vogtey of *Coblenfeld*, including the parochial-village of that name, together with *Cronsbofel*.

4. The vogtey of *Great-Munzel*, consisting of eight villages, particularly of *Great-Munzel*, (in which is a manor qualifying for the Diet) *Kirchwehren* and *Stemmen* (in the latter of which likewise is a manor qualifying for the Diet) all three parochial.

5. The vogtey of *Luthe*, to which belongs the parochial-village of that name.

6. The vogtey of *Seelze* consisting of five villages. Among these *Seelze* is parochial and contains a manor qualifying for the Diet. In the road fronting it stands a square pyramid, which from the inscription, appears to have been erected in memory of a *Danish* Lieutenant general named *Obentraut*, who on the twenty-fifth of *October* 1625 lost his life in a battle at this place. *Deensen* also is parochial.

V. Noblemens courts.

1. The jurisdiction of *Linden*, belonging to the Counts *Plate* of *Haller-mund*, consists of the old and new village of *Linden*. The former of these is parochial, the latter lies just before the *Neustadt* at *Hanover*, and contains several large and beautiful buildings.

2. The jurisdiction of *Roszing*, belonging to the family of that name, and comprehending under it the greatest part of the parochial-village of *Roszing*, in which is an estate qualifying for the Diet.

3. The jurisdiction of *Bredenbeck*, belonging to Baron *Knigge*, and containing under it the village of *Bredenbeck*, in which are two estates qualifying for the Diet.

4. The jurisdiction of *Bemerode*, seated in a village of the like name, one fourth of which belongs to Baron *Steinberg*, one half to the *Grefemessen* family, and the other fourth to the magistracy of the *Altstadt* at *Hanover*.

II. The *HAMELN* and *LAUENAU* Quarter,

Containing three towns, ten boroughs, one deanery, one hundred and twenty-eight villages, and one hundred and sixty-four estates qualifying for the Diet, which collectively pay a *Rittersteuer* or nobility-tax of one hundred and ninety rixdollars, twenty-one kruitzers.

1. In the *Hameln* quarter are

1. The following towns holding of the chancery: viz.

1. *Hameln*, in ancient times frequently termed *Quern*, or *Muhlen-Hameln*,

1. *Hameln*, a town and fortification, reckoned the fourth among the large towns of the principality of *Calenberg*. *Hameln* lies in a fine country on the *Weser*, which washes it to the west, and over it is a bridge of nine wooden arches, supported by pillars of stone. The *Weser* also forms a small island at this place; and for the further conveniency of shipping, here is an admirable sluice, finished in 1734, under the direction of the Baron *Munchhausen*, at the expence of 80,000 rixdollars. The *Hamel*, whence the town obtains its name, runs into the town moats at the mill-gate, and continuing its course round the walls, behind the *Thie* mill, discharges itself into the *Weser*. In the town, exclusive of six hundred burgher-houses, are also fifty ecclesiastical and other splendid edifices. Its abbey shall be treated of beneath, under a separate article. Though the whole town constitutes but one parish, yet it contains two churches, namely the minster and market church. Near the former lies the *Latin* free-school; and at the east-gate is a hospital and poor-house, erected in 1728. In the year 1712 its church also was enlarged for the use of the garrison. The church of the *French Calvinists* here was built in 1690, on the site of two houses. The *Roman-catholics* once a quarter perform divine worship in a house hired for that purpose. Under the town-house is excellent cellarage. The barracks afford lodgings for a whole battalion. At *Hameln* likewise is a manor qualifying for the Diet. The magistracy is possessed of the civil and criminal jurisdiction. The latter, together with the forest-courts, right of venery, and *Achtwerken*, is held by them as a fief from the see of *Fulda*; but the mintage, together with certain forests here, as also the ferry and the police, are held of the chapter of this place. The patronage of the market-church belongs wholly to the magistracy, but in that of the minster, the abbey is likewise possessed of a share. The town judicature, introduced by their ancient *Advocati*, is lodged in the city judge or vogt. At *Hameln* are woollen, silk and stocking manufacturers, with leather dressers. It exports also great quantities of thread and linen. The town owes its foundation to the abbey, and is composed of several villages, to which are owing its extensive boundaries, its many woods, and the jurisdiction throughout its whole sovereignty. It is probable that it existed in the eleventh century, as in a record of 1109, the *Emberns*, who were two brothers, stile themselves *cives Hamelienfes*; and in the twelfth century it had a particular magistracy of its own. Among the burghery also were *patricii* and *gentlemen*. The abbot of *Fulda* was once possessed of the sovereignty over it, together with the criminal and forest jurisdiction. The prior of the abbey held the mintage, road-money and police; and the Counts of *Eberstein*, as protectors of the abbey, enjoyed the tolls and lower jurisdiction. The town-council prevailed on the two first to invest them with their rights, and the latter admitted them also into some share of theirs. In 1259 *Henry* abbot of

Fulda sold the town, together with the infeoffment of the patronage, to *Wedekind* bishop of *Minden*; but in this sale neither the burghers nor the Count of *Eberstein* acquiesced. On this the bishop of *Minden* prepared to compel the burghers to compliance, who on their part also marched out in a body against him, but were defeated near *Sedemunde* with great slaughter. This event is usually placed in the year 1261, but by *M. Scheidt* is fixed in 1259, and as the reverend Mr. *Feins* with great probability conjectures, gave rise to the fable of the going out of the children of *Hameln*, which was invented in the fifteenth century. It is falsely asserted that some memorials of it are to be seen in the town records. In 1260 the bishop of *Minden* made over one half of the town, in such manner as he had purchased it from the abbey of *Fulda*, to *Albert* and *John*, Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. In 1265 an agreement passed between the aforesaid prelate, on the one side, and the Count of *Eberstein* and town of *Hameln* on the other, that the two latter should put the bishop in possession, and acknowledge him as Sovereign and Lord of the territory; but the homage was to be deferred till the bishops of *Cullen* and *Munster*, who were chosen arbitrators, had decided whether it should be paid to the bishop or count: and that the town should not come under the *Brunswick* government. This agreement, however, was of short duration, and at length the Counts of *Eberstein* were obliged to part with their patronage, and all prerogatives in the town, to *Albert* Duke of *Brunswick*, whom the burghers also acknowledged for their Sovereign, and who compelled the bishop of *Minden* to renounce all claim to *Hameln* and the abbey, though leaving him possessed of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In 1277 Duke *Albert* confirmed the town in its privileges, and in 1279 Duke *Henry the Admirable* conferred the like favour on it; but he also mortgaged it to *Otho the Severe*, Duke of *Luneburg*. Duke *Ernest* his son, however, redeemed it in 1334. In 1372 Duke *Albert* mortgaged it to *Otho* Count of *Schauenburg*, of whom the Dukes *Bernhard* and *Henry* acquired it in 1407, by redemption. In 1433 the Dukes *Otho* and *Frederick* mortgaged the town, together with the right of homage, the county of *Eberstein*, and the lordship of *Homburg*, for the sum of 30,000 florins, to the bishopric of *Hildesheim*, on condition however that *Hameln* and *Eberstein* house should be redeemable for 2000 florins. In the *Hildesheim* war, and the year 1521, Duke *Erich the Elder* took entire possession of the town; but Duke *Erich the Younger* bestowed many marks of clemency on it, and in 1554 reinstated it in its polity: on his decease it devolved to the elder line of *Wolfenbittel*. In 1625 it was first besieged by the *Danes*, and on their departure, taken by capitulation by the *Imperialists*, who continued there till the year 1633, to the great oppression of the place; and in 1630 again put the bishop of *Hildesheim* in possession of one half of the town, which had been mortgaged to him; but this

mortgage

mortgage being, as we have before observed, redeemable for the sum of 2000 florins, the loyal burghers raised the money, and paid it at the town-house of *Hildesheim*, of which Duke *Christian* expressed his grateful sense to them; and in consideration of this their zeal, in 1631 granted to the town the toll and police. In the same year Duke *Frederick Ulrich* transferred the town to Duke *Christian* of the *Zell* line, to whose representatives it did private homage. In 1633 the Imperial garrison surrendered it to Duke *George*, as general of the *Swedish* forces. In 1643, by the peace of *Goxlar*, it was restored to tranquility, and began to recover itself, but never could attain the prosperity it enjoyed before the year 1625. In 1757 it was taken on capitulation by the *French*, who evacuated it again the following year.

2. *Bodenwerder*, (in *Latin*, *Bodonis Insula*) one of the small towns of the principality, lying on the *Wefer*, by which it is wholly surrounded, its main stream running on the east of it, whilst a branch from it has been carried round the west-side, and behind the mill on the north joins the former. The situation of this town among mountains, both on the other side of the *Wefer* and the above canal, exposes it, almost every year, to the inundations of that river. On the south-side, where the *Wefer* is widest, formerly stood a bridge, but, at present, it is passed over by means of a ferry; whereas to the north, where it is narrowest, it has still a bridge. In it are two hundred and thirty-eight houses, and more particularly three estates qualifying for the Diet; to one of which, namely that of *Haak*, belongs the village of *Buchhagen*, lying on the other side of the *Wefer*, in the principality of *Wolfenbittel*. The magistracy is possessed of both jurisdictions. Its principal subsistence it derives at present from the trade carried on here in coarse linen, which is exported to *Bremen* and *Hamburg*. The town of *Bodenwerder* formerly belonged to the Lords of *Hamburg*, one of whom, named *Henry*, in 1287, conferred on it a charter.

2. The abbey of *St. Boniface* at *Hameln*, consisting of a prior, a dean, and some canons, and being possessed of the third seat on the bench of prelates in the assembly of the States in the principality of *Calenberg*. The foundation of this abbey is attributed to *Bernhard von Buren*, who is said to have resided on a hill here called the *Klutberge*, a little without the town, on the other side of the *Wefer*. The Emperor *Charles the Great* subjected the abbey and its estates, with regard to temporalities, to the abbey of *Fulda*, but afterwards, in spiritual concerns, to the bishopric of *Min-den*. Among its reliques is an arm of *St. Boniface* and his gospel. The prior of this abbey was once possessed of the polity of the town, together with the bridge-money, mintage, and other considerable privileges. The first of these was sold by him as a fief to the corporation, so early as the twelfth century. In the sixteenth century the abbey, after a long opposition, joined in the Reformation, on which the former ecclesiastical

functions of the religious here were discontinued. The abbey is possessed of the civil jurisdiction over its members, officers and curates, and occasionally also holds a court, in conjunction with the deputies of the town-council, for the deciding of differences relative to the abbey tenants.

3. The demefne bailiwicks: *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Springe*, being above two *German* miles and a half in length, and one and a half broad. This bailiwick is very hilly, but in the levels and towards *Hameln* is a good clayey soil. The pastures here, which may be laid under water, for which the greatest part of them are very commodiously situated, are excellent. In it also are some fine woods. It is watered by the *Deister* and *Suntel*, on the latter of which is found good pit-coal; and near it is a glass-house. In the *Munder* suburb are salt-springs, which turn to good account. The *Haller* has its source near *Springe*, and enters the bailiwick of *Calenberg*. The *Hamel* comes from the bailiwick of *Launcan*, and after receiving in this country the little rivulets of *Altenbagerbach*, *Steinbach*, and *Kempe*, at *Hameln* joins the *Wefer*, on which lies *Werbergen*, a village of this bailiwick. Great quantities of thread are spun here, and wove in the bailiwicks of *Erzen* and *Lachem*. Some villages likewise drive a good trade in potters ware. Under the jurisdiction of this bailiwick is

a. The town of *Springe*; together with *Salze*, a suburb of *Munder*, and the *Vordorfer*.

Springe, formerly called *Hallerfspringe*, from the source of the *Haller*, being near it, is at present a small open town, but was once walled, and contains no less than two hundred and ten houses. This place lies among very high hills, and has good arable and pasture grounds. Its principal trade consists in the brewing of beer, particularly in that kind called *Broihan* *. In 1753 a large tract in the *Deister*, and the adjacent wood, were conferred on it, together with the forest-jurisdiction. Here are also two estates qualifying for the Diet. The town has a magistracy of its own, yet both in civil and criminal cases is subject to the bailiwick. It formerly belonged to the Counts of *Hallermund*. In a record of 1282, in which *Gerhard* Count of *Hallermund* disposes to Duke *Otho the Severe*, of his feat of *Hallermund*, with one half of the allodial estates belonging to it, *Hallerfspring*, which he reserves to himself, is termed only a *villa*.

Salze, a suburb of the town of *Munder*, consists of seventy-one houses, with salt-springs, the *scole* of which boils into a very good salt. In the town of *Munder* the bailiwick is possessed only of the criminal jurisdiction.

The *Vordorfer* are the parochial-villages of *Volksen*, with two manors qualifying for the Diet, *Altenbagen* and the village of *Alvesfode*. Between *Altenbagen* and *Springe* stood the village of *Sedemunder*, in which the townsmen of *Hameln* suffered the above-mentioned severe defeat.

* A sort of beer made from wheat.

b. The *Gobe* of *Hameln*, consisting of fourteen villages, among which *Hachmühlen*, *Elegesen*, *Holtensen*, *Great-Hilligsfeld*, and *Afferde*, are all parochial. The second and third of these are each possessed of a manor qualifying for the Diet. The village of *Bentorf*, though in the principality of *Wolfenbüttel*, belongs to this bailiwick.

2. The bailiwick of *Lauenstein*, being about three *German* miles in length, and two broad. This bailiwick lies among mountains. In some parts of it the soil is fertile, in others tolerable, and in some quite bad. It has spacious woods, of which considerable advantage is made both by the timber, fuel and mastage. At *Salzbemmendorf* is a fine salt-work; and at *Osterwalde*, a coal-mine, with a glass-house, which, by means of the pit-coal here, makes a most beautiful glass. The stony matter manufactured at *Duingen* is of a very good kind. Of the flax growing in this bailiwick, are spun great quantities of thread, which is wove into linen. The *Saale*, which runs through this bailiwick, rises at *Cappellenbagen*, but first obtains that name at *Wallensen*, where it receives into it several waters, and a quarter of an hour below *Elze*, in the diocese of *Hildesheim*, discharges itself into the *Leine*. The bailiwick is divided into two *bordes* or districts, viz.

a. The *Niederborde*, containing three boroughs, thirteen villages, and a farm belonging to the Sovereign, with two manors. The most remarkable places in it are

Lauenstein, in records of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries styled *Lewensten*. It is the capital of this bailiwick, seated among hills and rocks; and above it are the remains of a castle, which was once the residence of the Lords of *Homburg*. At this place also is the bailiwick-house, with the court of justice, the council-house, a farm belonging to the Sovereign, and a parochial-church. It consists in all of eighty-three houses, being improved since the great fire of 1730. Formerly also it was environed with a wall, and is now under the direction of a magistracy of its own, though subordinate to the bailiwick.

A little way without *Lauenstein* is a place called the *Damm*, but the inhabitants of it partake not of the privileges of the town. They chuse however their own burgher-master; and the houses here are about twenty-eight.

This borough anciently belonged to the Lords of *Homburg*, who had their own castellans at this place. In 1247 *Henry* of *Homburg* made over the castle, as a fief, to Duke *Otto the Child*; but on the failure of the *Homburg* family, it devolved to the house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*. Afterwards the castle and bailiwick became for a long time mortgaged to the see of *Hildesheim*, by whom they were likewise transferred to the *Saldern* family. Since the year 1643 they have been wholly and quietly possessed by the house of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*.

Not far from *Lauenstein* stood the castle of *Spiegelberg*, which gave title
to

to the ancient Counts of *Spiegelberg*, mentioned in the first volume of this third part, p. 362, but at present all to be seen here is a mill, with a poor-house and a chapel.

Eggersen, a farm, situated on the *Saale*, and belonging to the Sovereign. This farm is also the dwelling of the principal officer of the bailiwick.

Marienau, a village with a church, and formerly also containing an *Augustine* convent.

The *Emigrantenhauser*, or *Refugee houses*, being six houses built by *Salzburgers*.

Hemmendorf, a village, situated on the *Saale*, and likewise once belonging to the lordship of *Homburg*. In this village are one hundred and fifteen houses, with one parochial-church; and its magistrate is of its own choosing. Before the building of the provincial house in the *Altstadt* at *Hanover*, the States of *Calenberg* used to meet in the guild-hall of this village.

Osterwald, a place seated on a hill of the same name, and inhabited by colliers, who work in the adjacent mines, as also by persons belonging to the glass houses here, which are famous for their fine glass.

Eyme, or *Einem*, containing seventy-one houses, and a parochial-church.

Oldendorf, a parochial-village, situated on the *Saale*, and consisting of sixty-six houses. In its parish likewise is included *Benstorf*.

The parochial-villages of *Esbeck* and *Deinsen*, (also called *Dedensen*) together with *Seble*, anciently named *Sevelde*, in which is a manor qualifying for the Diet; and the village of *Dorpe*, noted for its manufactory of a yellow earthen ware, and its black furniture for stoves.

b. The *Oberborde*, containing under it three boroughs and ten villages, the most remarkable of which are

Salz-Hemmendorf, a borough, having a parochial-church, and three profitable salt-springs, for the boiling of the *foole* of which here are twelve houses; three belonging to the Sovereign, and nine to the company. The former burn coal, and the latter wood. This town enjoys its own magistracy, together with other considerable rights and privileges granted to it by King *George II.* in the year 1732.

Wallensen, or *Wallbausen*, a borough, having a parochial-church, and a magistracy of its own. *Wallensen* was once a town fortified with walls and moats, and had a peculiar charter granted it in 1351, by *Sigfrid* Lord of *Homburg*. In the years 1483, 1533, 1582 and 1617, it was destroyed by fire. At this place the *Saale* first receives its name, as being joined by the salt-springs issuing from a moor near *Wayberge*.

Duingen, also written *Duin*, though more properly *Dudingon*, a borough, having a parish-church and magistracy, with a farm called *Papenkamp*, belonging to the Sovereign. This place derives great advantages from its stone-ware, which is exported not only over all *Germany*, but likewise to foreign countries.

Marien-

Marienbagen and *Hoyerhausen*, both parochial-villages.

3. The bailiwick of *Obßen*, being one German mile and a half in length, and one broad. This bailiwick lies on the *Weser*, which at this place receives into it the *Emmer*. Its soil is fruitful, and produces all kinds of grain and pulse, except buck-wheat. The occupation of its inhabitants is principally tillage and graſery; as also ſpinning and linen weaving. The bailiwick itſelf belonged to the Counts of *Eberſtein*. In the twelfth century Count *Albert* mortgaged *Obßen* houſe to the Counts of *Spiegelberg*, whom *William* and *Otho*, Dukes of *Brunſwick* and *Luneburg*, are ſaid to have deprived of it in 1422. Afterwards it was for ſome time mortgaged to the *Munchbäuſens* and others. The *von Obſens*, who frequently occur in ancient records, were at firſt caſtellans, both under the Counts of *Eberſtein* and thoſe of *Spiegelberg*. The bailiwick-houſe here, formerly called *Obßen* ſeat, ſtands on an iſland in the *Weser*, fronting the parochial-village of that name, where is a ferry over the river. To this bailiwick likewiſe belong four other villages, among which is *Tunder*, a parochial-village, with a large plain near it, very fit for an encampment.

4. The bailiwick of *Grobnde*, lying in a vale on the *Weser*, amidſt hills and woods, and conſiſting for the moſt part of good corn land. Some villages here abound alſo in too much paſture ground, while others are ſtraightened in that reſpect. The woods, of which here is a ſufficiency, conſiſt of oak and beech. The *Weser* in this bailiwick receives into it the *Iſſe*, the *Mublenbach*, and the *Allerbach*. The principal ſubſiſtence of its inhabitants is agriculture, graſery, and more particularly the cultivation of flax, with a thread and linen trade. The bailiwick once belonged to the Counts of *Eberſtein*. It comprehends under it a borough and nine villages, the moſt remarkable of which are

Grobnde, a borough, ſituated on the *Weser*, over which it has a ferry. At this place alſo is the bailiwick-houſe, with a farm annexed to it, and a chapel, in which the miniſter of *Hagen* officiates; as likewiſe a land and water toll. In the year 1421 (not 1422) near this place was fought a battle between *William* Duke of *Brunſwick-Luneburg*, and *Philip* Count of *Spiegelberg*, and their reſpective confederates, in which engagement fell Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, who was a canon of *Hildeſheim*; and to his memory was erected a ſtone monument, which is ſtill remaining, at the weſt entrance into the place.

Borrie, a large village, divided into the *Upper* and *Lower-Borrie*, each of which has its parochial-church, and the former alſo a ſuperintendency, with a yearly fair.

Frenke, a parochial-village, the lower juriſdiction of which is veſted in the *Schulenburgs* of *Heblen* alone, who are alſo poſſeſſed of a ſhare in the penal.

Hayen, a parochial-village.

5. The bailiwick of *Polle*, also lying on the *Weser*, and consisting of hills and a few vales, whence agriculture and grafery here turn, at best, to no great account, but this is compensated by the woods in it, which occasion a very profitable trade; as, besides the *Weser* vessels which are built at *Heinsen*, large quantities of ship-timber and other wood, are carried from hence to *Bremen*. *Vahlbruch* parish is noted for knit thread stockings, which are bleached for exportation. Good lime is also made at *Brevorde*. This bailiwick likewise formerly belonged to the Counts of *Eberstein*. In it is one borough, with five villages, and a mill. We shall take notice of

Pelle, a borough, seated on the *Weser*. The bailiwick-house here stands on an eminence, and was formerly a castle. Here is also a parish-church, with two estates qualifying for the Diet, and of which, in 1757, one was made feudal. At *Polle* too is a ferry over the *Weser*.

The parochial-villages of *Heinsen*, *Pegestorf*, and *Vahlbruch*.

6. The bailiwick of *Erzen*, being two *German* miles in length, and as many broad. This bailiwick borders on the *Weser*, which in it receives the *Emmer* and *Humme*, the latter of which is increased by the *Grieffe* and *Bewer*. The greatest part of it is mountainous, with few levels. The tillage here is inconsiderable, and its grafery less; but the inhabitants derive great advantages from their woods of oak and beech, as also from their flax, thread, and linen. The bailiwick formerly belonged to the Counts of *Eberstein*. It contains under it one borough, and twenty-two villages, of which those most worthy notice are

Erzen, otherwise called *Ertelzen* and *Arzen*, a market-town, seated on the *Humme*, and containing a church, which is parochial. In it also is the bailiwick-house, with one hundred and twenty-two freemen's houses.

Schwobber, a manor qualifying for the Diet, and belonging to the family of *Munchhausen*. The garden here is celebrated for the admirable taste in which it is laid out. Its proprietor is patron of *Erzen* church, and is likewise possessed of the civil jurisdiction in the village of *Gruppenbagen*, which belongs to him.

Reber, a village, containing a brass foundery and powder-mill.

Great and Little-Berkel, both parochial-villages.

4. Jurisdictions belonging to noblemen: namely,

1. The jurisdiction of *Limmer*, appertaining to Count *Kamecke*, and having its seat in the parochial-village of *Limmer*, beyond a hill called the *Kulf*, and containing likewise an estate qualifying for the Diet.

2. The jurisdiction of *Dehnfen*, situated in the village of *Dehnfen* or *Dabnsen*, beyond the *Kulf*, and belonging to the *Steinbergs* of *Brugge*, and the *Bork* of *Wulfsingen*.

3. The jurisdiction of *Banteln*, belonging to the family of *Bennigsen*, and having its seat in the parochial-village of *Banteln*. This jurisdiction contains a manor admitting to the Diet, with a manufacture of tapistry.

4. The

4. The jurisdiction of *Hasfenbeck* appertaining to the *Redens*, and having its seat in the parochial-village of *Hasfenbeck*, which also contains a manor qualifying for the Diet. In the year 1757 a smart action happened at this place between the armies of *Brunswick* and *France*, which, contrary to expectation, turned out to the advantage of the latter.

5. The jurisdiction of *Obr* belonging to the *Hakens* and situated in the village of *Obr*, in which is a Diet manor.

6. The jurisdiction of *Hamelschenburg*, belonging to the family of *Klenken*, and having its seat in the parochial-village of *Hamelschenburg* on the *Emmer*, containing a manor qualifying to the Diet. This jurisdiction belonged formerly to the Counts of *Eberstein*.

2. The *Lauenau* quarter consisting of certain bailiwicks, which, on the extinction of the last Counts of *Schauenburg*, devolved to the house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, under the description of which is to be found a more particular account of each. In the year 1701 the States in this quarter were incorporated with those of the *Hamelen* quarter of the principality of *Calenberg*. To them belongs

1. The bailiwick of *Lauenau*, which is almost wholly surrounded by the two hills called the *Deister* and *Suntel*, and is itself so very hilly that the rain easily washes away the earth in it, wherefore the inhabitants are under a necessity of replacing it in the fields, before they can be made to produce any thing. In the year 1573 *Erich Duke* of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* conferred this bailiwick as a male fief on his son-in-law *Otho V.* Count of *Schauenburg*, and on the other hand the Count resigned to the Duke as fiefs his patrimonial seats and estates of *Bokelob* and *Mesmerode*. *Jobst Hermann* Count of *Schauenburg-Holstein* dying in 1635, and in 1640 the whole male line failing in *Otho VI.* the last Count of *Schauenburg*, the bailiwick of *Lauenau* with *Bokelob* and *Mesmerode*, became annexed to the principality of *Calenberg*. The bailiwick contains under it

Lauenau, a market-town, having a parochial-church and fifty-three houses with two estates qualifying for the Diet.

The parochial villages of *Bakede*, *Bever* and *Einbeckhausen*, in the last of which is a manor qualifying for the Diet, together with *Hulsede* having a like manor and *Nettelrede*.

Hamelspringe, a village, near which lies the source of the *Hamel*.

Luttriehausen, a village, having a manor qualifying for the Diet, and fourteen other villages.

2. The bailiwick of *Bokelob*, the history of which is already inserted in the preceding bailiwick. The soil is pretty fertile in grain, but still more so in flax, part of which is exported raw, and the remainder spun here to thread. This bailiwick consists of the village of *Bokelob*, in which also it has its seat, together with *Idensen* containing a parochial-church. *Mesmerode* having a farm belonging to the Prince, and *Little-Heydorn*.

3. The bailiwick of *Lachem* situated on the *Wefer*. The levels here produce grain and pulse, and the hills are covered with spacious woods of oak and beech. Its grafery also is not inconsiderable, and here are likewise woven great quantities of coarse linen for exportation to *Bremen*. This bailiwick together with the town of *Oldendorf*, and the vogtey of *Visbeck* were formerly mortgaged by the Counts of *Wunstorf* to the Counts of *Schauenburg*. In 1573 an agreement was made between *Erich* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and *Otho* V. Count of *Schauenburg*, that this estate during the lives of any of the male branch of the Counts of *Schauenburg*, should remain unredeemed, but on the failure of them, devolve to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, without paying the mortgage money or any charge or cost whatever. On the extinction of the *Schauenburg* male line in the person of *Otho* VI. *Christian Lewis* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and *Philip* Count of *Schauenburg-Lippe* in conjunction with *Amelia Elizabeth* landgravine of *Hesse Cassel*, entered in 1647 into a compact at *Lauenau*, that *Bokeloh*, *Mesmerode* and *Lauenau* should remain annexed to the principality of *Calenberg*. The present bailiwick of *Lachem* was likewise added to it; and on the other hand the town of *Oldendorf*, and the remainder of the vogteys of *Lachem* and *Visbeck*, were annexed to the *Hessian* part of the county of *Schauenburg*, though with a clause, that, on the failure of the male line of the Landgrave *William*, the whole *Visbeck* vogtey, as it then stood, as also on the failure of the *Rothenburg* line, the town of *Oldendorf* should descend absolutely and *gratis*, to the principality of *Calenberg*: further that to this end the subjects of the said town and vogtey should do homage to the sovereign of the principality of *Calenberg*, at the same time as they did it to the landgrave of *Hesse*. The bailiwick consists of two parishes, each of which is subdivided into certain communities of peasants, and these again into villages and single farms: namely

1. The parish of *Hemeringen*, containing the *Bauerschaften* of *Hemeringen*, and consisting of two villages, and three farms, with *Debrnkerkerbroek*, consisting of three villages, one farm and a manor qualifying for the Diet, situated in the village of *Postebolz*, *Egge* consisting of four villages and two farms, *Halversdorf* of four villages and one farm, and *Kerkendorf* having its seat in the village of that name.

2. The parish of *Lachemer*, containing the two *Bauerschaften* and villages of *Lachem*, with *Haverbeck*, and *Helpensen* a manor qualifying to the Diet.

III. The G O T T I N G E N Quarter,

Which is situated apart from the others, and once constituted a distinct principality. From its lying south also of the great forests of *Selling* and *Harz*, it was stiled the *Furstentum Oberwald* or principality beyond the forest. In
it

it are eight towns, with the like number of secularised convents, fifteen royal bailiwicks, and eleven noblemen's jurisdictions, which said bailiwicks and jurisdictions contain under them four market towns and one hundred and seventy-nine villages. The manors here qualifying to the Diet, are forty-eight in number and their assessment amounts to two hundred and sixty-three rixdollars, thirty-three mgr. sixty pfennings. We shall begin

1. With the two large and *Kanzleysfzige* towns of the principality of *Calenberg*, in this quarter; namely

1. *Göttingen*, the chief of the four large towns of the principality of *Calenberg*, situated in a spacious fertile and pleasant vale, along the water called the *New Leine*, which is a canal drawn from the river of that name, the town being about a hundred rods from it. This canal separates the *Old* from the *New town* and the *Marſch*, beginning a full quarter of an hour's distance above the town, and at nearly the same distance below it returns again into the real *Leine*. The ramparts round the town, which are about six hundred and ninety-seven rods in circuit, command a delightful prospect of gardens of all kinds, with meadows, fields and eminences, and would form a most delightful walk, were the useless breast works on it removed, the wall levelled and planted with lime trees, or rather for the promotion of the culture of silk with white mulberry trees, a change which for the advantage and recreation of the inhabitants, particularly of the university, were greatly to be wished. The town itself consists of upwards of one thousand houses, and since the erection of the university has been so embellished with new buildings and the old so repaired, that it is at present one of the best built towns in all *Lower Saxony*, and for the fine free stone pavement on both sides of its streets, may be said to have few equals, as in the troublesome years of 1757 and 1758 the *French* themselves acknowledged. In winter the streets are illuminated with lamps. In the town are five parochial churches, among which the principal is that of *St. John*, together with an alms-house having a church and particular preacher of its own, as also another for the *Calvinists*. The *Papists* here celebrate worship in a private house. The church of the Bare-footed friars is converted into an armoury. But the principal ornament and advantage of *Göttingen* is the university of *Georgia Augusta* founded in the year 1734, by King *George II.* (instead of the ancient *Gymnasium* in the *Pauline* or *Dominican* convent, founded in 1586) and consecrated on the seventeenth of *September* 1737, which university by the inexpressible attention, and care of its first and present curator *Baron Munchhausen* has acquired a very distinguished reputation, among and above the other universities of *Germany*, and even throughout the whole republic of letters. Belonging to it is a large splendid church, which constituted that of the *Paulines*, with a peculiar pastor, and to it likewise belong a new and stately structure of stone, the ground floor of which serves as a hall for public lectures, and that above is the library, with the council chamber

and other apartments. This library to which considerable additions are every year made, if considered with respect to the number, goodness and value of its books, is one of the most capital libraries not only in *Germany* but even in all *Europe*. It is called the *Bulowean*, having received its original from a collection of about 10,000 volumes, bequeathed by the late Baron *Bulow* for the public use, and by his heirs given to the university. A royal society of sciences founded in 1751, and a royal *German* society also form part of the university; and it has likewise a fine observatory, erected on a tower which stands on the rampart not far from the *Geismar* gate, together with an exquisite physic garden in a place called the *Cafzpuble*, and near it a handsome anatomical theatre of ingenious construction; a school for teaching midwifry; a *Seminarium philologicum* under the direction of the professor of eloquence, and an academy of exercises on the *Freundenberg*. The orphan house here is under the care of the faculty of divinity. Cosmography in general and the other more particular parts of geography are taught here, under the very able professors *Franz*, *Mayer* and *Lowitz*, and the mechanical machine of the latter representing the celestial and terrestrial globe is a most amazing curiosity. The *Latin* free-school here is under excellent regulations and governed by eight masters. The town itself is the seat of a general superintendency over the five particular superintendencies in the *Göttingen* quarter, one of which is annexed to the church of St. *John* and the city parishes include also twenty one country churches. That of *our Lady* in the new town is a mansion house of a commandery of the *Teutonic* order appertaining to the *Saxon* grand-mastership; which also is proprietor of the hospital of the *Holy Ghost*, erected on the same piece of ground. At the *Calenberg* Diets the commander sits and votes among the nobility. Along the *Marsch* from the *New Leine* to the town wall, runs a beautiful vista of lime-trees. Of its several curious manufactures, and the large exportation of *Göttingen Mettwurstle* * mention has been made above in the introduction to the principality of *Calenberg*. The administration of justice for the town courts is vested in a judge and the magistracy. The former is nominated by the Sovereign himself, but with respect to the latter the regency appoints the burgher-master and the syndic; and for the other seats in the council the magistracy presents certain persons to the regency for their choice and confirmation. The criminal court here is held by the judge alone in the Sovereign's name, yet in criminal cases the magistracy may apprehend, and two persons deputed by them assist at the penal court, of which the town-clerk, likewise keeps the record. Civil jurisdiction is jointly administered here by the judge and magistracy. The territory belonging to the town consists of 7223 *Morgens* of land. On this territory to the west of the town at the influx of the *Gronne* into the *Leine*, is an eminence called *auf dem Hagen*, which is remarkable for having been the site of *Gronne*, an

* A kind of smoked puddings, held in great esteem.

ancient imperial burg and palatine town, and the very first of the *Saxon* emperors, who after *Otho the Great* made it their principal residence, and a pfalzgrave was invested with the supreme jurisdiction of it. In the year 929 the emperor *Henry I.* assigned it as a dowery to his consort *Matilda*, who conferred its chapel on the convent of *Polde*, but in 1146 the emperor *Conrard III.* settled it on the convent of *Fredessloh*, which settlement continued till the suppression and sequestration of its lands. At length the imperial burg devolved to the town of *Göttingen*, which used to receive it as a fief of the Emperor and empire, but of late has for substantial reasons declined the acceptance of it. The town is also possessed of considerable woods, meadows and pastures. To it likewise belong the villages of *Röringen* and *Herberhausen* in the bailiwick of *Harste*, in which also it holds a vogtey court, and it is likewise invested by the Sovereign with *burg Grone*, and the villages of *Grone*, *Rosdorf*, *Ellershausen* *Holtensen*, as also with the estates possessed by the now extinct noble families of *Borvent* of *Elliehausen* together with *Mengershausen*, *Upper* and *Lower-Jesa*, and *Kleinenfchneen*. The most early account of *Göttingen*, occurs in some records of the Emperor *Otho the Great* bearing date from the year 950 to 960, in which records it is stiled *Gutingi*, and was only a village belonging to the ancestors of *Hermann Bilung* Duke of Saxony. Duke *Henry the Lion*, held this place as a free inheritance, and from him it descended to his son the Duke and Pfalzgrave *Henry*. In an instrument of partition of 1203 it is stiled *Gudingin*, but no town. It appears to have received its first charter from the Emperor *Otho IV.* towards the close of his reign, and in a record of Duke *Otho the Child* of 1232, mention is made of the burgher-master and burghers of *Göttingen*. The town afterwards became hereditarily subject to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, yet for sometime was of the *Anscatic* confederacy, and soon after acquired great immunities. It was once a fortress, and in 1641 held out a siege against the *Austrian* army, headed by the Archduke *Leopold William*. Formerly also it coined both in gold and silver. In 1757 and 1758 it was for sometime in the hands of the *French*.

2. *Nordheim*, a town of five hundred houses situated on the *Rubme*, which at this place divides itself into two branches. Of these one takes its course by *Mublenthor*, and the other by the *Lazaretta*. Over each of them is a bridge of stone, and in this country the whole river runs into the *Leine*, which below it waters the territory of *Nordheim*. *Nordheim* is the third in order of the great towns of the principality of *Calenberg*. Of its ancient abbey an account shall be given among the secularized convents. It has only one parish church, but contains likewise a grammar-school and some manufactures. It was erected into a town in 1252 by *Albert the Great*. The governor of the town holds the court, examines causes and manages trials, but the sentence is pronounced by the burgher-master and

and council, without any concurrence of his. To them belonged the village of *Hammenstedt* as a fief of the see of *Paderborn*. The neighbouring country was formerly called the *Rittega*.

The ancient counts of *Nordheim*, and lords of *Bomeneburg* were descended from Count *Hermann*, who lived towards the close of the tenth century. Some hold him to have been a son of *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria*, brother to the Emperor *Otho the Great*, on whom the said Emperor conferred all the country along the *Werra* on both sides the *Wefer*, as also the tract of land, in which lies *Nordheim* and *Gottingen*. Others again affirm that Count *Hermann* was son to *Otho* a Count of *Salzgau*, who lived about the time of the Emperor *Otho the Great*. *Hermann's* son was named Count *Segfrid*, who among other issue had Count *Benno*, whose son *Otho* after receiving the Dutchy of *Bavaria* from the Emperor *Henry III.* was forcibly stripped of it, by the Emperor *Henry IV.* and died in 1083. In several records this Prince is even stiled Duke of *Saxony*, which has led *Leibnitz* to suppose that the Dutchy of *Saxony* was at that time divided into two parts, and that *Westphalia* and *Engern*, belonged to the *Billung* family, but *Ostphalia* to this house, and further that the dutchy of *Ostphalia* was the same with the Dutchy on the *Wefer*. *Henry III.* married *Richenza* widow to *Hermann* Count of *Werla*. Of the fruits of this marriage we shall take notice only of his sons, *Henry the Fat*, *Segfred* and *Conrad* or *Cuno*. The first of these was Count of *Nordheim*, the second of *Bomeneburg*, and the third of *Beichlingen*, Count *Henry the Fat* marrying *Gertrude* daughter to *Egbert* marggrave of *Meissen* brought to his house, the town and country of *Brunswick*; but in 1101 he fell in a battle against the *Frisons* leaving behind him no male heirs; neither had his brother *Conrad* or *Cuno* any, but their brother *Sigfrid* Count of *Bomeneburg* (a title derived from his castle of *Boineburg* or *Bomeneburg* in *Sontra* a bailiwick of *Hesse*) had indeed a son of the same name, but that son died in 1144, without any male issue. *Richenza* daughter to Count *Henry the Thick*, in the beginning of the twelfth century married *Lotbario* of *Quersfurt* Count of *Supplingburg*, and afterwards Duke of *Saxony* and Emperor, by which marriage he acquired the large countries of *Nordheim* and *Brunswick* or the Dutchy on the *Wefer*, which by *Gertrude* their daughter came to her husband *Henry the Magnanimous* and thus to the *Welfs* family.

2. The lesser towns holding of the chancery: as namely

1. *Munden*, in the records of the thirteenth century stiled *Gemunden*, a town situated in a vale on the *Fulda*, which a little below this place at the point of the *Tanzweirders* joins the *Werra*, from which conflux it is called the *Wefer*. These grounds with the meadows along the *Wefer*, the neighbouring gardens, woods and hills form on all sides a most delightful prospect, but the town frequently suffers by inundations. Over the *Werra* is a long bridge of stone, with a superficies of wood to it. The town consists

consists of six hundred and seven houses, and in it are also two *Lutheran* parish churches with a *Latin* free school and an almshouse. The *Calvinists* perform their worship in an elegant building, in which is an organ, but this structure is reckoned a taxable house. In the town is a double garrison, namely one of four companies maintained by the town, and a regiment of the Sovereigns, which quarters in barracks. These barracks are situated in a large stone edifice, which was originally a palace built by Duke *Erich the Younger*. The garrison has its own chaplain. The front of the town-house towards the market-place makes a good appearance. The burghers of *Munden* are free of *Brunswick* and *Osterode* and so *vice versa*. As the town has above 2000 gardens belonging to it, and little corn land, so there are only two burghers here, who confine themselves to tillage. It is not without some silk and damask weavers, as also vinegar brewers, tobacco spinners and manufacturers, and all the necessary artificers; but its principal support is derived from its ordinary traffick and navigation. The traffick carried on here consists not only of shopkeeping, but still more so of large dealings and commissions, which bring money into the country and keep it there. The various goods brought hither by land and water from *Hesse*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, *Frankfurt* and *Franconia*, but more particularly from *Nurnberg*, *Bavaria*, &c. after a very short stay here, are sent down the *Weser*; and what comes up it hither is for the most part also forwarded into the above-mentioned countries. No foreigner, that is no one who is not a freeman of *Munden*, is to trade beyond this town but consign his goods to a factor here, and whatever is brought in a vessel must by virtue of the staple-right, granted and confirmed to the town in the years 1246, 1279, 1289 and 1292, and further ratified in 1597 by the Emperor *Rodolphus II.* be unladen and laden again. Every *Tuesday* and *Friday* about nine in the morning a vessel goes from hence to *Cassel* up the *Fulda*, and this river none but freemen of *Munden* are allowed to navigate. The *Werra* may be navigated by *Munden* and *Hessian* vessels, but the latter on coming off *Munden* are not to proceed, without a licence, and even then to have a *Munden* master, and pay a duty to the town, which being done, a licence in writing is granted. The magistracy here, which consists of two burgher-masters and six counsellors is possessed of both the jurisdictions within the town. *Munden* is the first among the small towns of the principality of *Calenberg*, enjoys the directorship among them in affairs of general concern, and of the *Göttingen* quarter alone makes a part of the lesser committee of the States, as also to the tax-college, of which their representative is a regular member. The town anciently belonged to the county, as it was called, *on the Werra*, and consequently to the *Nordheim* patrimony. Its most ancient charter now in being bears date in 1246, and was granted it by Duke *Otho the Child*, to whom it had submitted. In 1626 it was besieged and taken by storm, by the *Imperialists*
under

under Count *Tilly*, by which storm, exclusive of the numbers of townsmen who were killed, its loss was estimated at 350,000 rixdollars, and on borrowing only fifty rixdollars of an inhabitant of *Cassel* to redeem some of their records out of the soldiers hands, to raise so small a sum, the corporation was obliged to mortgage all its revenues. In the following years also till the year 1643, one calamity followed another, exclusive of considerable expences in which it was likewise frequently involved. In 1757 and 1758 it was for sometime possessed by the *French*. A large ecclesiastical inspection with two superintendents takes its name from this town, though without being held here.

2. *Dransfeld*, a small town of two hundred and eight houses, situated between *Munden* and *Gottingen*, and containing two churches, one of which namely that of *St. Martin's* is under the patronage of *Corvey* abbey. The penal jurisdiction in this town is exercised by the bailiwick of *Munden*.

3. *Moringen*, a small town watered by the little river *Mohr*, which at *Hockelsheim* runs into the *Leine*. This town stands in a pleasant hilly country; being at present an open place, but was formerly fortified with moats, walls and ramparts. Exclusive also of the freedom of the bailiwick it contains one hundred and forty houses, with a parochial church, another for interments in *Oberndorf*, a large orphan-house built betwixt the years 1732 and 1745 at the expence of the States of *Calenberg*, in which hitherto sixty-three children have been maintained, and two manors qualifying to seats in the Diet. The magistracy here is possessed of the civil jurisdiction, but the criminal is exercised by the Prince's bailiff, to whom for this purpose, the magistracy delivers up the offender. On the site of the present bailiwick formerly stood *Moringenburg*, which was fortified with moats, walls and bastions, and was the residence of several dukes. *Moringen* was a town so early as the year 1147, one half of which was then possessed by the Lords of *Rosdorf*, and in 1380 sequestrated by Duke *Otto the Quadian*, together with all their other estates and places. In the thirty years war it suffered extremely by pillage and military executions. In 1461, 1491, 1496, 1506 and 1566 it was burnt down. In 1671, 1679 and 1680 it again suffered by fire, and still more in 1734, and again, though less, in 1747. Since the last of these fires, it has been enlarged and its streets built in a straight line, forty-eight feet wide, so that the town makes a much better appearance than before those misfortunes.

4. *Uslar*, a small town of two hundred and forty-three houses situated in a valley, and walled, but the new town, to the building of which Duke *Erich* gave his consent in 1561; is an open place. In the town is a parish-church, and without it another for interments, and on an eminence near it stands a chapel. Here is also an estate qualifying for the Diet, and from which the noble family of *Uslar* takes its name, but this estate has been transferred by

by them as an arrier fief, to the family of *Neubausz*, and on the failure of that family came to the *Gotzen* of *Oblenhausen*. The town itself was destroyed by fire in the years 1476 and 1641. In 1575 Duke *Erich* ordered its name to be changed to that of *Freudenthal*, but without prejudice to its privileges. The penal jurisdiction here is exercised by the bailiwick court.

5. *Hardeggen*, a small town seated on the *Espolde*, which at this place receives into it the *Schottelbeeck*. *Hardeggen* stands partly on a rock, out of which are hewn the cellars of the houses in the burg street. In this town are in all one hundred and seventy-six houses. The head minister of the parish-church here is also superintendent of the inspection named from the town. It is noted likewise for its good leather, of which it sells great quantities. In the town and the lands without it, belonging to the burghers, the magistrates exercise the civil jurisdiction, the criminal being lodged in the bailiwick, to which the delinquent is turned over by the corporation. At *Hardeggen* is a free burghmannsitz or castellany. Anciently it belonged to the Lords of *Rostorf*, but in 1380, together with their other estates, was sequestrated by Duke *Otho*, who in 1383 granted it a charter, and died here in 1394, having first settled the castle on his spouse, as a dowery. Duke *William the Younger*, also made it his principal place of residence and died here in 1503. In the years 1566 and 1579, this town suffered greatly by fire.

3. The secularized convents, which are farmed to bailiffs, and the revenues of which are managed by the conventual chamber : namely

1. The convent of *St. Blasius* at *Nordheim* founded in 1051 by *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, as a *Benedictine* convent for both sexes. In 1141 this grant was confirmed and augmented by his grandson *Sigfrid* Count of *Bomeneburg*, but in 1234, by order of the Duke of *Brunswick*, the nuns quitted the convent. About the year 1570, it was suppressed, on which the last abbot voluntarily left it. At present it is farmed to a bailiff, and includes under it, the farm of *Guntzenburg*, lying a little way without the town of *Nordheim*.

2. The convent of *Wiebrechtshausen* founded in 1030 as a *Benedictine* nunnery. This convent is likewise farmed to a bailiff, and includes under it the mansion-house and farm of *Mandelbeck* in the bailiwick of *Brunstein*.

3. The convent of *Fredelsloh* or *Fredessloh*, in ancient records stiled *Fridefele*, *Frideffele*, *Fredelfe* or *Fredesse*, situated in the village of that name, in the bailiwick of *Moringen*, and founded in 1137 by *Albert* the first archbishop of *Mentz*, but enlarged in 1141 by archbishop *Marcolf*. This convent was at first an *Augustine* foundation for both sexes, but the nuns were afterwards expelled from it. On its secularization the estates belonging to it were farmed to a bailiff. The convent itself was burnt down in the thirty years war, and in 1752 the priory, which had served for the bailiwick house, was forsaken, a new one having been built there before that year. Its church is still in being.

4. The convent of *Marienslein* or *Steina* lying on the *Leina*, which at this place is joined by the *Espelde*, and founded in 1108 by *Rothard* archbishop of *Mentz*, for monks of the *Benedictine* order. To it belongs the village, situated near the conventual buildings. Anciently the ruling Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* held Diets at this convent, with the States of the country of *Gottingen*, and their territories along the *Leine*; and in one of these Diets, in the year 1408, the principality of *Gottingen* was transferred to Duke *Erich the Elder*.

5. The nunnery of *Wende*, situated in the village of that name belonging to the bailiwick of *Harste*, and said to have been founded towards the year 1300. It stood originally at *Nikolausberg* and is farmed to a bailiff. To it belongs a farm at *Nikolausberg* in the bailiwick of *Harste*, and likewise *Reinboldshof*, a feat, formerly called *Reinboldshausen*, in the bailiwick of *Friedland*.

6. The ancient nunnery of *Mariengarten*, situated in a pleasant valley, and having a parochial-church. This nunnery is at present farmed. To it belongs the farm of *Wetenborn*, in the bailiwick of *Friedland*.

7. *Bursfelde* convent lying on the *Wefer*, and anciently one of the most celebrated monasteries of *Benedictine* Monks in all *Germany*. It was founded in the year 1093, by *Henry the Fat* Count of *Nordheim*, on the *Meimende* estate, which was purchased by that Prince of *Albert Insul*. The Emperor *Henry IV.* granted it the privilege of electing its own patron and abbot, as likewise that of coinage and holding a market. Its first monks came from *Corvey* abbey. The excellency of the discipline, which, in the fifteenth century was introduced here, gained this convent so singular a reputation, that many other *Benedictine* convents entered into a connection with it, and adopted its statutes of reformation, and thus gave rise to the celebrated union and congregation of *Bursfelde*, which congregation was confirmed by the council of *Basel* in 1440, and afterwards by the bulls of several Popes. In the sixteenth century the convent professed *Lutheranism*. Its lands are indeed farmed to a bailiff, but the title of abbot of *Bursfelde* has for some time lain dormant.

To this convent once belonged the juridical village of *Lipprechtrode* in the principality of *Halberstadt*, at present farmed to a bailiff of the Elector of *Brunswick*.

8. The nunnery of *Hilwardshausen* or *Hildeswardeshausen* on the *Wefer*. A proof of the antiquity of this nunnery is that the Emperor *Otho I.* in the year 973 at *Gronenburg* confirmed a large donation made to this convent by a wealthy lady of the name of *Helmburg*. At present it is farmed to a bailiff, and has also a farm belonging to it at *Diemarden*, in the bailiwick of *Friedland*.

4. The demesne bailiwicks, among them is

1. The jurisdiction of *Leineberg*, being a remnant of the ancient court palatine

palatine at *Grone*, of which notice has been taken in the account of the town of *Gottingen*. This jurisdiction is properly stiled *das landgericht auf dem Leineberg bey Gottingen*, or the land-court of *Leineberg* by *Gottingen*, and the first mention of it occurs in an instrument signed by *Poppo* Lord of *Plesse* in the year 1241. At present it extends only to the parochial villages of *Grone* and *Rosdorf* (in the latter of which was a burg belonging to the lords of that name, whose lands were reassumed in 1330 by Duke *Otho the Quadian* as a forfeited fief, on account of *Christopher of Rosdorf* having murdered his brother *Frederick*. *Upper-Jessa*, *Settmarshausen*, and the villages of *Ellershausen* and *Holtensen*. It is held at *Grone* in the Sovereign's name by the justiciary of *Gottingen*, but the bailiwick of *Munden* has also a *concurrrens jurisdictio* therein. In this tract also lies the Diet manner of *Oblenhausen*, belonging to the noble family of the *Gotzen* of *Oblenhausen*, who besides this hold likewise the estate of *Heissenthal* in this bailiwick, as a fief of *Gottingen*.

2. The bailiwick of *Munden*, which is the largest and most considerable in all the *Gottingen* quarter. This bailiwick is very hilly, but has withal fine woods. The bailiwick-house lies in the town of *Munden*, in which town the part called *the liberty* is under its jurisdiction. It is also possessed of criminal jurisdiction in the town of *Dransfeld*, and under it likewise is

Hedemunden, a small town situated in a vale on the *Werra*, and wholly surrounded by the adjacent mountains. This place consists of one hundred and forty-two houses, and is the seat of a superintendency, which forms one of the two inspections, into which the inspection of *Munden* is divided. Great quantities of linen also are woven and sold here. Formerly it belonged to the abbey of *Kauffungen* in *Hesse*.

This bailiwick is further divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

1. In the *Upper* are twelve villages, and to it likewise belongs one half of the village of *Nieste*, the other half being dependent on *Hesse*. The most remarkable places here are

The parochial villages of *Landwermbagen* and *Lutterberg*, at the latter of which in 1758, a body of *Hanoverians* and *Hessians* were attacked by the *French*, and by reason of their vast superiority of numbers obliged to retreat.

The parochial-villages of *Ufschlag* and *Speele*.

Sichelstein, (in *English* *Sicklestone*) a village where formerly stood a castle, which in 1370 was refortified by Duke *Otho the Quadian*, on his invasion of *Hesse*; and *Hermann* Landgrave of *Hesse* erected another castle fronting it, to which he gave the name of *Sensenstein* or *Sithelstone*.

2. The lower bailiwick consisting of sixteen villages, besides one sixth of the *Leineberg* jurisdiction, the bailiwick of *Munden* being also possessed of a *concurrrens jurisdictio* therein. The parochial villages here, are *Gimbte*, *Hemeln*, *Furstenbagen*, *Bubren*, *Varlosen*, and *Great-Wiershausen*. The village of *Ellershausen vor dem Walde*, in which the family of *Stockhausen*

are possessed of an estate, admitting to the Diet, is not to be confounded with the village of *Ellerhausen* mentioned under the account of *Leineberg* jurisdiction.

3. The bailiwick of *Brackenberg*, consisting of four villages. This bailiwick is very mountainous and stoney, but contains valuable woods. The inhabitants traffick in oxen for draught, linen and sheep. *Brackenberg* the bailiwick-house stands near the eminence, on which was situated the old castle of that name, called *Old Brackenberg*. Below the village of *Lippoldshausen* is a quarry of good stone. *Meensen* is a parochial-village; of that of *Mollenfelde* one half lies in *Hesse*.

4. The bailiwick of *Friedland*, situated on the *Leine*, which in this bailiwick receives the *Dramme*, *Garte*, &c. The inhabitants exclusive of grassery grow also a great deal of grain and flax, and weave linen. To it appertain seventeen villages and three conventual farms, the most remarkable of which are

Friedland, a village containing the bailiwick house. A strong castle was erected on a mountain at this place by Duke *Otho the Quadian*, but in 1743 the old ruins of it were entirely pulled down.

The parochial villages of *Lutgen* or *Little Schneen*, in which is a manor qualifying for the Diet, *Great-Schneen* containing two churches and a farm belonging to the Sovereign, *Lower-Jesa*, *Reiffenhausen*, *Sieboldshausen*, *Reckershausen* and *Ballenhausen*.

Diemarden, a parochial-village, in which the convent of *Hildwardshausen* was possessed of a farm, and the lower jurisdiction, which were purchased by it in 1234 of the abbot of *St. Michael* in *Hildesheim*. This place was once remarkable for two courts held here.

5. The bailiwick of *Reinhausen*, which is every where hilly, and near one half of it taken up by a forest of beach, oak and other trees. To it belong the villages of *Reinhausen* with the bailiff's office, *Ischenrode*, *Ganse-
teich* and *Lichtenbagen*, in the last of which the *Bulzingsleben* family are possessed of the upper and lower jurisdiction.

6. The bailiwick of *Nieddeck*, to which belongs the house of that name, together with the villages of *Great* and *Little-Lengden*, in the former of which is a parish-church, five vassals at *Benniehausen*, and *Kerstlingeroderfeld*.

7. The bailiwick of *Brunstein*, consisting more of mountains than levels, and lying on the *Leine* and *Rubme*. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in thread and linen, for which purposes, exclusive of the flax of their own growth, they import also great quantities from abroad. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the bailiwick-house of this name has stood three quarters of an hour's distance from *Nordheim*, in a hilly spot called *Klingenbagen*. To the bailiwick belong six villages, of which *Holtensen* or *Langenboltensen*, *Edesheim*, *Hohnstedt* containing a superintendency, and *Elvershausen* having a manor qualifying for the Diet, are all parochial.

8. The

8. The bailiwick of *Westerhose*, consisting chiefly of a good corn and flax land, and having also fine woods. This bailiwick contains nine villages. In *Westerhose* is the bailiwick-house and a manor qualifying for the Diet. *Eboldshausen*, *Kablefeld*, *Echte*, *Dogerode*, *Harriebausen* and *Willershausen* are all parochial villages, and in the last also is a manor qualifying to a seat in the Diet.

9. The bailiwick of *Moringen*, terminating both on the *Leine* and the forest of *Sollinger*. The villages in this bailiwick, which lie low, enjoy good corn-land, and those on the bleak rocky mountains make up the want of that advantage by the weaving of linen. Here are also fine quarries of mill-stones, whetstones and freestone, and the lime-stone in the *Weper* hill burns to excellent lime. Of timber and other wood here is likewise a sufficiency. The bailiwick-house lies in the town of *Moringen*, where also the bailiff exercises criminal jurisdiction. Among the twelve villages belonging to the bailiwick those most worthy of notice are *Oberdorf*, which begins immediately without the *Obern-gate* of *Moringen*, and contains a manor qualifying to the Diet, *Fredeslob* with the above noticed convent, and *Evensen* which constitutes one parish with the village of *Stroth*, under the name of *Trogen*. In this bailiwick likewise may be reckoned the village of *Hockelheim* not far from *Nordheim*, and from which the Lords of *Hockelheim* or *Huckelum* took their name, who as Mr. *Scheidt* conjectures were progenitors to the *Pleß* family, to whom also it once belonged. On the failure of the latter the house of *Hesse Cassel* took possession both of the convent and the village. This occasioned however a process betwixt it and *Brunswick Luneberg*, but while the suit remains undetermined it is agreed, that all juridical affairs shall be determined jointly by the bailiffs which both houses have at *Moringen*.

10. The bailiwick of *Hardeggen*, one half of which lies in the forest of *Sollinger*, being very rocky, stoney and clayey, and consequently not very fertile. The greatest part of the mountains here, are covered, however with forests of oak and beech. It yields also fine quarries of stone. The growth of corn here is much less considerable than that of flax, as from the latter the inhabitants procure their principal means of subsistence. The chief streams that water this bailiwick are the *Esponde*, which comes from the bailiwick of *Uslar*, and after receiving into it the *Schottelbeech*, and other rivulets falls into the *Leine* near the convent of *Steina*; the *Schwulmsche* which issues out of the *Steyberg*, and running into the bailiwick of *Uslar*, at *Lippoldsbergen* joins the *Wefer*; with the *Bollerbach* which separates the bailiwicks of *Hardeggen* and *Uslar*.

The bailiwick-house stands on a small eminence above the town of *Hardeggen*, and was once environed with walls and moats. The bailiff is possessed of the penal jurisdiction over the town.

The nine villages belonging to this bailiwick are divided into the *Upper* and

and *Lower*, of the former of which here are six. Of these *Elligerode* is parochial. Of the three latter *Hevensen* and *Luttershausen* are both parochial villages. In the parochial-village of *Wolbrechtshausen* the civil jurisdiction belongs in all cases to the *Papen* family. In this bailiwick are also two farms of the Prince's.

11. The bailiwick of *Harste*, consisting of fourteen villages : the most remarkable of these are

Harste, a parochial-village, in which lies the bailiwick-house, and a superintendency with a manor qualifying for the Diet. *Harste* once belonged to the lords of *Rosdorf*.

Gladebeck, a parochial-village containing a farm of the Prince's, and a manor qualifying to a seat in the Diet. This place also belonged once to the lords of *Rosdorf*, from whom the *Gladebeck* family are descended.

The parochial villages of *Lenglern*, *Elliehausen*, *Parensen* and *Weende*, with the *Nikolausberg* a village.

12. The bailiwick of *Uslar*, situated in the midst of the forest of *Sollinger*, and being of course mountainous and rocky. The grain produced here is inconsiderable, but it grows a great deal of flax, and has very profitable woods. The bailiwick-house stands without the town of *Uslar*, the criminal jurisdiction of which is lodged in the bailiffs court. The iron founderies, which lie at a small distance from the town, are supplied with iron ore from the *Harz* forest, the bailiwick itself affording none. Here is also a copper mill. Of the fifteen villages of this bailiwick *Bollensen*, *Schoeningen*, *Offensen* and *Volprichhausen* are all parochial.

13. The bailiwick of *Lauenförde*, situated on the *Wefer*, and containing little corn-land, but having large forests. The only place in this bailiwick is *Lauenförde* a market-town along the *Wefer*, on which river a toll is paid at this place. Formerly it belonged to the counts of *Dassel* : among its parishioners are the *Lutherans* living near it, though in the diocese of *Paderborn*. This bailiwick once formed a part of the bailiwick of *Nienover*, but was dismembered from it and mortgaged to the *Spiegel* family. On its redemption, however, it continued a distinct bailiwick, but its records are kept at *Nienover*, to which place the vassals of *Lauenförde* bailiwick also carry their processes and indictments.

14. The bailiwick of *Nienover*, consisting principally of woods, whence the tillage carried on here is inconsiderable. This bailiwick anciently belonged to the counts of *Dassel*. Count *Ludolphus* of *Nienover* and his brother's son, Count *Adolphus* of *Dassel*, in 1269 sold the burg of *Nienover* to *Albert the Great*, Duke of *Brunswick*. *Nienover*, the bailiwick-house stands on a hill almost in the centre of the bailiwick, where also is a hunting seat. At the foot of the mountain lies the vogt's or prefect's dwelling, and an inn, and not far from it is a mill belonging to the Sovereign. These several edifices are surrounded with the bailiwick estates, which border on all sides, on the lands belonging to the forest. To this bailiwick is annexed

Bodenfelde,

Bodenfelde, a market-town situated on the *Wefer*, and having a salt-spring, but this at present is not worked.

Wahmbeck and *Schonbagen* both parochial, together with the village of *Cammerborn*.

15. The bailiwick of *Erichsburg*, consisting of three parts, which are separated from each other by the bailiwick of *Hunnefruck*, in the diocese of *Hildesheim*: namely

1. The part to the north of *Sollinger* forest, which was formerly stiled the bailiwick of *Lutborst*, and in the year 1389 was taken as a forfeited fief from the noble family to whom it gave name, by their feoffees the lords of *Homburg*, but on the extinction of these lords devolved to the dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. About the year 1539 Duke *Erich the Elder* procured it from Duke *Henry the Elder*, by exchange in lieu of *Holzmunden*, and added it to his seat of *Erichsburg*, built by him between the years 1525 and 1530, on which it was united with the bailiwick of *Lauenberg*, and both together named the bailiwick of *Erichsburg*. The corn-lands here are not only environed on three sides by mountains, but lie also for the most part on eminences being stoney and barren. Those however in the levels enjoy a clayey soil mixed in some parts with a red, and in others with a greyish kind of loom. Thus, in this part of the bailiwick flax thrives better than grain. In 1754 a rich iron ore was found in *Bedesau* and the *Heimberge*, and pit-coal, very lately at *Portenbagen* on the borders of *Hildesheim*. In this part of the bailiwick lies

The seat of *Erichsburg*, in which is the bailiwick office.

Lutborst, anciently called *Luthardeffen* a parochial-village, with *Portenbagen*, also a village.

2. The part situated in the forest of *Sollinger*, was formerly stiled the bailiwick of *Lauenberg*, and belonged to the counts of *Dassel*. On their failure it came to the dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and in 1539 was united with the bailiwick of *Lutborst*, under the common name of *Erichsburg*. The arable lands here lie for the most part along steep mountains, whence consequently the tillage of them is difficult, but they bear all kinds of grain and good flax. *Lauenberg* yields a fine free-stone, and a good clay for bricks. To this part of the bailiwick belongs the parochial-village of *Lauenberg* or *Lauenburg*, with one half of the village of *Hilwartshausen*, the other half being within the *Hildesheim* bailiwick of *Hunnefruck*; the little village of *Hoppensen*, the lower jurisdiction of which is vested in the *Dassels*; and two forester's lodges.

3. *Rellebausen* farm, which joins to the forest of *Sollinger*, and is wholly surrounded by the bailiwick of *Hunnefruck*. The buildings belonging to the farm constitute a small village.

5. Jurisdictions belonging to noblemen: viz.

1. The *Hardenberg* jurisdiction, appertaining to the family of that name,

name, who are possessed of two votes, viz. one for *Hardenberg Vorderhause* and one for *Hinterhause*. Both these houses also are possessed of a share in *Leverhausen* farm, but under the latter alone are included the farms of *St. Margaraten* and *Groszen-Rode*. The other places belonging to this court are

Norten, a market-town situated near the *Leine*, with a Roman-catholic collegiate abbey in it, subject to the archbishop of *Mentz*.

Lutgenrode and *Bischausen* two villages containing *Popish* chapels.

Groszen-Rode, *Hillerse*, *Buble* and *Suderhausen*, all *Lutheran* parochial-villages.

The villages of *Sudheim* and *Lower-Billingshausen*, the latter of which is not improbably the place of the *Comiciæ Billingsstadt*, where, as likewise at the town of *Eimbeck* the counts *Ludolphus* and *Adolphus* of *Dassel* used in 1274 to receive all addresses and memoirs. *Billingshausen* formerly belonged to the *Plesse* family, but anteriorly to that of *Billing* or *Billung*, from whom it received its name. *Upper-Billingshausen* lies in *Bovenden* a bailiwick of *Hesse*.

2. The jurisdiction of *Geismar*, also belonging to the *Hardenbergs*, whom it entitles to seat and voice in the Diet. This jurisdiction consists of the parochial-village of *Geismar*, in which is a manor qualifying for the Diet.

3. The jurisdiction of *Adelebsen*, appertaining to the *Adelebsen* family, who, by virtue of it are intitled to two votes in the Diet, viz. one for the upper house of *Adelebsen*, and one for the under house. Both the houses lie in the town of *Adelebsen*, in which is also a parochial-church. Exclusive too of this town the bailiwick includes under it seven villages, of which *Barterode* is parochial.

4. The jurisdiction of *Alten-Gleichen*, belonging to the *Ussar* family, *Henry* of *Ussar* having in the year 1208 obtained a grant of *Alten-Gleichen* house from *Otho IV.* and come also to an agreement with the Count of *Gleichen*, who had been dispossessed of it. This jurisdiction contains under it the old mountain castle of *Alten-Gleichen*, together with the manors of *Sennickerode*, *Upper* and *Lower Appenrode*, *Vogelsang*, *Elbickerode*, *Welmerhausen*, with a village annexed to it, *Gelgehausen* a parish, the parochial-village of *Bremke*, and the village of *Bengehausen*. The old seat here with the seven manor-houses, entitle them to eight votes in the Diet.

Obf. The ancient mountain castle of *Nuen-Gleichen*, with the farm of *Mitmarslof*, and certain revenues in the villages of *Alten-Gleichen* jurisdiction belong to the share of the house of *Hesse-Rheinfels* in *Lower Hesse*, which levies those revenues, and exercises palatine jurisdiction over them. The Elector of *Hanover* however does not allow that house to be their Sovereign, nor that the bailiwick of *Mitmarslof* should be termed *Neuen-Gleichen*, other villages having been added to that *Hessian* bailiwick. See Vol. 1. of this third part.

5. The jurisdiction of *Imbsen* belonging to the *Stockhausens*, and comprehending under it the villages of *Imbsen* with a demesne, which was mortgaged to that family; *Lowenbagen* containing a manor, *Dankelshausen* having a parochial-church and a manor, and the manor of *Wellerfen*, which four estates entitle the *Stockhausens* to the like number of votes in the Diet. The criminal jurisdiction within this district is lodged in the bailiwick of *Munden*.

6. The jurisdiction of *Gartendorfer*, belonging to Baron *Gorzen* of *Wriesberg*, and containing under it the villages of *Rett* or *Rittmarshausen*, with a manor qualifying to the Diet, *Kerstlingerode* having a parish-church, *Beyenrode*, *Weissenborn* and *Bischhausen*, in the last of which also is a parish-church,

7. The jurisdiction of *Waacke*, appertaining to the *Wangenbeims*, and consisting of the parochial-village of *Waacke*, in which is a manor qualifying for the Diet.

8. *Imbshausen* jurisdiction belonging to the Baronefs of *Kiepen*, and containing under it the parochial-village of *Imbshausen*, also having a manor qualifying to the Diet, which village is a bord-land of *Paderborn*. In this jurisdiction likewise lies the village of *Lagerhausen*.

9. *Jubnde* jurisdiction, appertaining to Baron *Grotten*, and comprehending the villages of *Jubnde*, in which is a parochial-church, and a manor qualifying to the Diet, *Barliesen*, *Mengershausen*, *Volkerode* and *Little-Wiershausen*, together with *Oershausen* farm.

10. The jurisdiction of *Ueszinghausen*, belonging to the *Heinssus's*, and consisting of *Ueszinghausen* a village, in which is a manor qualifying to a seat in the Diet.

11. The jurisdiction of *Oldershausen*, belonging to the *Oldershausens*, and containing under it the villages of *Oldershausen*, with a manor qualifying for the Diet, *Echte* having a parochial-church, *Duderode* also having a parochial-church, and a manor qualifying to sit in the Diet, *Oldenrode*, *Willensen*, and *Vogelsang* farm.

The Principality of WOLFENBUTTEL.

§. 1. THE principality of *Wolfenbittel*, in *Latin* improperly called *Principatus Guelferbytanus*, is a part of the dutchy of *Brunswick*, and accordingly represented in the maps of that dutchy. The diocese of *Hildesheim*, and the principality of *Halberstadt* divide it into two parts. The north part is environed with the principality of *Luneburg*, the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*, the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, the principality of *Halberstadt*, and the diocese of *Hildesheim*. The south part also lies between the two

last of these territories, the county of *Wernigerode*, the principalities of *Grubenbagen* and *Calenberg*, *Corvey* and the county of *Lippe*.

§. 2. The eastern half of the south-part, which lies between the *Leine* and the *Ecker*, or the county of *Wernigerode*, contains under it a part of the *Harz*, the mine and salt-works which the Prince holds in common with the Elector of *Brunswick Luneburg*, as is shewn in the above description of the principality of *Grubenbagen*. In the western half of this southern part, situated between the *Leine* and *Wefer*, is a part of the forest of *Sollinger*, consisting of oak and beech, with a chain of mountains, covered with woods, which towards the south are called the *Hils*, and northwards the *Ibdt* or *Niedt* (anciently *Igath*) and lastly the hills of *Lauenstein*. Thus the southern part of the principality consists chiefly of hills and woods, with little arable land, but on the other hand has a great plenty of timber, iron and glass-houses, the manufactures of which are greatly admired, particularly those of looking-glass; with a fine porcelaine manufacture, and the very rich mine and salt-works in the *Harz*. The north part of the principality is more level and produces abundance of grain, flax and hemp, together with all kinds of pulse and fine fruit. Their grassery here turns likewise to very good account, besides which it has a salt-work. The culture of silk too is now followed here, and premiums are assigned by the Prince for the encouragement of it. The above description shews the *Wefer* and *Leine* to be the principal rivers in this south-part of the principality. Here also as well as in the *Harz*, run the *Innerste* and *Ocker*, the former of which soon reaches the diocese of *Hildesheim*, whereas the latter passes through the north part of the principality, where it is joined by the *Schunter* (also having its source in it near *Neubruck* above the *Warberg* bailiwick of *Repke*) and this river is such an increase to it that at a small expence it might be made navigable as far as the *Aller*. Duke *Charles* has already caused this to be done between *Wolfenbittel* and *Brunswick*, and to him likewise is owing the *Schunter* canal, drawn between *Querum* and *Glissenrode*, with its sluice, which is so very convenient for floats and vessels, and which was opened in the year 1750. The *Aller* runs through the bailiwick of *Wolfsburg*.

§. 3. In this principality are ten boroughs, eight market-towns, three hundred and eighty-six villages, and seventeen sees and convents. The States here are composed, 1. Of the deans of the sees and the priors of the convents. 2. Of the nobility, who are possessed of manors within the country, among whom the principal state is that of the provincial commander at *Lucklum*. 3. Of the deputies of the oldest towns, which are *Brunswick*, *Helmstedt*, *Scheningen*, *Königsutter*, *Seesen*, *Sandersheim*, *Oldendorf* and *Holzminden*. The lesser committee is composed of the Dean of *St. Blasius* at *Brunswick*, who is also premier provincial and financier counsellor, with two or three financier counsellors of the nobility, and the first burgher-

burgher-master of *Helmstedt*. The larger committee consists of four prelates, nine nobles, and the representatives of the towns of *Brunswick*, *Königsutter*, *Seesen* and *Scheningen*. The principal officers are a syndic, receiver and others. The Diets are held at the provincial house at *Brunswick*, and meet four times a year. The duke's proposals are delivered to the States by a privy-counsellor.

§. 4. The established religion here is *Lutheranism*, and both the pastors and congregations are at present ranged into superintendencies, which latter are under the five general superintendants of *Wolfenbittel*, *Brunswick*, *Helmstedt*, *Seesen* and *Holzmeden*. At *Brunswick* both the *Calvinists* and *Papists* are permitted the use of a church:

§. 5. Not to mention the spinning of thread and the weaving of linen, here are also divers manufactures in wool and silk, with houses for the bleaching of wax. Tobacco likewise is prepared in several ways, and *Turkey* and other sorts of leather dressed here. Its porcelain, lead, iron and steel foundaries too are in great repute, and the glass-houses are much admired for the beauty of their productions. The trade of the country consists in these manufactures and fabricks, as also in minerals which come from the common parts of the *Harz* in *Brunswick*: Walnut tree, turnery and cabinet-makers ware, &c. with the celebrated *Brunswick* mum, and *Königsutter* beer, called *Duchstein*, and other home-made commodities. *Brunswick* has two noted fairs every year.

§. 6. For the instruction of youth, besides other good *Latin* schools, in this country is a *Collegium Carolinum* at *Brunswick*, and an university at *Helmstedt*.

§. 7. The country of *Brunswick* was antiently under lords of its own, who possessed it as their absolute and hereditary property, and derived their lineage from *Ludolphus* Duke of *Saxony*, and consequently by his grandmother *Hafala* or *Gisela*, from Duke *Witiking*, whose daughter she was. From King *Henry* I. grandson to this *Ludolphus* was descended his son *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria*, among whose issue was Count *Bruno*, on whom the Emperor *Otto* conferred a tract of land in *Saxony* near *Brunswick*, namely *Melverode* and *Hohenwart*. Count *Bruno* his son enlarged *Brunswick*, and his son Count *Ludolphus*, on the demise of the Emperor *Henry* II. was the first that obtained the full sovereignty over *Brunswick* and *Tankwarderode*, and died in 1038. His son *Egbert* I. became Marggrave of *Thuringia* and *Misnia*, and his son *Egbert* II. likewise attained to those dignities. This last Prince being killed in battle in the year 1091, his sister *Gertrude* succeeded to the country of *Brunswick*, which country she brought to her second husband *Henry the Fat*, Count of *Nordheim*, and by their daughter *Richenza* it came to her husband *Lothario* count of *Supplingburg*, and afterwards Emperor. By his daughter *Gertrude* it descended to her husband *Henry the Magnanimous*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, and thus to the

house of *Welfbo*. The remaining part of its history, as also that of the ducal house, has been related before.

§. 8. The Prince's title is only Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, but his arms are more extensive, as consisting of thirteen fields: The first ruby a semée of hearts topaz, and a lion saphire, for the dutchy of *Luneburg*. The second also is ruby with two leopards topaz, for the dutchy of *Brunswick*. The third is saphire with a lion pearl, crowned topaz, for the county of *Eberstein*. The fourth ruby chequée, pearl and saphire with a lion topaz, for the lordship of *Homburg*. The fifth topaz a lion ruby, crowned saphire, for the county of *Diepholz*. The sixth ruby with a lion topaz, in chief, and four fesses of the same, but through mistake only three are marked, and these in the tenth field. The seventh is topaz, two bears claws expanded, for the county of *Hoya*. The eighth is quarterly party *per fesse* chequée ruby and pearl; underneath pearl and saphire girony, for the county of *Bruchhausen*. The ninth saphire an eagle pearl, and forms the lower half of the *Diepholz* shield. The tenth is chequée ruby and pearl, for the county of *Hohnstein*. The eleventh pearl, a stag's horn ruby, for the county of *Regenstein* or *Reinstein*. The twelfth pearl, a stag diamond, for the lordship of *Klettenberg*. The thirteenth is also pearl, a stag's horn diamond, for the county of *Lautenberg*. Among the five crowned helmets, the chief or that in the centre, has a pillar pearl, crowned and surmounted with a peacock's tail, in which is a star topaz, and in the middle a horse pearl betwixt two sickles reversed and decorated in five places with peacocks feathers.

§. 9. The principality of *Wolfenbittel* is possessed of a vote among the Princes both in the college of the Princes of the Empire, and likewise in the Diets of *Lower-Saxony*, in each of which by virtue of an agreement concluded in 1706, when the seniority lies in the house of *Brunswick Wolfenbittel*, it precedes those of the Elector of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* for *Zell*, *Grubenhagen* and *Calenberg*, but otherwise comes after them: further the house of *Wolfenbittel*, when senior, obtains the joint directority of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*. The taxation of this principality in the matricula of the Empire and Circle is twenty-two horse and a half, and one hundred and five foot; or nine hundred and sixty florins one gr. and a half and to a single *Roman* month the Prince for all its territories pays seven hundred and thirty-four florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* two hundred and seventy-eight rixdollars, thirty-six kruitzers and a half. He has the same right as the Elector of *Brunswick* to depute an assessor in the revenue court.

§. 10. The hereditary court-offices are four. The *Oldershausen* family is hereditary marshal of the principalities of *Calenberg*, *Grubenhagen* and *Wolfenbittel*; that of *Veltkeim* hereditary sewer, that of *Schlieftedt* hereditary cup-bearers, and that of *Cramm* hereditary treasurers.

§. 11. The supreme college of the Princes, is the privy-council, which has

has the direction of all state affairs, as also the general government of the country laws and ordinances, with the polity, grant of privileges, nomination of magistrates and law officers in the towns and other important concerns: The reigning Duke assists as president. The Prince's revenue and all matters relative to it are either under the inspection of the treasury, in which also the Sovereign presides, or of the convent office. *Brunswick* is the seat of the two first colleges, whereas the last, together with the chancery, the high court of justice, (in which the Prince elects and appoints an assessor from each *Curie* of the country) and the consistory are held at *Wolfenbittel*.

§. 12. The Prince's immediate revenues arise from the treasury-bailiwicks, the conventual estates, the *regalia*, the imposts of the Circle and Empire, contributions, legation and fortification monies, service and quotas of provisions. The lesser committee of the States or the tax-college superintends the sheep-tax, land-tax, convent-tax, town-tax, tythe-tax, measure-tax, and mill-tax, with the excise on malt, beer, wine, brandy and stamp-paper; as also the licent which has been introduced into *Brunswick* and *Wolfenbittel*.

§. 13. The military force lately maintained by the Duke, consists generally of four regiments of foot, each of two battalions, a body of horse-guards, a regiment of dragoons, a militia regiment of five companies, each company containing one hundred and eighty men, with a corps of engineers and matrosses. The invalids also form one regiment.

§. 14. In this principality are towns, abbies and convents, together with princely bailiwicks and noblemens courts, but divers of the latter have been purchased by the Sovereign for himself. The whole country is divided into four districts, namely into those of *Wolfenbittel*, *Schening*, the *Harz* and the *Wefer*.

I. The *WOLFENBUTTEL* District

Lies on both sides the *Ocker*, and contains under it

1. The following towns: *viz.*

Brunswick, anciently called *Brunswyck*, a fortified town, and the capital of the country, as also the place of residence to the Sovereign. It lies on the *Ocker*, which enters the town by two branches, but within it divides itself into a greater number, all which unite again, in one stream at the issue of the *Ocker* out of the town. Its present fortifications were begun under Duke *Anthony Ulrich* and compleated under Duke *Charles*. The ramparts are planted with mulberry-trees. The town is large, but its buildings are for the most part in the old taste. Of late however it has from time to time been beautified with new buildings and its streets better paved. The number of inhabitants here is not proportionate to its

extent

extent. The Prince's palace called the *graue Hof*, was in 1731 the court of *Elizabeth, Sophia Maria* widow to Duke *Augustus William*. That learned and pious Princess erected a splendid library here, the principal curiosity of which consists in a very valuable collection of scarce and curious bibles, or parts of bibles, in several languages, to the number of above one thousand volumes. The dutchess lives in the left wing of the palace, having in 1736 quitted the right wing, except the palace-church to the reigning Duke, who makes it his usual place of residence. The garden belonging to this palace is laid out in an exquisite taste. The *graue Hof* itself stands in a street called the *Bobkweg*, in which likewise is the academy for martial exercises, with the *Cavalierhaus*, and armoury, all new and sightly buildings. The last of these was once the *Pauline* church. On the *Hagenmarkt* is seen the *Collegium Carolinum*, which is a noble structure built in 1745. The founder of this college was Duke *Charles*. The students, particularly those of good families, are taught all the necessary arts, sciences, languages and exercises. In it too is a good library, and on the same market-place stands the opera-house, which likewise makes a very good figure. The old burg, at present called the *Messhaus* or *Messhof* lies on the *Ocker* in the site of the village of *Tankwarderode*. Before it on a high and broad pillar of free-stone stands a brass lion, erected in 1166 by Duke *Henry the Lion*, which falling to ruin in 1616 Duke *Frederick Ulrich* caused it to be repaired. On the burg-platz is the new play or pantomine-house. At the *packhofe* all goods imported or exported are rated and taxed, which is said to produce above 200,000 rixdollars *per annum*. In the new town lies the council-house, where the magistracy of the town meet, as the treasury-board does in the council house of the old, and during the fair time the passages round it are crowded with toy-shops. Near it also stands the building called the *Autorshof*, in which was a chapel dedicated to a Saint named *Autor*, but in 1681 this chapel was assigned to the foreign dealers at the fair, for the security and more convenient sale of their goods. In the *Heyden* street is the mint, and in the *Green-market* the main-guard. The work-house or house of correction here, was rebuilt by Duke *Charles*, having at first been formed out of the hospital, which was originally dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. The orphan-house exclusive of its largeness is an excellent foundation, and since the year 1753, has had a *Latin-school* annexed to it, with a printing-house and book-shop. It was formed out of the *Alexhouse*, so called from the *Alexians* or *Fratres Cellitæ*, whose mansion it was. The *Lutherans* are possessed of ten churches here. The cathedral of *St. Blasius* which stands on the *Burg square*, was erected in 1172 by *Henry the Lion*, on his return from the *Holy-Land*, instead of the church of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, which was then fallen to ruins. That Prince also annexed to it a chapter, (which shall make a particular article in the sequel) and a treasure

treasure of reliques and curiosities, but of these by far the greatest part was in 1671 carried to the palace-church at *Hanover*. In it exclusive of two fine large monuments of that Duke and his second consort, are kept the records of the electoral family of *Brunswick Luneburg*, and the vault of the Dukes of the *Bevern*-line. The pastor of this church is immediately under the Sovereign's consistory, and not under the town superintendent. The latter preaches to the inhabitants in general every *Sunday* in the afternoon in the *Brudern-kirch*, in which at present is kept the library for the town clergy, but in other respects his proper parish is *St. Martins*. The other churches here are those of *St. Peter*, *St. Michael*, *St. Laurence* and *St. John* (in the last of which the pastors of the *Brudern-kirche* preach every quarter of the year) *St. Mary's* or the church of *our Lady*, with *St. Giles's*, in which is a convent for twelve ladies and a prioress, but its school was suppressed in 1758, and added to the great orphan-house. This last also serves both for the aforesaid convent and the town garrison. To these are to be added *St. Magnus's*, *St. Catharine's* and *St. Andrew's* in the new town. The *Dutch* and *French Calvinists* are possessed in common of *St. Bartholomew's* church in the *Schutzzen*'s street, but each under their respective pastor; and to the *Roman-catholics* is assigned the church of *St. Nicolas* at the *Steintbor* or *Stone-gate*. Their priest is to be collated by the Sovereign. The *Tempelhof* on the *Bobkwege* near the *Grauenbofe* is an antique building, which formerly belonged to the knights templars, but on their suppression passed to those of *St. John*, and particularly to the commandery of *Supplingenburg*, which in 1367 disposed of it together with the chapel of *St. Matthew* at that time standing on it, to *Kaland St. Jurgen*, but the dean thereof is to be confirmed by the commander of *Supplingenburg*. The Dean and *camerarius* are ecclesiastics, and the two lay members are usually magistrates. These four compose the society. In the town are two *Gymnasiums*, namely that of *St. Martin* and *St. Catharine*, with an anatomy and surgery-school, the latter of which was founded by Duke *Charles*, and opened in 1751. Here is also a college for the study of physic instituted in 1747, and reckoned a princely foundation, as depending only on the Duke and his privy-council. The large *lazaretta* near the *Fallersteb* gate was likewise built by the same munificent Prince. *St. Leonard's* hospital without the *Stone* gate has a parish-church belonging to it, but incorporated with that of *our Lady*. The town itself is well provided with a variety of ingenious artizans, and has several manufactures and fabrics. Its strong beer invented by *Christian Mummen*, and called after his name, is exported to all parts, even as far as *Asia*. The first spinning wheels were invented here in 1530 by *Jurgen* a stone-cutter and statuary. *Brunswick* has two yearly fairs, and those also very considerable ones. The patricians here used formerly to wear gold or silver rings, according to the division of ancient and modern to which they belonged.

Its magistracy is possessed of the high and low jurisdiction, and also appoints the bailiff over its four villages of *Lebendorf*, *Oelper*, *Rubningen* and *Rubne*, which lie in the bailiwick of *Eich*. The town has likewise its own spiritual court consisting of the corporation and town pastors. The ruling burgher-master is president, and next to him the superintendent. It is also the seat of one of the five general superintendencies of the principality.

Brunswick, appears to have been in being so early as the eighth century. For not only *John von Essen*, in *Mr. Scheidt's Biblioth. hist. Goetting.* part I. p. 38. says that in the year 775, the Emperor *Charles the Great*, came to the *Ocker*, which runs through *Brunonis vicum* (or *Brunswick*) but also in the *Acta Sanctorum* for the month of *February* part I. p. 312, it is related that in the beginning of the eighth century Bishop *Swibert*, with his priests and other religious went to *Saxony*, and coming to a large town called *Brunswick*, they preached there and converted great numbers. Thus it is not improbable that the place was founded by Duke *Bruno* son-in-law to Duke *Witiking*, if not by his very father Duke *Bruno* of *Engern*. Somewhat more of its history may be seen above in the introduction to the history of this principality, §. 7. So early as the days of *Henry the Lion*, *Brunswick* consisted of five precincts, namely the *Altstadt*, the *Neustadt*, the *Sack*, *Hagen* and *Alten Wick*, each of which was environed with its own distinct wall, till the same Duke in 1177 inclosed them all within one. In 1314 Duke *Otto the Severe* discharged the burghers of *Brunswick* from all kinds of villanage, and the two brothers Dukes *Magnus* and *Ernest*, were pleased to grant to the town of *Brunswick*, and its beloved citizens an exemption from all villanage. Formerly the Duke's governor of the *old Burg* was invested with both jurisdictions over the town, but in 1345 the citizens by mortgage acquired this government, and by degrees arrogated to themselves still greater immunities and privileges, insomuch that at length they prescribed to the Sovereign the conditions on which they would do him homage, in consequence of which very tedious contests arose between them, and the Duke. Accordingly in the years 1492, 1542, 1550, 1553, 1605, 1615 they were besieged by the latter, but not reduced, and the compacts of 1535, 1553, 1559, and 1615 became void. At length, however, namely in 1671 Duke *Rodolphus Augustus* made himself master of the town after a short siege, in which, the very cannon it had lent him were employed against it. In 1757 it was possessed by the *French*, who quitted it again in 1758. It was anciently the head town of an *anseatie* department.

The *Lutheran* convent of *Heiligen Kreuz* on the *Rennelsberg* without *St. Peter's gate*, consists of a prior, a domina, and twelve secters, with a church of its own.

Under Duke *Charles* the *Ocker* was made navigable from this place to *Wolfsenbittel*, and the road between the two towns raised and well paved, exclusive

exclusive of a vista of trees planted all along it, which renders it extremely delightful.

2. *Wolfenbittel*, a fortified town situated in a low and marshy country on the *Ocker*. This is a pleasant place, and contains many sightly houses in it, besides which it is also the seat of some of the head colleges of the principality of *Wolfenbittel*, as namely of the chancery, the chief court of justice, the consistory, the convent chamber, the bailiwick-office and a general-superintendency. The castle here was for the most part the usual residence of the Dukes. On the *Schloßplatze* stands an ancient armoury. The Dukes library which is one of the best and most copious in all *Germany*, and even in *Europe*, stands in a particular building compleated in 1723, and in the lower part is a riding-school. The *Gymnasium* here is stiled the ducal great School. In the great church which is dedicated to our *Lady*, are to be seen an old and new burial place of the ducal family. Since the year 1740 *Trinity* church has been assigned to the garrison. The *Auguststadt* contains a particular church. The name of the town was indeed anciently translated *vadum Lupi*, but is as little derived from *Wolfen*, as from *Welpen* or *Welsen*, and therefore is erroneously termed *Guelpberbytum*. In the most ancient accounts of it, which bear date in the eleventh century, it is called *Wulferbutle*, and very probably owes that title to the first builder of its ancient palace, whose name might have been *Wolf*, *Wolfer* or *Wolfbard*. This palace belonged to the *Wolfenbittel* family, which with that of *Peine* made but one house, and of this house the *Assenburgs* and *Bartenstebens*, are likewise said to be branches. *Gunzel* of *Wolfenbittel* was steward of the Emperor's court. In 1253 King *William* granted to his son-in-law *Albert the Great*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, the reversion of all *Guter's* feudal estates, and in 1254 declared *Gunzel*, to have forfeited them by contumacy and disobedience, whereupon Duke *Albert* in 1255, made himself master of *Wolfenbittel* palace, which he demolished. In 1283 this palace was rebuilt by Duke *Henry the Admirable*, and thus became a ducal residence. Duke *Henry the Younger*, at a small distance without the castle between the branches of the *Ocker* built *Heinrichstadt*, which was so called from him after his decease. Duke *Julius* enlarged it, and in 1579 for the reception of the goods of foreign traders built the town of *Godeslager*, or *Gutslager*) not *Gtslager* as it is now called) and in 1584 the *Juliusfriedensstadt*. His son made new additions to the town. From 1626 to 1643 the *Imperialists* were in possession of it. The founder of the *Auguststadt* was Duke *Augustus*. These several parts at present compose the town of *Wolfenbittel*. In 1757 it was in the hands of the *French*, but in 1758 they abandoned it.

3. *Scheppensledt*, anciently called *Sciphinslede* and *Scaphinslede*, a borough seated on the *Altenau*, which traverses the whole length of the town from east to west. Since the great fire in 1743, by which eighty-four houses were destroyed, this town has been rebuilt with greater symetry and

beauty than before, and is continually enlarging. In it is a superintendency. In 1418 the village of *Westendorf* was annexed to it, and municipal privileges conferred on it: the ground of the three ruined villages of *Twelken*, *Allum* and *Neindorf*, was likewise added to its territory. In 1474 it was still a borough, but in 1744 its juridical constitution was settled on a different footing.

2. The following religious foundations: namely

i. The *Lutheran* armoury of St. *Blasius* at the cathedral of *Brunswick*, consisting of a provost, a Dean, a senior and ten canons with several inferior prebendaries and vicars. This canonry has the nomination of the pastors of the cathedral of *Delper*, *Alen*, &c. Its provost is possessed of particular estates and the advowson of several livings. The Dean is the principal member of the States.

2. The *Lutheran* foundation of St. *Cyriac* which stood on *Monch hill* without the gate of old St. *Michael*, at *Brunswick*, but its buildings and church having been demolished in 1545 by Duke *Henry the Younger*, the canons at present reside within the town of *Brunswick*, and enjoy their revenues without performing any particular divine service. Their house is exempt from imposts. They hold their chapter in St. *John's* chapel in the cathedral, where they also keep their records. The Dean is one of the States and likewise of the great committee, and the living of St. *Peter* at *Brunswick* also is in his gift. The canons belonging to this foundation are five in number.

3. The *Lutheran* abbey of *Steterburg* situated at a small distance from *Wolfenbittel*, and consisting of an abbeys, a provost, and a convent for ladies. It sends also a representative to the States. This abbey was founded in the year 1000 by the widow, and daughter of Count *Altman* of *Olsburg*, and formed out of their seat. In 1542, 1626 and 1641 the buildings belonging to it were all destroyed. To it is annexed *Nortenhof*. Not far from *Steterburg* in 1641 the *Imperialists* and *Bavarians* were defeated by the Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*.

4. The *Lutheran* convent of *Riddagshausen* lies about half a *German* mile from *Brunswick*, and consists of an abbot, a prior, and a convent with a good library. Its first founder was *Ludolphus Wenden* in the year 1145, but in 1146 Duke *Henry the Lion* endowed it with the lands and mansion-house of *Riddagshausen*, to which also it was soon afterward removed as a monastery of *Cistercian* Monks. It composes one of the States, and is also a member of the greater committee. In the years 1542, 1545, 1552, 1606 and 1615, it was plundered and laid in ashes. To it belong the villages of *Riddagshausen*, *Glieffenrode*, *Harweise*, *Hondeln*, *Mascherode*, *Mehrdorf*, *Querum* and *Monch* or *Little Scheppensstedt*, as also *Unseburg* in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*.

5. The *Lutheran* convent of *Salzdahm*, which will occur hereafter under the account of that place.

3. The

3. The following bailiwicks and courts belonging to the Sovereign, viz.

1. The residential bailiwick of *Wolffenbittel*, formerly consisting of nine vogteys and *Gohgreffschafft*, in which were included sixty-five villages, but of those *Rotenbof*, *Salzdalum* and *Winnigstedt*, at present distinct bailiwicks, were separated from it by Duke *Charles*. This district is managed by a *Great-vogt* or chief bailiff assisted by a bailiff and other persons, and contains under it the vogteys of *Bettmar*, *Denkte*, *Evesen* and *Scheppensledt*, together with the *Gohgreffschafft* of *Sauingen* and *Biewende*. In the first of these vogteys is *Furstenau*, formerly called *Hasselnbof*, and *Sophienthal*.

2. The bailiwick of *Rotenbof*, which in the year 1756 was separated from the residence bailiwick of *Wolffenbittel*, and consists of the red and grey farms, as they are called, lying a little without *Wolffenbittel*, together with the estate of *mon plaisir*, and the vogteys of *Leiferde* and *Fummelsje*. At *Tbiede* is a superintendency.

3. The bailiwick of *Winnigstedt*, also dismembered from the residence bailiwick of *Wolffenbittel*, and to which were added the estate and court of *Great-Winnigstedt*.

4. The bailiwick of *Salzdalum*, likewise separated from the residence bailiwick of which it once formed a *Gohgreffschafft*. In this bailiwick is

Salzdalum a village, situated about one hour's distance from *Wolffenbittel*, and so called from a considerable salt-work in its neighbourhood, which was discovered so early as the thirteenth century. At this place also were formerly held the Diets of the principality, and at present it is famous for the splendid and beautiful seat built here by Duke *Anthony Ulrich*. Omitting the costly embellishments and magnificent furniture of this seat, with the elegant and delightful garden belonging to it, I shall only say that the great gallery, which is two hundred feet long, fifty broad, and forty high, contains a very valuable treasure of above a thousand excellent pictures by the best masters, and that the lesser gallery, which is one hundred and sixty feet long and twenty broad, is likewise full of masterly paintings. At the end of it to the right is a large cabinet consisting of above one thousand pieces, as plates, for instance, of bottles and salt-fellers of incomparable beauty, being enamels of *Raphael de Urbino*, and placed to the greatest advantage. On the left side of the small gallery facing the above-mentioned cabinet is a large *China* cabinet containing above 8000 pieces, such as cups, dishes, espargnes, &c. all most exquisitely arranged. Adjoining to the large gallery are six small cabinets filled with curiosities of art and nature. The chapel here is also very grand. Near this chapel and contiguous to the great orangery is a convent dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, founded by Duke *Anthony Ulrich* and his consort, for a domina and fifteen sisters of noble families, who perform divine service twice a day in the chapel belonging to the palace. It has also a provost, and sends a representative to the States.

At *Alum* is a superintendency.

5. The bailiwick of *der Eich*, consisting of eleven villages, among which are *Bottfeld*, *Broitzen*, *Denstorf*, &c. with a farm.

6. *Lichtenberg* bailiwick comprehending under it nineteen villages, one farm, and two manors. This bailiwick derives its name from the old mountain castle of *Lichtenberg* or *Alten Lichtenburg*, which in 1552 was rased by *Volrad* Count *Mansfeld*. *New-Lichtenburg*, which has been built at the foot of the mountain, on which this ruined castle stood, is the bailiwick-house, and lies between the villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Freden*. *Barum* is a village the seat of a superintendency.

7. The bailiwick of *Gebhardshagen*, commonly called *Gebbershagen*, consisting of five villages.

8. *Neubruck* bailiwick, consisting of *Neubruck*, which is the bailiwick office, and situated in an island on the *Ocker*, with a village, and five other villages, as namely *Wenden*, where in the days of *Henry the Lion* was a strong *Burg*, *Bevenrode*, &c.

9. The bailiwick of *Campen*, lying on the *Schunter*, and exclusive of the bailiwick-house of *Campen*, containing under it fourteen villages and two manors. In the year 1348 the old *Wolfenbittel*-line disposed of this bailiwick to that of *Luneburg*. At present it belongs to the new *Wolfenbittel*-line of the house of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. The ten parishes in it constitute a particular superintendency.

10. *Salder* bailiwick formerly a manor, and containing only the villages of *Salder* and *Watenstedt*.

11. The jurisdiction of *Achen* or *Achim*, consisting of the village of that name, and belonging to the *Steinberg* family.

12. The jurisdiction of *Barnstorf*, including the village of that name, and being formerly a manor court.

13. The jurisdiction of *Kissenbruck* or *Hedwigsburg*, belonging to the hereditary Prince, and formerly constituting a manor and court. In it is a superintendency.

14. The jurisdiction of *Wendhausen*, formerly also a manor court.

15. *Schandeln* of the like nature.

16. *Veckelde*, the same. At *Veckel*, in this jurisdiction is a seat.

4. The following jurisdictions belonging to noblemen, viz.

1. The jurisdiction of *Brunfrode*, consisting of the villages of *Great* and *Little-Brunfrode*, and belonging to the family of *Bulow*.

2. The jurisdiction of *Burgdorf*, consisting of the village of that name, and belonging to the *Kniesedt* family. In this jurisdiction is a superintendency.

3. *Destedt* jurisdiction, consisting of the villages of *Arkerode*, *Destedt*, *Hemkerode*, *Kremlingen* and *Schulenrode*, and belonging to the *Veltbeim* family.

4. The

4. The jurisdiction of *Engerode*, containing the village of that name, and belonging to the *Busch*.

5. The jurisdiction of *Kneitlingen*, with the village of the like name, and belonging to the *Cramms*.

6. *Kubbelingen* jurisdiction, including the village of that name, and appertaining to the *Schliedstedt* family.

7. The jurisdiction of *Linden*, belonging to the families of *Botticher* and *Müller*.

8. The commandery of *Lucklum*, appertaining to the *Saxon* grand mastership of the *Teutonic* order, and being the residence of the provincial commander, who forms one of the States of this principality. *Lucklum* house with its appurtenances was conferred on the *Teutonic* order in 1260 by *Volrad* Bishop of *Halberstadt*: to it belongs the village of that name.

9. The jurisdiction of *Neindorf*, situated in the village of that name, and belonging to the family of *Lobnisen*.

10. The jurisdiction of *Oberg*, extending over the villages of *Duttenstein* and *Efszinghausen*.

11. *Oelper* jurisdiction, including the village of that name, and belonging to the *Cramm* family.

12. The jurisdiction of *Salzdalum*, comprehending under it the villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Dalum*, and belonging to the *Honrodts* of *Veltheim on the Obe*.

13. *Schliedstedt* jurisdiction, extending over the village of that name, and belonging to the family which takes appellation from it.

14. The jurisdiction of *Lower-Sickte*, having its seat in the village of that name, and belonging to the family of *Ludeck*.

15. The jurisdiction of *Great-Valbberg*, situated in the village of that name, and appertaining to the *Weferling* family.

16. The jurisdiction of *Little-Vahlberg*, having its seat in the village of that name, and belonging to the *Schwarzskops*.

17. *Veltheim* jurisdiction, containing under it the villages of *Veltheim on the Obe*, and *Little-Veltheim*, and belonging to the *Honrodts*.

18. *Watzzen* jurisdiction, situated in the village of that name, and appertaining to the *Weferling* family.

II. The *SCHENING* District, including

I. The following towns: namely

1. *Helmstedt*, a town, containing two suburbs called the *Neumark* and *Ostendorf*, with three churches, of which the principal is that of *St. Stephen*, and a grammar-school. Here is also a celebrated university founded by Duke *Julius*, and consecrated on the fifteenth of *October* 1576. In 1745 the Elector of *Brunswick* resigned his share in this university in favour

favour of Duke *Charles* and this august family, since which the *Julian* university, as it was formerly called, has been more properly termed *Academia Julia Carolina*, as this Prince has omitted nothing which could conduce to its prosperity and honour. Exclusive of its library and complete phylic garden, the buildings in it are spacious and elegant. Here is also a *German* society, with a seminary of divines consecrated on the first of *January* 1750, and a general superintendency. The building of the town had its first beginning in 789, and is attributed to *St. Ludger*, who also founded the *Benedictine* convent of that name in the *Ostendorf*, subjecting it to the independent imperial abbey of *Werden* in the Circle of *Westphalia*, so that the same person is abbot to both. This convent of *St. Ludger* is also possessed of the supremacy over the town of *Helmstedt*. Both the convent and town, however, were under the sovereignty of the Dukes of *Saxony*, from whom they devolved to the pfalzgrave of *Sommersche..burg*, and on the failure of these to Duke *Henry the Lion*, and his descendants the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. In 1199 the town was destroyed by the archbishop of *Magdeburg*. From the year 1345 the Dukes have several times mortgaged their supremacy to the corporation, who at length have got it into their own hands as their absolute right and inherent property. In 1489 the abbot of *Werden*, sold the town together with the abbot's mansion-house in it, to Duke *William the Younger*, on condition that the said abbot and his descendants should be invested both with that and the patronage of *St. Ludger's* convent, as fiefs of the abbey of *Werden*, which condition is observed accordingly to this very day.

In 1751 a chalybeate spring of singular virtue was discovered, at about an hour's distance from the town, not far from the timber-mill on a very spacious meadow environed on all sides with pleasant hills and woods, and having walks of trees leading to it from *Helmstedt*.

2. *Scheningen*, in ancient records stiled *Scenigke*, a small town containing an old seat of the Princes and two manors, of which one is a demesne. In this town is a superintendency and a good *Latin*-school, to which in 1751 Duke *Charles* made a present of the library of the convent of *Marienthal*. Near the town is a salt-work. In the years 1553, 1563, 1567 and 1644 it was destroyed by fire. Of this bailiwick and the convent without the town, particular articles will occur in the sequel.

3. *Königsflutter*, a small town seated on the rivulet of *Lutter*, and owing its origin and name to the convent without it, of which as well as of the bailiwick an account shall be given under separate articles. The town and convent stand both on a rock of *Duckstein* (in *Latin* *tophus*) being a gritty kind of stone; and the celebrated beer here brewed of the river water, which is remarkable for its transparency, is also known by the name of *Duckstein*. The convent nominates to the town living. Here are also three manors and a superintendency. In 1571 the town was totally consumed

sumed by fire, and in 1613 the greatest part of it was destroyed by the same calamity. In 1640 the *Imperial, Bavarian* and other troops committed such ravages at this place, that for near six months after neither man nor beast were to be seen in it.

II. The following convents: namely

1. The *Lutheran* convent of *Königsflutter*, situated without the town of the same name, and first founded as an *Augustine* nunnery in the year 1110, by *Bernhard* Count of *Haldesleben*, but in 1135 converted by the Emperor *Lotharius* into a monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, which said Emperor also lies buried in its church, on which account the name of the convent was changed from plain *Lutter* to *Königsflutter*. *Richenza* the Emperor's consort, and Duke *Henry the Magnanimous* also lye interred here, and in 1708 the abbot *John Fabricius*, with the consent of Duke *Anthony Ulrich* erected for these three illustrious persons a new monument of white and black alabaster, which monument stands almost in the centre of the church fronting the great choir. At present the convent consists of a *Lutheran* abbot, a prior, and four conventuals. As an imperial foundation it takes precedence of all the convents of the principality of *Wolfenbittel*, is one of the States and belongs to the grand committee. It is likewise proprietor of the *Vogts* of *Freyhof* and the *Hegehof*, the latter of which stands one quarter of a *German* mile from it, and is possessed of the advowson of four churches, with the disposal of ten fiefs.

About one quarter of an hour's distance from the convent on a stoney hill very near the forest of *Elm*, the rivulet of *Lutter* issues from seven springs, but no tophus is found here, the stratum of that stone beginning near the convent, and running both under it and the town, as far as *Rottorf*. In 1708 the above-mentioned abbot *John Fabricius* erected a dome of free-stone over these springs.

2. The *Lutheran* abbey of *Marienthal*, in *Latin* *Monasterium Vallis Mariæ*, situated in a pleasant valley, one half of a *German* mile from *Helmstedt*, and founded in 1138 by *Frederick II.* pfalzgrave of *Sommerschenburg*, as a monument of *Cistercian* Monks, but in 1569 became *Lutheran*. It consists of an abbot, a prior, and four conventuals, is one of the States and likewise one of the great committee. Duke *Julius* founded a school in it, where a certain number of young people are maintained and instructed gratis. To the convent belong the villages of *Barmeke*, *Grasleben* and *Quernborst*. It is possessed also of four villages in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*.

3. The *Lutheran* convent of *Marienberg*, (in *Latin* *Monasterium montis Mariæ*,) or the convent of *our Lady's hill*, seated on an eminence, on the west side of *Helmstedt*, and founded as an *Augustine* nunnery in 1181 by *Wolfram* abbot of *Werden* and Count of *Kirchberg*. At present it consists of a domina; a provost and conventualists, and is likewise one of the States.

States. The village and mansion house of *Altena* in the dutchy of *Magdeburg* belong to it.

4. The *Lutheran* convent of *St. Laurence*, situated without the town of *Scheningen*, and originally founded at *Kalwe*, in the *Old Mark*, by a countess of the name of *Oda*, but in 1120 *Reinbard* bishop of *Halberstadt* removed it to its present place, converting it into a canonry of *Augustines*. The Sovereignty of this convent belonged originally to the pfalzgraves of *Sommerſchenburg*, on the extinction of whom it devolved to Duke *Henry the Lion*, and his heirs. At present it is composed of a *Lutheran* provost, a prior, and conventuals, and likewise forms one of the States.

3. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Sovereign : viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Königslutter*, having its seat in the town of *Königslutter*, and containing under it eight villages, among which are *Upper-Lutter*, *Rottorf*, *Bornum*, &c. with one farm and three manors.

2. The bailiwick of *Scheningen*, having its seat in the town of that name, and containing thirteen villages with two manors. Above the village of *Twieflingen*, at the foot of the forest of *Elm*, stood *Elmsburg*, which is mentioned in the twelfth century as a commandery of the *Teutonic* order. On its demolition the residue of its lands were annexed to the commandery of *Lucklum*.

3. The bailiwick of *Jerxheim*, which exclusive of the village of *Jerxheim*, and the bailiwick-house of that name, includes also six other villages and the pass of *Kiewitzdamm*, one half of which belongs to the principality of *Halberstadt*, the pass being the boundary of the two principalities. *Jerxheimburg* is said to have been the ancient residence of the counts to whom it gave title.

4. The bailiwick of *Hessen*, consisting of three villages, viz. *Hessen*, *Hessendamm* and *Pabstorf*, but of the latter one half belongs also to the principality of *Halberstadt*. At *Hessen* or *Hessum* is a palace of the Prince's with a beautiful garden. The Lords of *Hessenum* or *Hessenem*, who anciently lived at this place, are first mentioned in the twelfth century, and failed in the fourteenth, on which *Hessen*-house appears to have escheated to the counts of *Reinſtein*; as Lords of the fief, and these sold it to the Dukes of *Brunswick*.

5. The bailiwick of *Voigtsdalum*, consisting of *Voigtsdalum*, the bailiwick-house, with the villages of *Great* and *Little-Dalum*. *Voigtsdalum* formerly belonged to the vogts of *Brunswick*, who stiled themselves of *Wenden* and *Dalem*, and failed towards the end of the sixteenth century in the person of *Hans von Wenden*.

6. The bailiwick of *Warberg*, consisting of four villages, and having been anciently a lordship belonging to the Lords of *Warberg*, who held the jurisdiction over their villages as a fief of the Sovereign, but in process of time involved themselves greatly in debt, by which means their circumstances of course were greatly impaired. *Henry Julius* of *Warberg* married

married a native of *Schliesedt*, and after residing for some time at the seat of *Warberg*, died at *Halberstadt*, leaving behind him a son and four daughters, but what became of the first of these, who privately withdrew, is not known. Duke *Augustus* as Sovereign of the land and lord of the fief paid off the debts contracted on it, and converted the lordship into a bailiwick.

7. The bailiwick of *Bardorf*, consisting of the village of *Bardorf*, in which lies the bailiwick-house, with six other villages.

8. The bailiwick of *Neubausz*, comprehending under it *Neubausz* the bailiwick-seat, with *Reiszlingen* and *Volkmarisdorf*, both villages.

9. The bailiwick of *Vorsfeld*, consisting of *Wolfsburg*, or as it is called the *Wolfsburgischen Werder* once a manor court, situated on the west-side of the marshy forest of *Dromling*, of which also a part belongs to the bailiwick. It includes likewise under it the *Wipper*-lake, which is half a German mile long and abounds in fish. The soil here being for the most part sandy, the grain principally cultivated in it is buck-wheat. Between *Vorsfeld* and *Grafhorst*, as also in *Dromling* it is possessed of considerable woods. It belonged once to the *Bartenslebens*, and on their failure passed to the counts of *Schulenburg*, from whom it became an escheat to the Sovereign, who converted it into a bailiwick. *Wolfsburg* lies near the *Aller* in the precinct of *Breyer-Herren*.

Vorsfeld, anciently called *Varsfeld*, is a market-town situated on the *Aller*, and containing a superintendency. In the bailiwick are fifteen villages.

10. The bailiwick of *Calvorde*, which lies separate, being on all sides surrounded by the *Old Mark* and the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and anciently belonging to the *Alten Mark*, from which, it was probably dismembered either at the close of the fourteenth, or towards the beginning of the fifteenth century, and came to the Dukes of *Brunswick*. It has been frequently mortgaged, and last of all to one of the *Bulows*, from whom Duke *Julius* redeemed it in 1571, and placed officers in it as a bailiwick. The villages belonging to it are

1. *Calvorde*, in ancient records stiled *Callenvorde* and *Calveri*, a small town situated on the *Obre*, joining to the *Dromling*, but the inhabitants have nearly cleared their share of its wood, for the sake of acquiring more pasture ground. On the east-side of the town stands a very ancient walled castle surrounded by a marsh. In 1688 and 1700 it was almost totally destroyed by fire, and in 1745 suffered also greatly by the same calamity.

2. Nine villages, among which are *Uthmoden* and *Zobbenitz* or *Sobnitz*, situated in what is called the *Halbgericht*, as belonging both to the principality of *Wolfenbittel*, and the archbishopric, at present the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, which dutchy with respect to the pastures, commonage, services, contribution, felling of timber, hunting, jurisdiction, lodges for deer, and

other privileges, carried on a contest for above two hundred years, till at length in 1707 a complete partition and limitation was agreed on, and the part assigned to the house of *Brunswick*, for ever incorporated with the bailiwick of *Calverde* and the *Prussian* share, with the dutchy of *Magdeburg*.

11. The jurisdiction of *Langeleben*. In the village of that name is a manor court, which at present belongs to the demesne chamber.

4. The following jurisdictions belonging to noblemen.

1. The jurisdiction of *Amleben* appertaining to the *Bottickers*.

2. The jurisdiction of *Bustedt* containing the manor of that name, together with the villages of *Velpke* and *Warstedt*, and belonging to the *Beuerbausen*.

3. The jurisdiction of *North-Steinke*, belonging to the *Knesebecks*.

4. The jurisdiction of *Samleben*, appertaining to the *Cramms*.

5. The jurisdiction of *Great-Sifzbeck*, in which lie the villages of *Great-Sifzbeck* and *Great-Twulpsledt*, both belonging to the *Couringens*.

6. The jurisdiction of the villages of *Altenau*, *Mackendorf* and *Salsdorf* all belonging to the *Spiegels*.

7. The commandery of *Supplingenburg*, (otherwise called *Supplinburg* or *Supplinburg*, belonging to the *Sonneburg* grand-mastership of the order of *St. John*. This jurisdiction forms a part of the ancient lordship of that name, which lay in *Darlingau*, between the counties of *Brunswick* and *Sommerschenburg*. In the eleventh century it was held by Count *Gebhard*, whose mother *Ida* was of the *Querfurt* family, but who her husband, his father was, is not known with any degree of certainty, though some, and that too not without great probability, suppose him to have been the Pfalzgrave *Otho* Duke of *Swabia*, whose father the Pfalzgrave *Ezo* or *Ebrenfried* married *Matilda* daughter to the Emperor *Otho* II. The above Count *Gebhard* had for wife *Hedwig* Countess of *Formbach*, who a few days before his death, which happened at the battle on the *Unstrut* in 1075, was delivered of a son named *Lothario*, who afterwards arrived to be Duke of *Saxony*, and at last Emperor. In the year 1130 this Prince conferred his patrimonial castle of *Supplingenburg* on the knights-templars, who converted it into a commandery, which, on their extirpation was transferred to the knights of *St. John*. The Dukes of *Brunswick* and the grand-masters of *Sonneburg* are possessed of the alternate disposal of it, but this must be always to a Prince of *Brunswick*, who has been previously created a knight. At *Supplingenburg*-house is a village, exclusive of which the commandery is also proprietor of the village of *Great-Steinen*.

III. The *Harz* district, containing under it a part of the *Harz*-forest, and lying between the *Leine* and the *Ecker*. To this district belong

1. The following towns : viz.

Gandersheim, a small mean town, situated in a valley along the little river

river *Gande*, and containing a ducal seat erected by Duke *Julius*, together with a bailiwick-house and a *Latin* free-school. In the year 1569, and in lieu of the *Franciscan* convent, Duke *Julius* founded a *padagogium* here, which was consecrated in 1571, but in 1575 removed to *Helmstedt* and raised to an university. To the abbey here the town owes its original, to which also till the fourteenth century it was subordinate, but under the abbess *Matilda II.* came to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, who to this day continue Sovereigns of it.

At this place also lies the Imperial, ducal, free, secular foundation of St. *Anastasi* and St. *Innocent*, which was first founded in the year 848 by *Ludolphus* Duke of *Saxony*, at *Brunshausen*, where his grand-father *Bruno* Duke of *Engern* had built a church, but in the year 856, being removed to the side of the *Gande*, it acquired the name of *Gandersheim*. This abbey is at present *Lutheran*, and composed of an abbess, a dean and eleven canonesse. These have no particular dress, but wear a cross of the order enamelled black and red, on which are represented the instruments used at the crucifixion of *our Saviour*. On the top of it is a cluster of diamonds, and at the bottom a death's head enamelled white. This cross is fastened to a broad watered ribbon of a pale-blue, diversified at the edges with narrow black stripes, and hanging from the right shoulder quite down below the waist to the left. To this celebrated foundation also belong eight canons and capitulars, of whom a full account will be given in the sequel. The Dukes are patrons and protectors of the abbey, notwithstanding which the abbess hath both seat and voice in the Diet of the Empire, and likewise among the prelates of the *Rhine*. The abbey is possessed of four hereditary bailiwicks, and to it likewise belong the adjacent convents of *Brunshausen* and *Clus*, as also the jurisdiction of *Bornumhausen*, concerning which more will be said hereafter.

2. *Seesen*, anciently called *Seebusen*, *Seusi* or *Sesi*, and in *Latin* *Sesa*, a little town so named from an adjacent lake, but which is gradually dwindled to a very small place. The house of *Seeburg* or *Seebusen* being fallen to ruin, the bailiwick-house here has been erected in its stead. Ever since the year 1728 here has been a general superintendency. Belonging to it also are three manor-houses. In 1620, 1664, 1673 and 1701 it suffered very greatly by fire.

2. The following foundations and convents belonging to the States of the country: *viz.*

1. The abbey of St. *Anastasi* and *Innocent* at *Gandersheim*, that is to say, as far as regards the canons and capitulars there. In 1665 the number of residentiaries in this abbey was settled at four, and in 1714 the absentees also at the like number.

2. The convents of *Brunshausen*, and *Clus* or *Claus*, the former of which lies about half an hour's distance north of *Gandersheim*, and consists of a

Lutheran domina, with three conventualists. The latter lies within one quarter of an hour of it to the west, and was anciently a monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, but since the sixteenth century has had no convent, and since the seventeenth has been without an abbot. These foundations had belonged for ages to *Gandersheim* abbey, but at the Reformation were separated from it, and in 1695 again restored to it by the Dukes *Rodolphus Augustus* and *Anthony Ulrich*, with a reserve however of the sovereignty over them. They are subject also to the public imposts.

3. The monastery of *Frankenberg*, having its seat in the Imperial town of *Goslar*, without which town it formerly stood, and consisting of a domina, a provost and a convent of ladies. To this foundation belongs the village of *Bodenflein*.

3. The following ducal bailiwicks, namely

1. The bailiwick of *Gandersheim*, having its seat in the town of that name, and consisting of twenty-one villages. Among them is *Neuendorf*, which lying just without the town, looks like a suburb, *Old-Gandersheim*, *Rittigerode*, with a manor belonging to the demesne chamber, &c.

2. The bailiwick of *Seesen*, having its seat in the little town of *Seesen*, and containing six villages, together with one half of the village of *Little-Ruben*, the other half belonging to *Hildesheim*. In this bailiwick also lies the farm of *Klingenbagen* not far from *Seesen*, and the new *Wilhelmshutte* at no great distance from *Bornum*.

3. The bailiwick of *Stauffenburg*, in which is

Stauffenburg, an ancient castle situated on a high-rock near the *Harz*. At a quarter of an hour's distance, from this town lies the farm of *Furstenbagen*.

Gittelde or *Gittel*, a town having a manor. At this place also is an iron foundery, belonging in common to the Elector and Prince of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and which furnishes very good iron for the common mine-works of the *Upper* and *Lower-Harz*. The iron ore used here is brought hither from the mine town of *Grund*.

The village of *Ablshausen*, in which is a superintendency, together with those of *Sievershausen*, *Badenhausen* and *Munchhof*, and the iron foundaries called the *Upper* and *Under-Teich-Hutte*.

4. The *Harzburg* bailiwick, which derives its name from the very ancient and fortified castle of *Hartensburg* or *Harzburg*, which stood on *Burgberg*-hill in the *Harz* forest, but in 1650 and 1651 was demolished, and its fine spring stopped up. The accounts which occur in several books relative to the *Harzburg* cave and its curiosities are mere fictions. On the *Radau* below the *Harzburg*, lies the village of *Neustadt* having the appearance of a town. Accordingly its inhabitants deal little in tillage, affect the dress used in towns, and cannot well digest the being called peasants. In it is a parochial-church, and it is also the seat of a superintendency.

tendency. One part of the place constitutes the *Schulenrodetal*, which lies wholly among mountains, and consists of twenty-six houses, the greater part of which are inhabited by hewers of wood. Wens are very frequent among the people living here. A little westward of the south-end of the new town lies the salt-work of *Julius-Halle*, so called from Duke *Julius*, under whom in 1569 the spring was discovered and the works erected. It belongs in common to the Prince and Elector of *Brunswick*. A pound of soole affords three ounces of salt, but in very dry summers or a severe winter it yields little of that commodity. The bailiwick-house is situated in the village of *Buntheim*. Of the five other bailiwick villages here, I shall only mention *Ocker*, which is divided into the *gemeinschaftliche* and *einseitige*. The latter is a village, but the former only a mine-work, most of the inhabitants of which belong to the founderies here, of which one is of brass-wire, another of *lapis calaminaris*, with a copper flatting-mill and a mine-office. At the paper-mill on the river *Ocker*, fronting the town is a quarry, of very hard and beautiful marble.

5. The bailiwick of *Langelsheim*, consisting of a country town called *Langelsheim* or *Langesheim*, and the villages of *Aßfeld* and *Wolfsbagen*. At the first of these places, and on the *Ocker* is a house for the making of pot-ash, as also the *Julius* foundery, the *Frau Sophien* foundery, and the *Marien-Seiger* foundery, of all which mention has been made under the common *Harz*.

6. The bailiwick of *Lutter am Barenberg*, so surnamed from a lofty eminence called *Barenberg*, though its proper name is *Pawenberg* or *Barwenberg*. On this eminence formerly stood a castle. *Lutter* village also, in which lies the bailiwick-office and a manor, is sometimes called *Lutter vor dem Bawenberg*. Near this place in 1626 Count *Tilly* the imperial general defeated *Christian IV*. In the bailiwick are likewise included six other villages. In *Neu-Walmoden* are some houses belonging to the see of *Hildesheim*. Iron ore is also dug here.

4. The following jurisdictions belonging to noblemen: namely

1. The jurisdiction of *Bodenburg* appertaining to the *Steinberg* family, and containing the town of *Bodenburg*, with the village of *Oestern*.

2. The jurisdiction of *Bornumbausen*, in the village so called, but otherwise named *Bornhusen*, which in 1701, on the decease of *John Adolphus* of *Steinberg*, was held as an open fief by the canonry of *Gandersheim*, and added to the abbess's bord-lands. It is also claimed however by the counts of *Schulenburg* of *Hehlen* and the counts of *Wolfsburg*.

3. The jurisdiction of *Hachenbausen*, belonging to the *Ludeks*.

4. That of *Helmscherode*, appertaining to the *Cleves*.

5. That of *Hilbrechtsbausen*, belonging to the *Brunings*.

6. That of *Ilbausen*, belonging to the *Campens*.

7. That of *Kirckberg*, also belonging to the *Campens*.

8. That

8. That of *Nienbagen*, appertaining to the *Brabecks*.

9. That of *Rimmerode*, belonging to the *Granzines*.

10. That of *Schachtenbeck*, formed out of the lands of *St. Mary's* convent at *Neuendorf* near *Gandersheim*, and conferred by Duke *Julius* on the university of *Helmstedt*, the *convictorium* of which is supported by the revenues arising from it.

11. The jurisdiction of *Volkersheim*, containing the village of *Volkersheim* and two manors, named the *Upper* and *Under-hof*. This jurisdiction belongs to the *Cramms*.

12. The jurisdiction of *Windhausen*, appertaining to the *Koch* family.

13. That of *Wolperode*, belonging to the *Brunings*.

IV. The *Weser* district, lying between the *Weser* and the *Leine*, and composed of remnants of the old lordships and counties of *Homburg*, *Eberstein* and *Dassel*. The last of these places having been as it were the capital of the two former, a previous, but short account of them is in some measure necessary. The lordship of *Homburg* consisted of the vogteys of *Homburg*, *Heblen*, *Hobenbuchen*, *Greene* and *Lauenstein*, which included the several castles, towns and boroughs of *Homburg*, *Lauenstein*, *Bodenwerder*, *Stadt*, *Oldendorf*, *Wallensen*, *Hemmendorf*, *Eschershausen* and *Luthorst*. The lords of *Homburg* (for counts they were not) according to Mr. *Scheidt's* very plausible conjecture, are descended from *Berthold* of *Homburg*, who occurs in 1141 as a witness to an instrument of *Sigfrid* count of *Bomeneburg*, and in whose *comecia* the castle of *Homburg* stood, as appears from a record of *Bernhard* bishop of *Hildesheim*. This *Berthold* was of the high nobility, but withal a vassal to the potent Count *Hermann* of *Winzenburg*. *Henry* Lord of *Homburg* in 1247, offered his house of *Lauenstein* as a fief to the Emperor *Otho the Child*, and another *Henry*, the last of his family, who was murdered in 1409, in the very same year sold his lordship of *Homburg* to Duke *Bernhard* of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*; who accordingly at his decease took possession of it. Count *Maurice* of *Spiegelberg*, and his son of the like name, to whom, during the life of the last lord of *Homburg*, the lordship had previously done homage, in the same year renounced all their rights and pretensions to this lordship. The lords of *Schauenburg* also laid claim to it, and their demands escheated to the *Hardenberg* family, who in 1414 receded from them. At length, namely in 1631, the abbey of *Gandersheim* also dropped the pretensions which it had made to this lordship. *Homburg* seat stood on a steep mountain above *Wickensen* the bailiwick-house, but towards the year 1542 the greatest part of it was pulled down by way of serving for materials for the bailiwick-house.

The counts of *Eberstein* were probably descended from the counts of the same name, who possessed the county of *Eberstein* in the Circle of *Swabia*, though there are other conjectures relating to their lineage. The territories of these counts were of considerable extent, as among them

were

were the bailiwicks of *Forst*, *Furstenberg*, *Ottenstein*, *Grobnde*, *Erzen* and *Ohfen*, together with the jurisdiction of *Polle*, *Hamelscheburg*, the town of *Holzmunten*, the vogtey of *Hameln*, and the burg of *Jubnde*, exclusive of other places and estates situated about *Gottingen*, on the *Harz* forest, and in the dioceses of *Paderborn* and *Fulda*, as also in the abbey of *Corvey* the counties of *Lippe*, *Pyrmont*, &c. *Eberstein* castle stood on a steep mountain above *Sobach*, and was called the burg or *Worberg*. Some of the walls of it are still remaining. In the year 1435, *William* Duke of *Brunswick* having made himself master of this castle, laid it in ruins. Duke *Albert the Great* caused Count *Thierry* to be hanged up, as a disturber of the public peace, but his son Count *Otho* acquired the lordship of *New-Garten* in *Pomerania*, and proved the founder of the *Pomeranian* line. Count *Hermann* the last of his race (who died in 1413, though others say in 1423, and others again in 1433,) conferred his lordship of *Eberstein* as a portion on his daughter *Elizabeth*, who in 1408, was married to *Otho the Lame*, son to *Bernbard* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*.

We now proceed to the description of the *Wefer* district, in which are .

1. The following towns, namely

Holzmunten, anciently called *Holtesminne* and *Holtsmynne*, a small and at present an open town on the *Wefer*, which at this place receives into it the river *Holts* or *Holtsche*, from the mouth of which the town takes its name. *Holzmunten* is continually improving, and the seat of the general superintendency of the *Wefer* district, and in it is a *Latin-school* to which were added the ancient school and library of the convent of *Amelunxborn*, Duke *Charles* also purchased for it the collection of books left by the celebrated *Jacob Bernhard*. In this town are divers manufacturers, and the iron and steel works here vend great quantities of excellent ware. The mansion-house is at present possessed by the barons of *Wriesberg*. A toll is paid here by vessels passing on the *Wefer*. Towards the end of the twelfth century the lords of *Holtesminne*, who failed in the fourteenth century made over the place, with reserve of the fief of *Corvey-house*, to the counts of *Eberstein*, under whom it obtained a charter, which in 1245 was confirmed to it by Count *Otho*. In 1410 the town became absolutely dependent on Duke *Otho*, whose son *Otho* in 1414 ratified its charter and all its other privileges. In 1640 the greatest part of it was burnt down by the *Imperialists*.

Stadt-Oldendorf, in ancient records stiled *vetus villa*, *urbs vetus villa* and *Oldendorf civitas*, a little walled town of about two hundred houses, standing on a hill, and containing a mansion-house and a superintendency. The abbot of the convent of *Amelunxborn* is possessed here of a *Heger-vogt*, who presides in the annual *Heger* court, where also the town council assists. Formerly the town belonged to the lords of *Homburg*, but in 1410 it devolved to the Dukes of *Brunswick*, as a vacant fief.

2. The following convents, viz.

1. The *Lutheran* convent of *Amelunxborn*, properly called *Amelungsborn*, standing in a little wood between *Wickensen* and *Bevern*. The first founder of this convent was *Sigfrid* Count of *Bomeneburg* a descendant of the Counts of *Nordheim*, and who in ancient records is also stiled Count of *Homburg*. It was originally founded about the year 1120 for *Cistercian* Monks. The abbey has for a long time been connected with the general superintendency of *Holzmunten*, and thus one person is invested with both. The priorship here has been suppressed, but the rector of *Gandersheim* is always subprior. The conventual estates are managed by the bailiff, who is also possessed of the lower jurisdiction over the conventual villages of *Hoblenberg*, *Lobach* and *Negenborn*. The higher jurisdiction is divided between the bailiwicks of *Wickensen* and *Forst*. To the convent further belong certain farms at *Eimbeck*, *Erzhausen* in *Greene* bailiwick and *Schnedinghausen*, in the bailiwick of *Moringen*, exclusive of some feudal estates at *Landringhausen* in the bailiwick of *Calenberg*, and a forest court at *Stadt*, *Oldendorf*. The conventual school which had a rector and chanter with twelve pensioners maintained out of the revenues belonging to the convent, is removed to *Holzmunten*. The conventual church is served by the pastor of *Negenborn*.

2. The convent of *Kemnade*, in *Latin Caminata*, situated near the town of *Bodenwerder*. This convent was anciently a nunnery and an imperial foundation, confirmed by the Emperor *Henry II.* *Conrad III.* conferred it on the abbey of *Corvey*, which occasioned great animosities. Duke *Henry the Lion* retained the supremacy over it. At present its lands are mortgaged. Adjoining to the convent is a village containing a church. The pastor of *Bodenwerder* is also pastor of *Kemnade*, and its dead are buried in *Kemnade* church-yard.

3. The following bailiwicks : namely

1. The bailiwick of *Wickensen*, being the largest in all the *Wefer* district, and containing under it the ancient vogtey of *Homburg*. *Wickensen*, the bailiwick-house, formerly called *Wickenhausen*, stands on the borders of the mountain, on which once stood *Homburg*-house, and was erected out of the stones of that building: In 1022 this place was called *Wickinafeldiston*. The bailiwick is divided into

1. The *Oberborde*, in which are fourteen villages, with *Efschershausen* a market-town seated on a hill near the side of the *Lenne*. In this town are about one hundred houses, and in 1751 a magistracy and justice were appointed over it. In an instrument of the Emperor *Henry IV.* this place is termed *Ascherehsusen*.

2. The *Unterborde*, containing thirteen villages, among which are *Halle*, and *Kirchbrack*, with two mansion-houses, *Henrichshagen*, *Heyen*, &c.

Not far from *Heyen* in *Hegerholz* towards *Linse* is a little eminence called

called *Lauenburg* from a castle of that name, which formerly stood on it, and of which some remains are still to be seen.

2. The bailiwick of *Greene*, consisting of twenty villages, and being once a vogtey of the lordship of *Homburg*. The bailiwick-house here lies in the large parochial-village of *Greene* on the river *Leine*, which village is also the seat of a superintendency. On a hill in the forest are still remaining some towers, and other parts of the old castle, which after being demolished in 1553 by Count *Mansfeld* was rebuilt, but greatly damaged again in the thirty years war. In the village of *Erzhausen*, anciently called *Erdisbusen*, is a farm belonging to the convent of *Amelunxborn*. Not far from *Delligsen* is an iron foundery named *Karlshutte*. The ore used in this foundery is dug in *Hil's* hill, which is covered with woods, and where also is a looking-glass manufactory called the *grune Plan*, famous for the beauty of its glass of which it makes great quantities. Above the little village of *Hobenbuchen* stands *Hobenbuchen* or *Hoimboken*-house in *Latin Alta fago*, which gave title to some lords, but in 1355 the lordship devolved to those of *Homburg*.

3. The bailiwick of *Forst* situated on the *Wefer*. The bailiwick-house of the like name, but formerly called *Varstan*, lies beneath the burg or *Worberge*, on which stood the castle of *Eberstein*. Adjoining to the bailiwick-house is a small-church. To the bailiwick also belong six villages. Of these the principal is *Golmbach*, which is parochial.

4. The bailiwick or jurisdiction of *Bevern*, formerly belonging to a noble family surnamed from it, but which failed in the last quarter of the sixteenth century. This bailiwick was conferred as a fief on *Statz von Munchhausen*, who built the present seat there, but his sons by reason of their narrow circumstances were obliged to resign the fief to the Sovereign in consideration of a small sum of money. Duke *Ferdinand Albert* fixed his residence at *Bevern* and became the founder of the *Bevern* line. This jurisdiction contains under it only one place, viz.

Bevern, a market-town situated on the west side of the burg or *Worberg* below *Sollingerwalde*, and lying on the little river *Bever*. In this town stands the above-mentioned seat of the Prince's; as also a superintendency.

5. The bailiwick of *Allersheim*, containing four villages. The bailiwick-house of *Allersheim* or *Allerssen* lies one quarter of an hour's distance from *Bevern*. It was anciently called *Ellerssen*, and was a farm of the convent of *Amelunxborn*, which making an exchange of it, a bailiwick was thereby formed by annexing it to some of the adjacent places. *Brack* village was formerly called *Novale*, as the parochial-village of *Aarholzen* was named *Adelloldessen*, *Adelloldesheim* and *Aderoldessen*. In the *Sollingerwalde* lies the farm of *Neuhauß*.

6. The bailiwick of *Furstenberg*, consisting at present of only two

parochial villages, namely *Bovzen* or *Boffzen*, i. e. *Bovesheim*, and *Derenthal*. The ancient seat of *Furstenberg* stands on a rock of considerable height, being fortified with a strong wall and two draw bridges, and commanding a beautiful prospect. At present a fine porcelain is made here. Not far from it lies the bailiwick-house. The bailiwick itself belonged formerly to the counts of *Dassel*, but in 1130 with the consent of the abbot of *Corvey*, who is lord paramount, these counts disposed of it to those of *Eberstein*.

7. The bailiwick of *Ottenstein*, situated on the other side of the *Weser*. *Ottenstein* house was first built by *Otbo* II. Count of *Eberstein*, and is at present the seat of the bailiwick. It stands high with a market-town adjoining to it. The bailiwick further includes under it the village of *Grave* on the *Weser*, with *Lichtenhagen* and *Hobe*, the last of which is parochial.

4. The following jurisdictions belonging to noblemen, viz.

1. The jurisdiction of *Bisperode*, containing the village of *Bisperode*, anciently *Bischofsrode*, and in *Latin Novale episcopi*, with *Beszingen*. This jurisdiction belongs to the counts of *Metternich*. The upper jurisdiction in it belongs to the bailiwick of *Wickensen*.

2. The jurisdiction of *Deensen*, having its seat in the parochial-village of *Deensen*, anciently called *Deiteresheim*, and belonging to the *Campen* family, who are possessed of both jurisdictions. Near the village in the *Sollingerwalde*, close by *Schornborn* dyke is the glass-house of *Schornborn* noted for its fine glass.

3. The jurisdiction of *Harderode*, situated in the parochial-village of that name, and belonging to the *Noltings*, who are possessed of the low jurisdiction, the high jurisdiction being lodged in the bailiwick of *Wickensen*.

4. The jurisdiction of *Heblen*, belonging to the counts of *Schulenburg*, who are invested with both jurisdictions over the villages of *Heblen*, *Brockel* and *Daspe*. In the first of these is a seat and a parochial-church.

5. The jurisdiction of *Meinbrexen*, situated in the parochial-village of that name, which also contains a seat. This district belongs to the *Manszberg* family, who are possessed only of the lower jurisdiction, the upper being lodged in the bailiwick of *Furstenberg*.

6. The jurisdiction of *Brunkensen*, containing a parochial-church, together with the village of *Lutgen* (or *Little*), *Holzensen*, as also *Koppengraben* or *Coppengrave*, and belonging to the Barons *Gorz* of the name of *Wriesberg*. The high jurisdiction here is annexed to *Greene* bailiwick.

7. The jurisdiction of *Westerbrack* having its seat in the village of that name, and belonging to the *Grone* family. The bailiwick of *Wickensen* is invested with the upper jurisdiction.

* * *

The house of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel* is also possessed of a part of the bailiwick of *Thedinghausen*, the history and situation of which has been related under

under the article of the county of *Hoya* in the circle of *Westphalia*. To this jurisdiction belong the villages of *Burger*, *Hagen*, and *Westerwisch*.

The Principality of HALBERSTADT, with its incorporated Counties and Lordships.

§. 1. **O**F the principality of *Halberstadt*, *Homann's* heirs published a very good map in 1750, designed by *Riese* with *Maier's* improvements, so that now the other maps by *Zetter*, copied by *Blaeu*, *Jansson*, *Funk*, *Schenk*, *Valk* and others, both with and without amendments, is become of little use. Of the bailiwick of *Weferlingen*, which is not to be found in these maps, *Walther* has given us a good representation in his *Magdeburgischen Mergwürdigkeiten*, Vol. V.

§. 2. This country is surrounded by the principality of *Wolfenbittel*, the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, the principality of *Anbalt*, the county of *Mansfeld*, the abbey of *Quedlinburg*, the principality of *Blankenburg*, the county of *Wernigerode*, and the diocese of *Hildesheim*. According to the above-mentioned maps its greatest extent from west to east is about nine geographical miles, and from north to south seven. The bailiwick of *Werferlingen* lies separate on the *Aller*.

§. 3. This principality is for the most part level, but contains also some eminences, though few hills. Of these the largest are in the county of *Regenstein*, about *Westerhausen* and *Thal*: the others are but small. The soil is extremely fertile both in grain and flax, with rich pasturages and meadows, particularly in the neighbourhood of *Bruch*, which is the hay magazine of the whole principality. The grassery here also is considerable, and their large breeds of sheep afford plenty of wool. On the other hand the woods are continually lessening, and at present the want of fuel there is so great that the very poor have turf from the *Seeland* and *Thal* grounds, and even straw and stubble is used for it. The coal-pits in the *Falkenstein* bailiwick are of no great importance, and the *Aschersleben* salt-work is at a stand, but there is now a project on foot for renewing the copper mine-works at *Thal*. Of game and fish the country has not even a sufficiency, neither is there a river in it of any considerable bigness. The principal is the *Bode* or *Bude*, which comes out of the principality of *Blankenburg*, not far from the convent of *Hedersleben*. The *Selke* rises in the principality of *Anbalt* near *Güntersberg*, and after receiving the *Holz-Emme* at *Nienbagen*, which issues from the county of *Wernigerode*, runs into the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. The *Ilse* comes from the county of *Wernigerode*, and passing through the western part of this principality, from thence continues its course into that of *Wolfenbittel*, where it joins the *Ocker*. The *Aller* only touches on the bailiwick of *Oschersleben*, but runs quite

through that of *Weferlingen*. The *Wipper* also courses along a part of the principality not far from *Aschersleben*, where it receives into it the *Eine*.

§. 4. In this country, including the county of *Regenstein* and lordship of *Derenburg*, are three *Hauptstadte*, as they are called, which send representatives to the Diet, together with ten small towns and ninety-nine country towns and villages. From 1750 to 1757, one year with another, the number of burials here amounted to 2770, whence that of its inhabitants may be estimated at upwards of 200,000. The States are composed 1. Of the prelates, who are, 1. The chapter of *Halberstadt* as *Clerus primarius*, which sends its dean or a provincial-counsellor, 2. The *Clerus secundarius*, as namely the four collegiate foundations and three Roman catholic convents of Monks, viz. *Haysburg*, *Hammersleben* and St. *John* of *Halberstadt*. 2. The nobility, who are settled in the country and possessed of manors. 3. The magistrates of the three *Hauptstadte*, namely *Halberstadt*, *Aschersleben* and *Osterwick*, of whom one is sometimes appointed provincial-counsellor, but must be confirmed by the Sovereign. The Diets here are usually held every *Ember* week. The representatives take an oath both to the Sovereign and the country.

§. 5. The greatest part of the inhabitants are *Lutherans*. The churches of that religion are divided into eleven inspections, over which is a general superintendency. The *Calvinists* and *Roman* catholics are pretty nearly equal in number. The latter are prohibited from making converts, as the convents, by an ordinance of 1702, are from purchasing immoveable estates. The *Jews* are tolerated to a fixed number of families.

§. 6. The woollen manufactures established in this country are in a thriving condition. Its exports are principally grain and broihan.

§. 7. The principality of *Halberstadt* derives its origin from the ancient bishopric of that name. The Emperor *Charles the Great* is said to have intended the erection of the see, but it did not take place till under his son *Lewis I.* and its first bishop was *Hildegryn*, who was consecrated in the year 814. At the treaty of *Westphalia* in 1648 the diocese was transferred to the electoral house of *Brandenburg* as a temporal principality. But it was at that time in a bad situation, most of the estates and bailiwicks belonging to it being alienated. By good management however, these were gradually redeemed. How the late bishopric, and the new principality attained to its present extent, by the incorporation of the counties and lordships of *Falkenstein*, *Aschersleben*, *Lora*, *Klettenberg*, *Regenstein*, *Derenburg* and other bailiwicks, places and estates, will appear in the following more particular description.

§. 8. On its devolution to the house of *Brandenburg*, it was placed both in title and arms, before any of the other principalities. Its arms are party *per pale* ruby and pearl.

§. 9. It enjoys a vote among the Princes both in the Diet of the Empire

Empire, and that of the circle. To a *Roman* month it furnishes fourteen horse and sixty-six foot, or four-hundred and thirty-two florins, exclusive of the assessment of the lordships of *Lora* and *Klettenberg*, and likewise of the county of *Regenstein*. It is rated each payment to the chamber at *Wetzlar* in one hundred and sixty-two rixdollars twenty-four kruitzers.

§. 10. Two hereditary posts of this principality are still subsisting, *viz.* that of hereditary marshal, which is enjoyed by the family of *Roszing*, and that of hereditary cup-bear, held by the *Schenks* of *Flechtingen*. The office of hereditary-treasurer belonged to the counts of *Hoym*, but that family having in 1713 sold all their lands in this country to the Sovereign, the said office was abolished.

§. 11. *Halberstadt*, the capital, is the seat of all the State-courts and offices, as also of the regency, which likewise constitutes the chamber of fiefs, and with the addition of a certain number of ecclesiastics the consistory. In this town are held the war and demesne-offices, to which belongs the bailiwick of *Forst*, as also the criminal court and the court of minors.

§. 12. The annual revenue arising to the Sovereign from this principality and the incorporated counties and lordships, including likewise the county of *Wernigerode*, amounts to about 500,000 rixdollars. For the more convenient levying of the imposts and assessments, the principality is divided into six circles, namely those of *Halberstadt*, *Osterwick*, *Aschersleben* or *Ascan*, *Ermisleben* or *Falkenstein*, *Westerhausen* or *Reinsein* and the *Harz* or *Hoherstein* circle. The last of these having been described at the end of the *Upper-Saxony* circle, in which lie the lordships of *Lora* and *Klettenberg*, only the five first remain to be treated of, which we shall do in the following order, *viz.*

1. The *Halberstadt* circle contains under it

1. *Halberstadt*, the capital of the principality lying on the *Holz Emme*. In the year 1752, the walls which environed near one half of this city were pulled down, and the moats filled up so as to form a level, which has been converted into a plantation of mulberry trees. The buildings here are old fashioned and irregular. The inhabitants do not much exceed 1300, notwithstanding which within and about the town are sixteen churches. *Petershof*, formerly the episcopal residence, is at present the place of all the Sovereign's offices, and the records, together with the funds of several taxes and likewise of the demesnes are also kept there. The *Commissé am Markt* was an episcopal palace, which was rebuilt in 1606 by Bishop *Henry Julius*, but in 1685 the Sovereign demanded it of the cathedral chapter as a borde estate, and thus at present it is converted into the town-house, the toll and excise-offices. The cathedral or *St. Peter's* is an old but stately building consisting of a very hard free-stone. The chapter is composed of a provost, a dean, a senior and subseniors and sixteen canons,

canons, of whom four are *Roman catholic*, but all the others *Lutheran*. To it also belong eight *Minores præbendati* and twenty-two *Electi*. In 1754 *Fredrick II.* conferred on the chapter a distinguishing cross of gold enamelled with white, and divided into eight points. In the centre on one side is the *Prussian* black-eagle, and on the other the image of *St. Stephen*. This cross is fastened to a deep scarlet ribbon, bordered with black. The cathedral being possessed of the burg jurisdiction, it exercises that right by means of a burgvogt. On the square named from it, which is very spacious, stands the priory, and a nunnery, the latter of which was rebuilt in 1754, with some handsome houses for the canons and prebendaries. Fronting the cathedral is the *Lutheran* collegiate church of *our Lady*. To them also belong the collegiate churches of *St. Boniface* and *Maurice*, and *St. Peter* and *Paul*, *St. Martin's* to which the general superintendency of the principality is annexed, *St. John's*, the *hospital* or *Holy-Ghost* church and likewise that of *St. Elizabeth's* hospital, the last of which lies near the new town without the walls. The *German Calvinists* are possessed of the *Hofkirche*, formerly called *St. Peter's* chapel, near the *Petershof*, and to the *French Calvinists* is assigned the church on the *Antonshof*. The *Roman-catholics* are possessed of three convents of monks and two nunneries, one of which together with its church stands without the town, and to these is to be added the chapel of the voluntary poor. The *Jews* too are allowed a synagogue. In *Halberstadt* are three public *Lutheran Latin* schools, namely those of the cathedral, *St. Martin* and *St. Johns*. Near the *Dominican* convent is an orphan-house, and at *Harszleber* gate lies the *Bridewell*, which is a large free-stone building. The magistracy are possessed of the civil jurisdiction; the criminal jurisdiction is lodged in the city judge and *Schoppens*. The conventuals hold the jurisdiction over the houses within their respective liberties, the bailiwick of *Majorey*, and all places without the town-walls, and the *French* colony has also its own judge. In 1179 the town was reduced to ashes by the troops of *Henry the Lion*, in revenge of an injury done to him and his territories by Bishop *Ulrich*. In 1203 it was walled and moated. The increase of its inhabitants occasioned the building of the suburbs of *Westendorf* and *Vogtey*, the house-keepers in which are put on the same footing with the town burghers. Towards the beginning of the present century was added to it the suburb called the *Groper* on the other side of the *Holz-Emme*. In 1758 *Halberstadt* was very severely treated by the *French*, who demolished its gates, and likewise its walls for eight hundred rods in length.

2. The following bailiwicks of the Sovereign : viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Majorey*, lying within the town of *Halberstadt*, and possessed of the right of jurisdiction over its *Feldmark* or territories, as also over the village of *Webrstedt*, which consists almost entirely of gardens, together with the village of *Great-Quenstedt*, in which are two churches, *Litt-Quenstedt* and *Sarkstedt*.

2. The

2. The bailiwick of *Gruningen*, containing

Gruningen, better written *Groningen*, a small town or rather precinct situated on the *Bode*. At this place is a stately seat erected by Bishop *Henry Julius*, between the years 1586 and 1590, the chapel of which is ornamented with most beautiful paintings. It has also some mansion-houses. So early as the year 936, *Groningen* in the record relating to the foundation of the abbey of that name, is stiled a town, but at what time it fell to the see of *Halberstadt* is uncertain. Bishop *Albert III.* in 1371 redeemed it from a mortgage, and endowed it with a charter.

South-Gruningen, a parochial-village lying near the foregoing town. *North-Gruningen*, the name of another village here, has been long since destroyed.

Kroppenstedt, a small town or precinct. Its twenty-eight reuters or troopers, of whom each is possessed of a huf of land, and who are all nominated by the regency, are descended from *Ludolphus* archbishop of *Magdeburg*, who was a native of this place. These perform the duties of troopers and guards, and on any solemnity or other occasion are to appear on horseback with complete uniforms and accoutrements. But since the year 1716 some burghers have been exempted from these cavalcades, though in consideration of their immunity they annually pay one hundred rixdollars, to the bailiwick of *Gruningen*. In 1713 this little place suffered extremely by fire.

Rockstedt, a small town or precinct, situated not far from *Hakelwald*. At this place was a mansion-house, which being purchased by the Prince in 1732 he converted it into a bailiwick, adding to it some of its appurtenances. *Rockstedt* anciently belonged to the county of *Ascherleben*.

Wegeleben, a small town or precinct, seated on the *Goldbeck*, which formerly belonged to the county of *Ascherleben*. The two brothers *Otho* and *Henry* counts of *Anbalt* in 1267 made a tender of this place as a fief to the see of *Magdeburg*. In 1288 they mortgaged it to the bishopric of *Halberstadt*, which afterwards acquired the entire possession of it. At this place are some mansion-houses belonging to noblemen. *Wegeleben* burg was for a long time possessed by the *Hoym* family, but is at present become a demesne, which is farmed to a bailiff.

The *Cistercian* nunnery of *Aderleben* founded in 1282 by Bishop *Albert I.* of the house of *Anbalt*, whilst only a canon.

Schwanebeck, a small town, situated on the *Limbach*, and formerly containing a palace, which, together with its appurtenances, the Counts *Ulrich* and *Albert* of *Reinstein*, conferred, in the year 1270, on *Albert the Great*, Duke of *Brunswick*, and his brother *John*. Near it lies a *Papish* chapel, to which after *Corpus Christi* day is a great resort of pilgrims.

Three other villages and a farm.

3. The conventual bailiwick of *Gruningen*, formed out of a convent of monks,

monks, which anciently stood without the town of *Gruningen*, and had been founded in the village of *Wester-Gruningen*, by one Count *Siegfrid*, who also endowed it, as appears from a record dated in 936 of *Folkmar* abbot of *Corvey*, to which abbey it belonged. In 1593 *Henry Julius* Duke of *Brunswick* obtained it from the abbey by exchange, and though it was afterwards conferred on the see of *Halberstadt*, yet did the dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, endeavour to get it again into their hands, on the cession of the diocese to the electoral-house of *Brandenburg*, and accordingly at the peace of *Westphalia* it was assigned to them. But the Elector *Frederick William* by virtue of a sum of money soon re-annexed it to the principality of *Halberstadt*, and converted it into a bailiwick. Its village consists of upwards of fifty houses.

4. The bailiwick of *Schlaustedt*, which was sold to the see in 1344 by the counts of *Reinfein*. In this bailiwick lies the large village of *Dingelstedt*, with six other villages, and likewise one half of the village of *Pabstorf*, the other half of it belonging to the principality of *Wolfenbittel*. To it also is annexed the convent of *Huysburg*, being a foundation for *Benedictine* Monks, situated on the *Huyberg* in the midst of the forest. Besides these it has some fine buildings and farms, and forms likewise one of the States.

5. The bailiwick of *Oschersleben*, in which exclusive of three villages, is *Oschersleben*, a small town and seat, lying on the *Bode*, and which has frequently suffered by fire, particularly in the years 1601, 1659, 1680, 1681, 1688 and 1717.

Hadmerleben, a *Benedictine* nunnery, situated without the little town of *Hadmerleben* or *Hoimerleben*, in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*.

Hamerleben, a convent of *Augustine* Monks, lying beyond the *New Damm*, which runs through the *Bruch*. In 1720 the refractoriness of this convent was the occasion of its being sequestered for a time. *Hammerleben* is one of the States.

Obf. This bailiwick lies in the *Bruch*, being a tract of land beginning at the *Ocker*, to the northwest of *Hornburg*, and running through the whole north side of the principality to *Oschersleben*, from thence along the *Bode*, through a part of the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and even to *Bernburg*, in the principality of *Anhalt*. In breadth too it extends to the principality of *Wolfenbittel*. This tract having been intersected with large and small ditches, and the water thus carried off into the *Bode*, it became converted into the finest meadows, pastures and willow grounds, inasmuch that it may be stiled the hay magazine of the whole principality. The dams in it are only three, namely the *Hessendam*, the *Kiewitzdam*, and the *Neuedam*. Of the two first mention has been made in the principality of *Wolfenbittel*.

6. The bailiwick of *Krottorf*, situated on the *Bode*, and consisting of four villages.

7. The

7. The bailiwick of *Weferling*, lying without the principality on the *Aller* in the *Holzland*, and being environed with the principality of *Wolfenbittel*, the *Old Mark*, and the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. The soil here is bad, but of wood it enjoys even a superfluity. Formerly it belonged to the *Honlage* family, which held fiefs both of the dukes of *Brunswick*, and the bishops of *Halberstadt*, till on account of the depredations committed by *Laurance Honlage*, Bishop *Ernest* in 1487 laid siege to his castle, and having taken it, in 1491 came to an agreement about it with the Dukes of *Brunswick*: Since which time this bailiwick has been annexed to the diocese of *Halberstadt*. In 1650 the Elector *Frederick William* parted with it to *John Christopher* Count *Konigsmark*, who in 1662 disposed of it to *Frederick* landgrave of *Hesse-Homburg*, and he in 1701 again to King *Frederick I.* for the sum of 40,000 rixdollars, who in 1706 conferred it on *Christian Henry* Marggrave of *Culmbach*. In 1715 it was reassumed and has ever since been managed by the King's officers. To it belongs *Weferlingen*, a market situated on the *Aller*, and containing an inspection, with eleven villages, two farms, and *Walbeck* a *Lutheran* abbey founded by Count *Luther* of *Walbeck*, who likewise bequeathed to it the tenth part of his estates. This abbey was dedicated in the year 997. Adjoining to it is a village.

3. The cathedral bailiwick of *Harzleben*, having its seat in the village of the like name, situated not far from *Halberstadt*.

4. *Adersledt*, *Beckendorf*, *Emmeringen*, *Emerleben*, *Gunsleben*, *Langenstein*, *Neindorf*, *Nienburg* and *Nienstedt*, all villages belonging to noblemen.

II. The circle of *Aschersleben* or *Ascan*, comprehending the tract which once formed the *Aschersleben* or *Gatersleben* lake, being near two *German* miles in length and about half a one broad. Between the years 1703 and 1709 this lake was drained, and is thus become at present good corn ground and pasture-land. The town of *Aschersleben* refusing to be concerned in the draining of this lake, twenty-eight hufs of land were assigned to it, instead of the one hundred and thirteen, which it would otherwise have had. The Prince of *Anhalt-Bernburg*'s share consisted of one hundred and thirty-eight hufs and a half, the remainder was added to *Seeleben* a farm of the Princes, or farmed out to the town of *Aschersleben* and the adjacent villages. To this circle belongs

1. *Aschersleben*, in Latin *Ascharia*, situated on the *Eine*, and forming the second state town in the whole principality. Belonging to it are three churches, of which one is common both to the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*. It was once the capital of a county to which it gave name, and was also one of the most ancient provinces of the house of *Anhalt*. Bishop *Albert I.* Prince by birth of *Anhalt*, having made himself master of this town, in 1319 annexed to it the diocese, since which all the endeavours of the house of *Anhalt* to recover it have proved ineffectual, and though in the year 1547 it was taken by Prince *Wolfgang*, yet he kept possession of

it, but for a short time. It has suffered greatly both by fire and war. At this place was once a salt-work, which was discontinued towards the end of the seventeenth century, but a person of the name of *Schmettau* having fitted it up again he sold it to two *Leipzig* merchants, who after a vast expence to little purpose made an open sale of it; at which one half was purchased for 30,000 rixdollars by Mr. *Zeck* privy-counsellor to the King of *Poland*, and a person named *Heidenreich* paid 20,000 for the other. But the charges exceeding the profits, this work has again been discontinued and the buildings pulled down.

Within the jurisdiction of this town, is included the village of *Great-Schierstedt*, which though situated at a small distance from it, yet lies in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*.

Not far from this town also formerly stood the castle of *Ascanian*, of which at present there are very small remains.

2. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Sovereign: viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Gatersleben*, containing the village of *Gatersleben* on the *Selke*, together with the village of *Hederleben* also situated on the *Selke*, and in which is a *Cistercian* nunnery with four others.

2. The bailiwick of *Neindorf*, having its seat at *Hausz-Neindorf*, and containing some noblemens farms.

3. The bailiwick of *Schneidlingen*, belonging to the cathedral chapter, and comprehending under it the village of *Schneidlingen*, with *Upper* and *Lower-Bornecke*.

4. The bailiwick of *Winningen*, appertaining to the Prince of *Hesse-Homburg*, and consisting of the villages of *Winningen* and *Wilsleben*. This bailiwick once belonged to the convent of *Michaelstein*, but in 1623 was mortgaged by the Duke and abbot *Christian* for the sum of 36000 rixdollars to *Lewis* Prince of *Anbalt*, from whom it descended to the counts of *Konigsmark*, and from them came again to the Landgraves of *Hesse-Homburg*, who still keep possession of it, though not without a very chargeable process with the above-mentioned convent.

5. *Victorfeck*, a farm belonging to the Prince of *Anbalt-Bernburg-Hoym*. To this farm also appertain one hundred and thirty-eight $\frac{1}{2}$ hufs of land which in 1710 were by measurement assigned to the Prince of *Anbalt-Bernburg*, out of the land accruing from the draining of the *Ascherleben*-lake. This portion of land was given him in lieu of a demand of 80,000 rixdollars, which he had on the county of *Tecklenburg*.

6. *Westorf* on the *Eine*, belonging to the *Stammer* family.

III. The *Ermleben* or *Falkenstein* Circle, including

1. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Sovereign: viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Ermleben*, containing

Ermleben, a small town, having a seat on the *Selke*, and once belonging to the counts of *Falkenstein*. In the year 1332 Count *Burchard* made an absolute

absolute and perpetual donation of this place, together with the castle of *Falkenstein* to the see of *Halberstadt*. Till 1684 it was held by the *Hoym* family, but in that year devolved to the Sovereign. In 1717 a great fire happened at this place.

Sinzeleben, *Neu-platendorf* and *Niederdorf*, all villages.

2. The bailiwick of *Conradsburg*, which is so called from *Conradsburg* a farm seated on a hill not far from *Ermsleben*. This bailiwick also in 1684 devolved from the family of *Hoym* to the Sovereign.

2. The bailiwick of *Falkenstein*, belonging to the *Assenburg* family and so called from the very ancient castle of *Falkenstein*, which stands on a high hill without the *Harz*. It once gave title to counts, who are mentioned in the twelfth century, and appear to have failed in the person of Count *Burchard*, from whom in 1332 the see of *Halberstadt* received this burg, together with the town of *Ermsleben*, as a free donation. The counts of *Reinslein* laid claim to it, but in 1338 compromised matters with the see. In 1428 Bishop *John* mortgaged the burg to Count *Mansfeld*, but it was again soon redeemed, and conferred as a fief on the *Assenburg* family, who still pay it. Among the five villages included in it is *Meisdorf*, containing a coal-pit.

IV. The *Westerhaus* or *Reinslein* circle, consisting of the county of *Reinslein*, and the lordship of *Derenburg*.

1. The county of *Regenstein* or *Reinslein* lies for the most part without the *Harz* forest, and some part of it even on it. Anciently it formed but one county in conjunction with that of *Blankenburg*, the counts of *Regenstein* and *Blankenburg* being derived of the same stem. Both *Reinslein* and *Blankenburg* were among the hereditary lands of Duke *Henry the Lion*, and in 1203 fell to his youngest son Prince *William* of *Luneburg*. The counts to whom it gave title were also vassals to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*. *Sigfrid* and *Conrad* sons to *Poppo* Count of *Blankenburg* founded two lines, viz. The former that of *Blankenburg* and the latter that of *Reinslein*. The latter also had a son named *Frederick* in the person of whose son named *Conrad*, the old *Reinslein* line became extinct towards the middle of the thirteenth century. Count *Sigfrid* of *Blankenburg* had two sons, namely *Sigfrid the Elder* and *Henry the Younger*, the former of whom founded the *Blankenburg*-line, which afterwards failed, and the latter the younger *Reinslein* branch, which branch in the brothers *Henry* and *Ulrich* was further subdivided into those of *Reinslein* and *Heimbürg*. Of these the latter in process of time, became possessed of the whole county, that is to say, both of *Blankenburg* and *Reinslein*. They generally assumed the title of *Reinslein*, but failed in 1599 in the person of Count *John Ernest*, upon which *Henry Julius* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, as lord paramount, took possession of these countries. The counts of *Reinslein* however were further possessed of certain estates, which they

held as fiefs from the bishop of *Halberstadt*, and of these estates the above-mentioned Duke, received in 1583 a reversionary grant from his father, as presumptive Bishop of *Halberstadt*, which grant occasioned the county of *Reinſtein* to be afterwards eſteemed a fief of that ſee. On the deceaſe of Duke *Henry Julius* the county of *Reinſtein*, with the other lands belonging to the principality of *Wolfenbittel* fell to his ſon Duke *Frederick Ulrich*, and on his deceaſe Duke *Augustus* of *Zell* took poſſeſſion of it in the name of the whole princely houſe, and made the firſt advances towards an agreement with the *Swediſh* governor of *Halberstadt*, who gave him ſome moleſtation in his new acquiſitions. In 1635 it was conferred on Duke *William* of *Haarburg*, who continued in poſſeſſion of it till his death in 1642, when *Frederick* Duke of *Zell*, and *Augustus* Duke of *Wolfenbittel* jointly took poſſeſſion of it: but *Leopold William* archduke of *Auſtria* having in 1641 made himſelf maſter of the dioceſe of *Halberstadt* by open force, and looking on the county of *Reinſtein* as a fief, which had devolved to him, he conferred it on *William Leopold* count of *Tattenbach*, who was not only ſupported by the cathedral chapter, but alſo by the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* and in 1660 confirmed by the Emperor *Leopold*. It had likewise been ſtipulated at the peace of *Weſtphalia*, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* ſhould renew the inveſtiture of the county of *Reinſtein*, to the counts of *Tattenbach*. The houſe of *Brunſwick-Luneburg* ſo far acquieſced in the firſt inveſtiture of the Count, that Duke *Augustus* of *Wolfenbittel* with the conſent of his relations, in the years 1643 and 1644 alſo inveſted him with thoſe parts, which the counts of *Reinſtein* had held as fiefs of *Brunſwick* and *Luneburg*, which inveſtiture he again renewed in 1650. Count *Tattenbach* being beheaded in 1670, the Elector of *Brandenburg* reſſumed the whole county of *Reinſtein* as a forfeited fief of *Halberstadt*, and retains it to this day, notwithstanding the demands of the houſe of *Brunſwick-Luneburg* relative to a reſtitution of that part of the county, which the counts of *Tattenbach* had held as its fiefs. This has given riſe to a proceſs, which is ſtill depending before the *aulic* council. The uſual aſſeſſment of the counts of *Reinſtein* and *Blankenburg* to a *Roman* month was twenty-four florins. In the preſent county is

1. *Regenſtein* or *Reinſtein*, formerly a ſtrong caſtle ſituated not far from *Blankenburg*, but which lay for a long time in ruins till the Elector *Frederick William* in 1671 cauſed it to be repaired. In 1757, it was taken by the *French*, but in 1758 ſurrendered again to the *Pruſſians*, who raſed it.

2. *Westerbaufen* a bailiwick belonging to the Prince and containing under it

Westerbaufen, a town, which till the year 1675 was the ſeat of the regency of the county of *Reinſtein*, but at that time became annexed to *Halberstadt*.

Thal, a village ſituated without the *Harz* foreſt and having a copper mine-

mine-work, which it is thought will be repaired this present year 1759. Its neighbourhood is a good turf country.

The villages of *Warnstedt* and *Wedderleben*.

3. The bailiwick of *Steckenberg*, appertaining to the Sovereign. In it are the villages of *Nienstedt* and *Suderode*.

4. The bailiwick of *Westerburg*, lying on the *Bruch* (of which a short description is given above) and to the north of *Dardesten*. At the peace of *Westphalia* the rights of the house of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* to this bailiwick were reserved. About the middle of the seventeenth century it was held by *Frederick Schenk* of *Winterstedt*, to whom it had been mortgaged by the *Steinberg* family, who became proprietors of it in 1633, which said *Frederick* being supported by the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, care was taken at the peace of *Westphalia* to confirm him in the possession of it. But in 1701, on the death of *von Steinbergs*, *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia*, conferred it on the Marggrave *Albert Frederick*, whose son the Marggrave *Frederick Charles Albert* is its present possessor. It consists of the castle of *Westerburg*, and the village of *Rorsheim*, as also of a part of the villages of *Dedeleben*, *Dingelstedt* and *Deersheim*.

2. The lordship of *Derenburg*, which in the year 1008 was conferred by the Emperor *Henry II.* on the abbey of *Gandersheim*, which abbey in 1383 disposed of one half of it as a fief to the Marggraves of *Brandenburg*, and in 1481, of the second half to the see of *Halberstadt*. The counts of *Reinstein* being involved in this purchase on account of their feudal tenures, to this day the house of *Brandenburg* receives it as a fief from the said abbey. In the seventeenth century the lords of *Veltheim* obtained it by way of mortgage, which mortgage was liquidated by the Elector *Frederick III.* It never was properly incorporated with the diocese of *Halberstadt*, being rather reckoned a part of the *Old Mark*, though subject to the Prince's colleges at *Halberstadt*. In it is

Derenburg, a small town with a seat on the *Holz-Emme*.

Danstedt, a village, and two farms.

V. The *Osterwick* Circle, containing

1. *Osterwick* on the *Ilse*, the third municipal town of the principality, and having several woollen-manufactures. Some think this town was anciently called *Seligenstadt*, but this has not been proved, and where the place so called really stood is still unknown.

2. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Sovereign: *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Hornburg*, containing

Hornburg or *Hornburg*, a small town, having a seat on the *Ilse*. This seat was once fortified, and has been several times besieged and taken. In its neighbourhood are great quantities of hops.

Veltheim, *Rboden* and *Osterode*, all villages.

2. The bailiwick of *Wulperode*, comprehending six villages.

3. The

3. The bailiwick of *Stotterlingen*, consisting of two villages. *Stotterlingenburg* the bailiwick-house was anciently a nunnery founded in the year 995.

3. *Zilly*, a cathedral bailiwick, in which lies the town of *Zilly*, together with *Baderleben*, a village containing an *Augustine* convent, that of *Stropke*, the inhabitants of which are noted for their skill at chess, *Abbenrode* a village, with four others and the farm of *Mulmke*.

4. *Darlessen* farm, belonging to the deanery of the cathedral. In it : *Darlessen*, properly called *Darlesheim*, a little walled town situated on the *Ortsberge*, which is a hill containing good stone-quarries. The stone dug in these quarries is noted for its infinite variety of petrifications. Nothing can exceed the prospect of the *Harz* forest from this place.

Vogelsdorf, *Rocklum* and *Huy-Neinstedt*, three villages : with *Borsfel* and *Deerheim*, two villages containing manors.

The Dutchies of SCHWERIN and GUSTRO, or the Dutchy of MECKLENBURG.

§. 1. **T**HE maps of these dutchies, which are engraven by *de Witt*, *Covens*, *Mortier*, *Homann* and others, are far from being so accurate as could be wished. That of *Homann* constitutes the one hundred and nineteenth in the *Atlas of Germany*. At present an accurate map of them may be formed with the greater ease, in that the compact of inheritance of 1755, of which something more occurs in section 4, has occasioned an exact mensuration of the country.

§. 2. These lands, to the north lie on the *Baltick*, eastward on *Pomerania*, southward on the mark of *Brandenburg*, and westward on the diocese of *Lubeck* and the principality of *Luneburg*, as also on *Lauenburg* and *Ratzeburg*. Geographers and historians differ greatly in their accounts of its extent. *Beehrs* in his *Reb. Mecl.* makes its length fifteen German miles, and its breadth twelve ; whereas *Franke* in his *Mecklenburg* gives it (and that too exclusive of the lordship of *Stargard*) a length of eighteen such miles, but reduces its breadth to nine, and according to *Cluvier* it is from twenty-four to thirty long, with a breadth of nine, ten and eighteen. The last computation seems to approach nearest to the truth, but till the exact measurement of the country be compleated, and the result of it published in a map, no precise determination can be made. Within it also lie the principality of *Schwerin*, and the Swedish town of *Wismar*, with its dependencies.

§. 3. With respect to the nature and goodness of the country the
Mecklenburgers

Mecklenburghers themselves disagree: Some extolling it and others again depreciating it. According to the remonstrance of the nobility in 1718 to the imperial court against the contribution required of them, and which is cited and confirmed by *Beebr* in his eighth book *de reb. Meclib.* This country is full of large and small lakes from one to three *German* miles in length, and from one to one and a half broad, yielding also little or nothing. There are likewise large and desolate heaths here, with moors, woods, fens and quarries. One half of the country consists of a sandy soil, which when assisted with the best manure, will produce only a little rye and oats, and the pastures and meadows make but a very indifferent appearance if compared with those of *Holstein* and *Pomerania*, whence of course the grassery here is at a low ebb, and chiefly consists in the breeding of sheep. Of the other arable lands here, when well manured, one half, or at best, a third bears barley, but produces very little wheat. In general the soil yields only four for one. But quite different is the account given us by *Chuvier* in his description of this dutchy, and likewise in *Franke's* history of it. According to them, near one tenth part of the country is sandy, and the very worst of the sandy-land in it produces excellent rye, and when it lies fallow there cannot be better sheep-walks; but the country in general is incomparable, and nothing in *Pomerania* or *Holstein* (unquestionably they mean the champaign country there) can exceed it. When well tilled and dunged it yields barley and wheat, and at the very least produces four fold, but generally, five, six or eight. The country is interspersed with delightful eminences, very pleasant and profitable woods, and good fruit-trees are not wanting in it. Several forests have been afforted, fens drained, and together with moors and quarries improved into arable and pasture-land. The commons and meadows in most parts are not at all inferior to those of *Holstein* and *Pomerania*, and are capable still of further improvement. Its grassery too is so considerable that the country exports some thousands of cattle. The lakes and rivers yield large revenues, as they abound in fish, particularly in eels and craw-fish. It must be acknowledged that by art and labour, the face of the country might be greatly improved. The *Mark* of *Brandenburg*, to which it lies contiguous, and bears a great resemblance, shews their marshy, sandy wastes may be converted into a fertile, pleasant country; and Baron *Lube*, who was chief administrator of these dutchies, published a piece in 1730, wherein he affirms that the nobility by a skilful oeconomy, have improved their lands to double or treble their goodness: estates, which, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, cost only 12 or 20,000 rixdollars, selling for 60 or 80,000. Now, as in 1632 the nobility estimated the collective value of their estates at 10,323,317 guilders, according to this computation the present value of them must at least amount to twenty-one millions. In it are also salt-springs, with alum, iron and some copper.

The *Elbe* washes the borders of this country to the south-west, where it is joined by the *Elde*, which has its source here, as issuing from the *Plauer* lake: at *Lubz* it receives a river omitted in the maps, above *Parchim* divides itself into another branch called the *Lockenitz*, and through the *Prignitz* runs into the *Elbe*, but on the confines of the county of *Schwerin* receives the *Stor*, which makes the outlet of *Schwerin* lake, and at *Eldena* divides itself again into two streams, the eastern of which, after forming some small islands, and the western not far from *Domitz* again dividing itself into two branches, they all afterwards lose themselves at that place, in the *Elbe*. The *Reckenitz* rises in the principality of *Wenden*, at the village of *Reckenitz*, one German mile from *Gustro*, and having passed by *Sulte* forms the limits between *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerania*. At *Damgard* it runs into a lake, and lastly near *Dasserort* discharges itself into the *Baltick*. The *Peene* also rises in the principality of *Wenden* near *Grubenbagen*, and passing through the lake of *Malchin*, joins that of *Cummero*, then forms the boundaries between *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerania*, after which it leaves the former a little above *Demmin*. Its further course has been mentioned under *Pomerania*. The *Tollense* issues out of the lake of that name and running into the lordship of *Stargard* after watering a part of *Pomerania* joins the *Peene*. The *Warno* rises almost in the centre of the country, not far from the village of *Herzberg*, and continuing its course towards *Sternberg*, *Butzo* and *Schwan*, receives the *Milnitz* and *Nebel*, after which having formed a lake and harbour at *Rostock* it falls into the *Baltick* near *Warnemunde*. The *Radegast* rises at *Stellenz*, runs by *Gadebusch* and *Rbena*, after which it is called the *Stopenitz*, and having under this name crossed the lake of *Dassau*, unites its stream with the *Drave*, and thus terminates in the *Baltick*. The *Havel* issues out of the *Barn*-lake near *Ankersbagen* in the principality of *Wenden*, and runs into the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*. In the seventeenth century a project was formed for making a navigable canal from *Wismar* to the lake of *Schwerin*, and so on through that lake, and along the *Stor* and *Elde*, in such a manner as to open a navigation between the *North* sea and the *Baltick*, without passing through the *Sund*: but the design was dropped, or at least has not yet been carried into execution. The country has only one harbour on the *Baltick*, namely *Rostock*, but it were no difficult matter to make another at *Neu-Bucko*, and a third at *Ribnitz*, the advantages attending which would abundantly over-balance the expence.

§. 4. In both dutchies, exclusive of *Rostock*, are forty-five great and small cities, with three convents belonging to the nobility and States of the country, and five hundred and ninety-four manors. The peasants are under villanage. In the year 1628, the number of farms belonging to the Sovereign were one thousand and one, those appertaining to the nobility seven hundred and twenty-seven, and those to convents seven hundred and sixty-eight,

eight, whence consequently in the whole country they amounted to 2496, and according to a representation of the nobility in 1669 and 1670, both dutchies made 12,545 hufs of land.

Parchim, *Gustro* and *New-Brandenburg* are stiled the *Vorderstadt* (or *Metropoles*) *Parchim* being indeed the capital of the *Mecklenburg Circle*, *Gustro* the capital of that of *Wenden*, and *New-Brandenburg* of the *Stargard*. Each also convokes the towns of its own Circle, presides in the assembly and acts in its name.

The nobility are accounted a free State and enjoy very considerable privileges. In the convention of *Rostock* dated the eighteenth of *April* 1755, between Duke *Christian Lewis* and the nobility and commons, it was agreed that all and every estate or parcel of land belonging either to the nobility, the three convents of the country, the district of *Rostock*, the dependencies of the municipal towns and oeconomies should be measured and reduced into hufs, one half of which on performing the several services reserved in feudal and allodial patents, should be exempt from the contribution, but the other half remain subject to it, and agreeably thereto pay the annual assessment. Whether such measurement has ever taken place, I know not. The States are composed of the nobility and towns. In 1523 the nobility and commons of the two dutchies of *Schwerin* and *Gustro* entered into an indissoluble compact of union, which has been acknowledged and confirmed by the Sovereigns, both in the *Hamburg* convention of the eighth of *March* 1701, and likewise in the hereditary compact of *Rostock*. This union consists as well in a conjunction of the provinces as in that of the States of which each is composed. With respect to the former, it was agreed that all the free settled inhabitants of both dutchies, including the whole of the *Stargard Circle*, should enjoy an undisturbed equality in rights, privileges, and immunities, in such manner that these three circles should be governed by the same laws, ordinances and compacts, and that on such an equality and communion, both in the civil and ecclesiastical government, diets, contributions and provincial convents, as was agreeable to the tenour of the said union, and of course in all other rights, privileges and immunities, and that in all cases and exigencies they should be duly aiding in council and action. The latter or the conjunction of the nobility and towns implies an irrevocable participation and community of all the rights and prerogatives appertaining to the nobility and States, and consequently that *Rostock* and the other towns should not be curtailed, detrimented or excluded from their share in the Diets, courts of justice, lesser committee, convents, and all other customary rights and duties. Further one State shall not without the knowledge or consent of the other make any contract relative to common rights, and all contracts so made are declared null and void. In another instrument, opposite to the former, the union of 1523 is not to be brought in plea nor be of any validity either

directly or indirectly, nor shall the sovereignty of the country be impaired or weakened thereby.

The Diets are annually summoned by the Sovereign, in order to settle the yearly contributions, or to issue proper directions relative to the taxes of the Empire, Circle, and portion of the princeſſes, and to deliberate on any neceſſary edicts, as likewise that all affairs or any grievances may be diſcuſſed under the Prince's permiſſion. To theſe Diets are ſummoned the ſeveral States of the three Circles, whoſe place of aſſembly is alternately held at *Sternberg* and *Malchin*: at the former on the *Judenberg* without the town, but at *Malchin* the place of their meeting is the town-houſe. Theſe Diets are commonly held in autumn, but on urgent emergencies the Sovereign may convene them at any time of the year. The articles to come under conſideration, are ſpecified in the public ſummons four weeks before the Diet aſſembles. The propoſals of the Diet are made at once at the uſual place, and then being digeſted in writing ſigned by the Prince's commiſſaries, and the ſeal of the Diet-chancery affixed to them, are ſent to the nobility and States, who uſually remit their answer within three days. The dutchy of *Schwerin* appoints four *Landratts* or provincial-counſellors, and the dutchy of *Güſtro* the ſame number, who muſt be all actually ſettled in the two dutchies and of a certain rank and eſtate therein. On the vacancy of a provincial counſellor, the nobility and States of the dutchy where the vacancy happens, preſent three qualified perſons, of whom the Sovereign nominates one, who thereupon takes a particular oath. Four of theſe are appointed aſſeſſors at both the tribunals. The motions, opinions and representations of every provincial counſellor are ſigned in his own name and with his own hand, and the wrapper ſealed with the preſident's ſeal. The opinion and ſignature of any particular provincial college is of no validity. Each Circle has an hereditary marſhal of its own, who in the circular convocations preſides according to the order of time and place introduced among them. The provincial counſellors rank according to ſeniority with the Duke's actual privy-counſellor, and the marſhals of the Circles with the colonels.

The leſſer committee of the nobility and States conſiſts of two provincial counſellors, that is to ſay one from each dutchy, with three deputies of the nobility, being one from each Circle, one deputy of the town of *Roſtock*, and three from the *Vorderſtadte* of *Parchim*, *Güſtro* and *New-Brandenburg*, making in all nine perſons, but this number the nobility and States may increaſe at their own expence. This committee is by a royal edict inveſted with the weight and rights of a college representative of the whole body of the nobility and commons. The choice of the members is left entirely to the free-will of the nobility and commons.

With regard to ordinances relative to the whole country (the nobility and commons included) the opinion of the latter is firſt demanded, and nothing

thing enacted in prejudice of their rights. The meetings of the nobility in the several bailiwicks are under no restrictions: but other assemblies or *Landes-Convente*, as they were called, which may be thought necessary, must be convened by writ from the Sovereign.

§. 5. The inhabitants of both dutchies are *Lutherans*. The churches and schools here, are divided into six rural superintendencies, and under their superintendents are provosts. In this country are also some *Calvinist* congregations, and in *Schwerin* the *Roman* catholics are permitted the private exercise of their worship.

The towns have grammar-schools, and at *Rostock* is an university.

§. 6. The country is not without woollen-manufacturers, tanners, leather-dressers, tobacco-spinners, and other trades, but the number of them is not sufficient. Its exports are corn, flax, hemp, hops, wax, honey, cattle, butter, cheese, wool and several kinds of wood.

§. 7. The *Vandals* having in a great measure quitted this country in the fifth century, the *Wendi* gradually spread themselves in the habitations which they had abandoned, and mingled with the remaining inhabitants. The most considerable tribe of the *Wendi*, who settled here was that of the *Obotrites*, which had its own particular Princes. Under *Charles the Great* the *Obotrites* constituted a part of the *German* Empire, but after the decease of the Emperor *Lewis*, they detached themselves from their subjection to it. In 1161 *Henry the Lion* Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, having reduced this country, he held it not as belonging to the dutchy of *Saxony*, or a fief of the Empire, but as his own property. On his falling however under the ban of the Empire, he was dispossessed of it. That Prince appointed some of the nobility as counts and judges over it, and divided the country into four parts, of which the county of *Schwerin* alone retains its former constitution. Duke *Henry* having in 1165 restored the other *Obotrite* lands to *Pribislav*, a Prince of the *Wendi*, as his patrimonial inheritance, and that Prince on the other hand promised fidelity to him, embraced the *Christian* religion, rebuilt *Mecklenburg* the ancient capital of the *Obotrite* Princes, and took his title from it. His son *Henry Borwin* married *Matilda* natural daughter to *Henry the Lion* by a lady of quality, and from this marriage is descended the house of *Mecklenburg*, the fruits of it being *Henry* and *Nikolot*, the latter of whom left no issue but the former propagated his lineage. Of his sons I shall take notice only of *John* and *Nikolot*, the first of whom was the founder of the *Mecklenburg* line, and the latter that of *Wenden*, which becoming extinct in 1436, the principality of *Wenden* devolved to the *Mecklenburg* branch, which in 1348 was raised to the dignity of Duke by the Emperor *Charles IV.* Duke *John* who died in 1592 had two sons namely *Adolphus Frederick* and *John Albert II.* who inheriting the whole country in 1611, and more definitively in 1621 made a partition of it, by which the former was to obtain the *Schwerin*, and the

latter the *Gustro* part. But the town of *Rostock* with its university and hospital, as likewise the monastic lands remained in common, and were termed the *Rostock* common-places. At the peace of *Westphalia* in 1648 the town of *Wismar* with the bailiwicks of *Pohl* and *Neucloster* were ceded to the *Swedes*, but on the other hand, the dioceses of *Schwerin* and *Ratzeburg* were converted into temporal principalities, and the commendaries of *Nemero* and *Miro* appertaining to the order of St. *John* of *Malta*, were likewise assigned to the dukes. The *Gustro* line failed in 1695, on which Duke *Frederick William* of the *Schwerin* branch laid claim to the sole inheritance of the duchy of *Gustro*; but his father's youngest brother *Adolphus Frederick* Duke of *Strelitz* opposed him. In 1701 however this contest was adjusted at *Hamburg*, by an agreement importing that the principality of *Gustro* should be added to his principality of *Schwerin*, and that Duke *Adolphus Frederick* besides his duchy of *Strelitz* should hold also the principality of *Ratzeburg*, with the lordship of *Stargard*, the ancient commanderies of *Miro* and *Nemero*, and a yearly pension of 9000 dollars in specie out of the *Boitzenburg* toll. At the same time likewise the right of primogenitureship, and the lineal succession was established in both houses, and the compact ratified by the Emperor *Leopold*. There are still subsisting two lines of the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*. The *Schwerin* line commenced in the above-mentioned Duke *Frederick William*, who was first succeeded in the sovereignty by his brother Duke *Charles*, but in 1728 that Prince was deposed by the Emperor *Charles* VI. for his obstinate disobedience to him, and the administration of the country conferred on his younger brother Duke *Christian Lewis*, who in 1747 on the demise of his elder brother became Sovereign, and in 1755 concluded a remarkable and fundamental convention with his nobility and States, but dying in 1756 was succeeded by his eldest son Duke *Frederick*. The *Strelitz* line began in the above-mentioned Duke *Adolphus Frederick* II. whose grandson Duke *Adolphus Frederick* IV. entered on the government in 1752.

§. 8. The title assumed by both the dukes, is Duke of *Mecklenburg*, Prince of *Wenden*, *Schwerin* and *Ratzeburg*, Count of *Schwerin* and the country of *Rostock*, and lord of *Stargard*. Their shield is party *per pale*, two bends divided it into six fields, exclusive of an escutcheon. The first of these fields is topaz a buffaloe's head gardant ruby, crowned with horns pearl, with a ring of the same through its nostrils for *Mecklenburg*. The second is saphire a griffin topaz for *Wenden*. The third party *per fesse* barry of two saphire with a griffin pearl, and a lozenge amethyst. Both these are held by *Bechr* to be the arms of the lordship of *Rostock*. The escutcheon is party *per fesse* ruby and topaz, which according to *Bechr* denotes the arms of the county of *Schwerin*. The fourth is ruby a cross wavey pearl, for the principality of *Ratzeburg*. The fifth ruby an arm cloathed pearl, and bound with a ribbon of the same, issuing from a cloud, and holding up a ring

ring topaz with a stone infixed, for the lordship of *Stargard*. The sixth is topaz, a buffaloe's head diamond with a crown topaz, and horns pearl, panting and placed oblique, but to what this alludes is not certain. The Electors and Marggraves of *Brandenburg* also use the title and arms, as being on the total extinction of the male-stem of the dukes of *Mecklenburg*, the next heirs to all the territories of *Mecklenburg*, in consequence of the agreement of *Wittstock* concluded in 1442, at which time that house performed homage to *Brandenburg* for its lands, and *Brandenburg*, receded from its feudal right.

§. 9. The Duke of *Mecklenburg, Schwerin*, has by virtue of the dutchies of *Schwerin* and *Gustro* two votes among the Princes, both at the Diet of the Empire, and likewise in that of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*. The assessment for these countries in the matricula of the Empire, is forty horse and sixty-seven foot, or seven hundred and forty-eight florins to a *Roman* month; but from this sum by virtue of a decree of the Diet dated May 6, 1696, the portion payable by the towns of *Wismar* and the bailiwicks of *Poll* and *Neukloster*, is to be deducted from the house of *Mecklenburg*, and added to *Sweden*. To the chamber of *Wetzlar* its payment for the dutchy of *Schwerin* is two hundred and forty-three rixdollars, forty three kruitzers and a half, and a like sum also for the dutchy of *Gustro*.

§. 10. The supreme college here belonging to the dukes is that of the privy-council of regency. The revenue is managed by the demesne chamber, and these two assemblies refer all disputes and processes brought before them, to the country courts of justice. From the three law-courts at *Schwerin*, *Rostock* and *Strelitz*, as likewise from the *Rostock* consistory appeals lie to the high and provincial-court of justice, some particular cases excepted, in which appeals are precluded either absolutely or in part. Ever since the year 1701, this high and provincial court of justice assembles at *Gustro*, holding its sessions four times a year. This court is common not only to the two ducal lines, but the nobility and States likewise have a share in its administration. The presidents and vice presidents with four assessors are nominated by the dukes. The nobility sends to it four extraordinary assessors and one ordinary, but the three other ordinary assessors come from the principality of *Schwerin*, the university of *Rostock* and the town of *Rostock*. Processes as far as comports with the privilege granted to the dukes *de non appellando*, may be removed from those courts to the high tribunals of the Empire. The nobility and States continue unmolested in the jurisdiction granted them, together with their fiefs and estates, as likewise the magistrates in that appertaining to them in the towns, namely of being invested with the first hearing of causes.

§. 11. The annual revenues of the *Schwerin* line, arising from the demesne bailiwicks and *regalia* here, are considerable, and Duke *Frederick William* has publickly said that they brought him in 300,000 rixdollars *per annum*.

annum. The provincial contribution, conformably to the perpetual agreement of 1755, is paid by half the hufs, the number of which was determined by an exact measurement, (§. 4.) every taxable huf paying annually nine rixdollars in new $\frac{2}{3}$ pieces, but this impost the Sovereign is not to augment on any pretence whatsoever. The yearly tax of free-men living in the manors and monastic lands in the district of *Rostock*, as also of those in the estates and villages belonging to towns, and of private persons without any of the hufs is likewise fixed. With these ordinary contributions of the nobility and country, the Sovereign is to be satisfied for defraying the expences of garrisons, fortifications, envoys, Diets, extraordinary assemblies and payments to the chamber at *Wetzlar*. The contributions of the towns to the same ends are also stated. The Sovereign to these annual contributions of the country, adds a subsidy from his bailiwicks and demesnes on the same footing as the taxable hufs, that is not under nine rixdollars *per* huf, payable in new $\frac{2}{3}$ pieces, in like manner as from the taxable hufs of manors. Of these contributions public notice is annually given at the general Diets, and thereupon levied by an ordinance of the Sovereign. Those paid by the monastic lands and manors, the several places in the district of *Rostock*, the estates and villages belonging to the towns, the demesnes and those of private persons, as also the taxes of the freemen living on the lands out of the hufs are paid into the provincial-chest, and from thence remitted to the Prince's treasury, but the contributions from the Prince's bailiwicks and the towns are under the immediate direction of the treasury, without coming into the provincial-chest. The terms of payment are *Lent* and *Christmas*. The produce of the taxable hufs may in some measure be guessed at, from the number of hufs specified above (§. 4.) as likewise in that during the mensuration of the country, the duke provisionally computed the dutchies of *Schwerin* and *Gustro*, including five hundred and thirty-five hufs and three quarters for the Circle of *Stargard*, at 4700 taxable hufs, on which it was resolved that the sum of 40,000 rixdollars should be levied. Beyond the above specified annual contributions the Sovereign is to make no demand either on the nobility, their vassals or the towns, except taxes for the Empire, Circle or princeffes, from which there is no exception. A notification of these articles is given at the general Diet, where the duke communicates to the nobility and States an authenticated copy of the resolutions of the Empire and Circle, as a testimony that what he requires of them is no more than the Empire and Circle have demanded as necessary. The nobility however pay nothing to the imposts of the Empire and Circle, unless the demands of Emperor in behalf of the Empire and Circle, exceed in one year, two hundred *Roman* months, and the States pay only when such demands exceed three hundred. If the demand be under two hundred *Roman* months the Sovereign himself furnishes it. Of the surplus above two hundred *Roman* months, only $\frac{1}{3}$ is paid

paid by the nobility equally with the Prince's estates and the towns. The prince's tax is fixed at 20,000 rixdollars current money, and levied on the whole country without exception, the demesnes, the estates of the nobility and the towns paying each one third. The contributions of the exemptees of whatever title or condition in the monastic villages, the town of *Rostock* and its district, to the imperial, circular, and prince's taxes amount to the above-mentioned contributing parties each one third. In such years as a tax for the Empire or circle is demanded, no prince's tax is required.

The free-gifts here are consented to and regulated, either, 1. In the meetings of the nobility of each bailiwick, or by the towns among themselves, at the assemblies of the towns, or, 2. By general conventions of deputies from the nobles, or jointly by the nobility and States, or, 3. In general Diets and convocations of the nobility among themselves, or in such as are composed both of the nobility and States. To all these subsidies, the Sovereign causes to be added the proportionate contribution from all manors by which his demesnes have been augmented; and the convents, with the lands in the district of *Rostock*, the villages and parcels of land belonging to corporations, as also the vassals of the clergy are likewise obliged to pay their assessment to these free-gifts; though the last three only, when they manifestly appear to have belonged to the nobility. The town of *Rostock* exclusive of its lands and villages, furnishes one twelfth to the assessments of the nobility and States for the common services, and likewise to those which are required of the town.

The public expenditures or *Necessarien* as they are termed, are either ordinary and annual, or extraordinary. To the former the Sovereign, for his demesnes has engaged to furnish the sum of 6000 rixdollars, and a like sum also for all his patrimonial towns collectively, but the nobility pay their proportion according to the number of their taxable hufs. The annual quota of the town of *Rostock* is 2000 rixdollars. The extraordinary charges levied for the public safety and benefit, are defrayed by imposts agreed on between the Sovereign, the nobility and the States, and of these the Prince's demesnes, as well as the estates of the nobility and towns, contribute all in common one third; whereas the expences which are levied for the concern of one State only, are defrayed out of its own particular purse.

With respect to the revenues of the dukes of the *Mecklenburg Strelitz* line, the *Stargard* circle, out of the land, and other taxes produces annually between 70 and 80,000 rixdollars. In the *Hamburg* act of 1701, the revenues of the demesne bailiwicks of this Circle were estimated only at 31,000 rixdollars, but under Duke *Adolphus Frederick IV.* they are said to have been improved to above 20,000 more. From the principality of *Ratzeburg* and the *Boitzenburg* toll (out of which it levies 9000 dollars in specie, the Duke receives about 46,000 rixdollars; and consequently in the whole about 126,000 rixdollars.

§. 12. For the maintenance of the duke's troops, no payment is required either of the nobility or States, the convents or places in the district of *Rostock*, the Duke taking on him to defray all the expence of the military establishment out of the annual contributions agreed on. The nobility and their vassals are also exempted from quartering and maintaining the militia, as the municipal towns are from quartering the horse. Except also in urgent cases, and such as threaten the safety of the Empire, Circle or country, the nobility and States are exempt from furnishing magazines or summoning their vassals, and dependents to work at any fortifications, or to carry necessaries thither, or to pay money in lieu of such services. The towns however quarter the foot and pay service money.

§. 13. The two dutchies are divided into three circles agreeably to which we shall now give an account of them.

1. The *Mecklenburg* Circle forms the dutchy of *Schwerin*, and consists of the ancient dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, the county of *Schwerin*, the western part of the principality of *Wenden*, and a small part also of the lordship of *Rostock*. In it are

1. The following towns: viz.

Parchim, the *Vorderstadt* (or *Metropolis*) of this Circle, situated in the principality of *Wenden* on the river *Elde*, which at this place divides itself into two branches. These branches in several parts run east and west, through the town, dividing the old town from the new. *Parchim* sends a deputy to the lesser committee of the States, and in both the towns is a parochial-church. Anciently also here was a castle. In 1218 Prince *Henry I.* rebuilt this town under his own inspection. In the fourteenth century it had a mint. In 1586, 1684 and 17—2 it suffered very greatly by fire.

Schwerin, in *Latin Suerinum*, the usual residence of the dukes of the *Schwerin* line situated on a pleasant lake abounding in a variety of fish, and which besides surrounding the greatest part of the town, also gave name to it. It is nearly square, and consists of three parts, namely *Schwerin*, the *New Town* and the *Moor*. *Schelffe* indeed lies so close to it, that it seems a part of the town, but is notwithstanding a distinct place, and belongs to the principality of *Schwerin*. The Dukes palace stands on an island in the lake, being fortified and communicating with the town by means of a bridge. Some parts of it command a most delightful prospect. The collection of paintings in this palace is very valuable and its garden laid out in a fine taste. The town church is called the *Domkirche*, it having been the cathedral of the see of *Schwerin*, which was founded in 1170 by *Henry the Lion* Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, who created *Berno* the monk its first bishop, which creation was confirmed by the Emperor *Frederick I.* in the same year, and in 1177 by Pope *Alexander III.* At the same time also *Schwerin* obtained a charter from the said Duke, but the fortifications of the town had been undertaken by him in 1161,

at which time likewise he appointed *Gunzelin* its grave or count. Such therefore is the origin of the county of *Schwerin*, which was held for above two hundred years by the descendants of *Gunzelin*, and, at length, namely in 1355 (or according to others) in 1360, on the death of *Otto* the last count, devolved to the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, who bear it in their title. In 1531, 1558 and 1658 some terrible fires happened here. The freedom of this place was formerly of great consideration.

Gadebusch, a small town situated on the river *Radegast*, in the ancient dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and having a castle. Its name is said to signify *lucus* or *saltus deastris*, and that *Radegast* the idol of the *Wendi* was worshipped here in a wood. In 1218 it obtained the *Lubeck* right. In 1712 the *Swedes* defeated the *Danes* near this place.

Rbena, a small town, situated on the river *Radegast* in the ancient dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and formerly containing a *Benedictine* nunnery founded in 1236, but which together with its lands has been converted into a bailiwick.

Grevesmühlen or *Grevismöhlen*, in ancient records stiled *Comitis mola*, a town situated in the ancient dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and which obtained the *Lubeck* right in 1359, but in 1583, 1659, 1725 and 1756 suffered extremely by fire.

Buko, a small town also called *New-Buko*, by way of distinction from *Old-Buko* a neighbouring church-village. This town lies in the ancient dutchy of *Mecklenburg*.

Kropelien, a small town, situated in the ancient dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and totally destroyed by fire in 1378, at which time also its charter was lost by the same calamity. Duke *Albert II.* however the very same year restored to it the *Lubeck* right, which it had before enjoyed, and that too with some additional privileges. In 1580, it was again almost entirely destroyed by fire; but afterwards in 1588 and 1609 received a new confirmation of its privileges.

Brüel, a small town, situated in the ancient dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and formerly belonging to the *Plessens*, but afterwards to other noble families, till in 1754 it was purchased by the Sovereign. In 1340 *Reimar Plessen* raised it from a village to a town. In 1504 its charter was confirmed to it by *Henry Plessen*, and in 1578 the like was done by Duke *Ulrich IV.* In 1485 and 1726 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire.

Kriewitz, a town situated in the ancient county of *Schwerin*. This place also suffered by fire in the years 1573 and 1660.

Sternberg, a small town seated on a lake, in the principality of *Wenden*. In 1508 a considerable part of this town was destroyed, and in 1659 the whole. Without it, on the *Judenberge* is a place called *Buchholz*, where and at *Malchin* the Diets are alternately held.

Banzko, a mean place, situated in the ancient county of *Schwerin* not far

far from the *Stor*, but not mentioned in the matricula among the towns of the province.

Wittenburg, a small town, in the county of *Schwerin* and containing a seat. In 1319 this place obtained the *Lubeck* rights. In 1659 and 1726, great fires happened here.

Boitzenburg, a small town, situated in the ancient county of *Schwerin*, where the little river *Boitze* which gives name to it runs into the *Elbe*. Mention is made of this town so early as the twelfth century, though at that time only an open country place, and not walled till the fourteenth. In 1267 it obtained the *Lubeck* rights, and in 1709 was almost entirely destroyed by fire. In it is a priory, and a toll paid here on the *Elbe* produces annually upwards of 40,000 dollars in specie, of which by virtue of the convention of *Hamburg* in 1701, the house of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* receives 9000. How it came as a mortgage to the house of *Brunswick Luneburg*, will appear in the sequel.

Hageno, a small town, lying in the ancient county of *Schwerin*, and entirely destroyed by fire in 1538.

Domitz, a small town, situated in the old principality of *Wenden* at the entrance of the *Elde* into the *Elbe*, on the latter of which a toll of very considerable produce is paid at this place. In it also is a fortified castle. In 1590 and 1664, this town was destroyed by fire.

Grabow, a small town, situated on the *Elde* in the principality of *Wenden*, and being originally only a village, which was raised to a town in 1255 by *Volrad* Count *Danneberg*. This Count dying without issue the town fell to *Otto* Marggrave of *Brandenburg*, and after him to the Elector *Waldemar* I. both of whom confirmed its charter, that is to say the former in 1293, and the latter in 1317. From 1321 till the beginning of the fifteenth century, the *Lutze* family were proprietors of it. The seat here is assigned to the dutchess's dowager. In 1725 both the town and seat were destroyed by fire.

Neustadt, a small town, situated on the *Elde*, and containing a seat. In 1728 this town also was destroyed by fire.

Lubz or *Lubitz*, a small town situated on the *Elde*, which at this place receives another river issuing from *Neucloster* and *Kriwitz*. In the year 1660 a great fire happened in this town, and in 1703 the best part of it was destroyed by the same dreadful calamity.

2. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Prince: *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Schwerin*, having its seat in the village of that name.
2. The bailiwick of *Walsmuhlen*, situated in the ancient county of *Schwerin*, and in which at the pass of *Walsmuhlen*, an action happened in 1719 between the *Mecklenburg* troops and those of the Circle.
3. The bailiwick of *Dempzien* or *Tempzien*, in the duchy of *Mecklenburg*, and formed out of a convent. In this bailiwick is a salt-work.

4. The

4. The bailiwick of *Gadebusch*, the seat of which is in the town of that name.

5. The bailiwick of *Zarrentbien*, in the ancient dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, formed out of a monastery and the lands belonging to it.

6. The bailiwick of *Wittenburg*, having its seat in the town of that name described above.

7. *Bakendorf*, bailiwick or *Gamlin*, lies contiguous to the foregoing.

8. The bailiwick of *Boitzenburg*, having its seat at the town of that name above-mentioned.

9. The bailiwick of *Rbena*, having its seat in the little town of that name.

10. The bailiwick of *Grevesmuhlen*, so called from the town of that name.

11. The bailiwick of *Mecklenburg*, having its seat in the church-village of *Mecklenburg* in the neighbourhood of *Wismar*. *Mecklenburg* was anciently the capital of the *Obotrites* and called *Mecklenburg*. Some old historians call it *Megapolis*, and as generally supposed on account of its very great extent. Formerly it contained three convents, and in 1058 a bishopric was founded here. In 1164 *Pribislav* II. the last King of the *Obotrites* made himself master of the town, and laid it in ashes, but in 1170 rebuilt it, though it never after attained its ancient prosperity, and since the founding of *Wismar*, has insensibly sunk to a village.

At the village of *Proseke* or *Prozeken* the *Wendi*, who had settled there submitted to be baptized in 789, after a severe defeat given them by the Emperor *Charles the Great*, but soon apostatized. At *Nienburg* anciently was a fortified burg. The village of *Lubo* gives name to a priory.

Obs. The revenues arising to the treasury from the eight last bailiwicks, i. e. from number four to eleven, together with the toll of *Boitzenburg*, were in 1734 made over by the Emperor to the house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, in consideration of its expences in executing the ban in the year 1732, of which the *Brunswick* share alone amounted to 789,856 rixdollars, twelve kruitzers, the Duke of *Brunswick's* to 268,755 rixdollars, and the sum total to 1,018,272, exclusive of 50,000 rixdollars advanced by the Elector of *Brunswick* for the *Salzburg* troops, which makes the whole sum amount to 1,108,611 rixdollars, twelve kruitzers, exclusive of the charge incurred in quelling the last tumult here. These demesnes are estimated at 60,000 rixdollars *per annum*, and with them five *per cent.* interest is to be paid besides some part of the capital, but with respect to the sovereignty and jurisdiction of these bailiwicks, the house of *Brunswick* is not possessed of the least share, these continuing as before to the bailiwick of *Mecklenburg*, and in their former union and connection with the *Mecklenburg* territories. At the same time also the Emperor ordered that the 9000 dollars in specie, payable to the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* as his stipulated share of the *Boitzenburg* toll, should be duly remitted to him without any delay or opposition. This mortgage is still in force.

12. The bailiwick of *Buko*, having its seat in the little town of that name.

13. The bailiwick of *Dobberan*, in the lordship of *Rostock*, situated about half a German mile from the *Baltick*, and formed out of a celebrated *Cistercian* monastery founded in 1170. In 1179 this monastery was demolished by the *Wendi*, but rebuilt in 1186. Its church is very large, and in it lie interred two Kings of the *Obotrites*, with twelve lords of *Werle*, several Princes of *Mecklenburg* and other persons of note. At present the convent is converted into a hunting seat, and out of the produce of its lands and some salt-works at *Luneburg*, which were bequeathed to the university of *Rostock*, the professors were paid their salaries. To this bailiwick belong thirteen vogteys, namely *Kammerhof*, *Nienbager*, *Altenhof*, *Rabenborst*, *Lambrechtshager*, *Marienebische*, *Hutter*, *Vorder-Bolbager*, *Hinder-Bolbager*, *Tennenvitzer*, *Brusower*, *Reischower* and *Satow*. Along the *Baltick* coast in this neighbourhood runs the celebrated *Heiligen Damm*, being a natural wall of stones of most beautiful imagery and colours.

14. The bailiwick of *Sternberg*, so called from the above described town of that name.

15. The bailiwick of *Kriewitz*, so called from the above-mentioned town.

16. The bailiwick of *Domitz*, having its seat in the town of that name.

17. The bailiwick of *Eldena*, situated in the principality of *Wenden*, and formed out of a *Benedictine* nunnery founded in 1230, but since the year 1542 no nuns have been admitted into it. Its revenues are mortgaged to the electoral house of *Brandenburg*. The bailiwick house and the village of *Eldena* lie on the *Elde*, which at this place divides itself into two branches. Between *Eldena* and *Grabo* is a hill containing alum. This bailiwick has likewise a salt-work. *Gorlosen* also formerly contained a castle of remarkable strength.

18. The bailiwick of *Grabo*, the seat of which is in the town of that name.

19. The bailiwick of *Neustadt*, so called from the town of that name above described.

20. The bailiwick of *Lubz*, having its seat in the town of the same name.

3. The following estates belonging to noblemen: viz.

1. In the bailiwick of *Schwerin* are twenty-three such estates, namely *Bandeko*, *Besendorf*, *Campze* or *Cambs*, *Gottesgabe*, *Gottmansforde*, *Great-Echsen*, *Jeso*, *Lampz*, *Mandelsdorf*, *Rosenhagen*, *Schonfeld*, *Stucke*, *Warlitz*, *Zulo*, &c.

2. In the bailiwick of *Gadebusch*, fourteen, namely, *Great-Salitz*, *Hol-dorf*, *Lutzo*, *Othensdorf*, *Rogendorf*, *Vehlboken*, *Viethubbe*, *Wedendorf*, &c.

3. In the bailiwick of *Grevesmuhlen*, forty, viz. *Arxbagen*, *Barneko*, *Bernstorf*, *Buschmuhlen*, *Damshagen*, *Dasso* or *Darso* a market-town, *Eggerstorf*, *Elmenborst*, *Gestorf*, *Gramko*, *Great* and *Little-Kranko*, *Great-Walmsdorf*, *Grundeshagen*, *Guddenborn*, *Hauszhagen*, *Johannstorf*, *Lutkenhof*, *Little-Vogtshagen*, *Oberhof*, *Parien*, *Pluscho*, *Prieschendorf*, *Ramkendorf*, *Schmachtenhagen*, *Wischendorf*, *Ziero*, &c.

4. In the bailiwick of *Mecklenburg* are twenty-eight, namely *Eickhof* (the proprietors of which, who are the *Lutzo* family, are hereditary marshals of the *Mecklenburg Circle*) *Greefe*, *Kectze*, *Mafelo*, *Naudien*, *Necheln*, *Nienhof*, *Nutteln*, *Rambo*, *Retchendorf*, *Schim*, *Schlagstorf*, *Trampz*, *Turo*, *Ventscho*, &c.

5. In the bailiwick of *Buko*, forty-one, among which are *Blengo*, *Buttelko*, *Gamechl*, *Goldberg*, *Great-Nienbagen*, *Hoben-Niendorf*, *Ilo* once fortified, *Mechterstorf*, *Panzo*, *Pustobl*, *Rederank*, *Wichmanstorf*, *Wustro*, &c.

6. In the bailiwick of *Sternberg*, are eleven, namely, *Great-Radum*, *Gustefel*, *Muhtien*, *Preszien*, *Stiedten*, *Weiszien*, &c.

7. In the bailiwick of *Kriewitz*, are twenty-eight, viz. *Bruel*, *Bulo*, *Dargelutz*, *Deszien*, *Geeven*, *Gomto*, *Hoben-Prietz*, *Little-Prietz*, *Kolpien*, *Moderitz*, *Parnien*, *Rehagen*, *Schlieven*, *Wendorf*, &c.

8. In the bailiwick of *Wittenburg*, are thirty-eight, namely, *Bado*, *Banzien*, *Boddien*, *Braallstorf*, *Goldenitz*, *Harß*, *Hulseburg*, *Lehsen*, *Lutzo*, *Mollenbeek*, *Perlin*, *Quasel*, *Scharbo*, *Schefszen*, *Teszien*, *Tuscho*, *Wascho*, *Zubr*, &c.

9. In the bailiwick of *Boitzenburg*, are eight, viz. *Badeko*, *Blucker*, *Horst*, *Niendorf*, *Wendisch-Liebs* and *Wiebendorf*, &c.

10. In the bailiwick of *Grabo*, are also eight, among which are, *Cummien*, *Dambeck*, *Meeße*, *Werl*, *Werlo*, &c.

11. In the bailiwick of *Neustadt*, are twenty-two, namely, *Ankershagen*, *Claugstorf*, *Dasse*, *Great-Viehlen*, *Federo*, *Little-Lucko*, *Mollenstorf*, *Torgelo*, &c.

12. In the bailiwick of *Lubz*, twenty-three, among which are, *Benten*, *Damero*, *Dascho*, *Glawe*, *Grambo*, *Graven*, *Glocksten*, *Great and Little-Deszien*, *Kuppentien*, *Linslo*, *Lutkendorf*, *Penzlien*, *Sammit*, *Sukerwitz*, *Weisfen*, &c.

II. The *Wenden Circle*, containing the eastern and greatest part of the principality of *Wenden*, as also the lordship of *Rostock*, and forming the largest part of the dutchy of *Gustro*.

In this Circle is

Gustro, the capital of the Circle, situated in the principality of *Wenden* on the little river *Nebel*, and being one of the largest and most pleasant towns in the whole country, as also the seat of the chief courts of judicature and a superintendency. In this town is a good palace of the Prince's, and in the church belonging to it lies the vault of the ducal family. It contains likewise a cathedral and one parish-church. In 1220 it obtained the *Schwerin* right, but in the years 1503, 1508 and 1512 suffered greatly by fire.

Krako, a small town, seated on a lake in the principality of *Wenden*, to which lake also it gives name. In the year 1698 this place was destroyed by fire. It is said to have formerly belonged to the order of St. *John*.

Goldberg, a small town, situated in the principality of *Wenden*, and built in 1248, but by its frequent fires now fallen to decay.

Plau, a small town, also situated in the principality of *Wenden* on a lake, which takes its name from it, and out of which at this place issues the *Elde*. In this town is a seat. It was built in 1228, but in 1696 destroyed by fire.

Malcho, a small town, also lying in the principality of *Wenden*, between the *Plau* and *Calpin* lakes. It is an open place, but on all sides surrounded with water. Its convent shall be treated of under a separate article. In 1697 and 1721, *Malcho* suffered greatly by fire.

Wabren, a small town, seated on the lake of *Calpin*, in the principality of *Wenden*, and in 1518 totally destroyed by fire, as also in 1671, though others say in 1699.

Robel or *Rabel*, a small town lying in the principality of *Wenden*, on the lake of *Muritz*. The origin of the old town here is unknown, but the new one appears to have been founded towards the beginning of the thirteenth century, and in 1261 obtained the *Schwerin* right. In 1727 *Robel* was destroyed by fire.

Penzlein, a small town, situated in the principality of *Wenden*, and which in 1263 obtained *Lubeck* privileges. In 1558 one half of it was burnt down, and in 1727 the whole entirely destroyed by fire. In 1517 the Dukes conferred it as a fief on the family of *Moltzahn*, who on their part also engaged that the burghers should continue in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

Stavenhagen, a small town, situated in the principality of *Wenden*. In the year 1282 *Bogislaw* Duke of *Pomerania*, transferred this place to *Nicolas Werle*, in consideration of the assistance granted him in war by the said *Nicolas*, but on the failure of his family it devolved to the dukes of *Mecklenburg*.

Malchien, a small town, situated in the principality of *Wenden*, not far from the borders of *Pomerania*, at the influx of the river *Peene* into the *Cummeroe* lake. *Malchien* alternately with *Sternberg* is the seat of the Diet. Formerly it belonged to *Pomerania*, but in 1663 was destroyed by fire.

Tetero, a little town, situated near a small lake in the principality of *Wenden*. This town has been twice destroyed by fire, the latter of which happened in 1722.

Neukalden or *Neukablen*, in ancient records stiled *Nien-Kaland*, a small town situated in the principality of *Wenden* and founded in 1281, but destroyed by fire in 1362, and in 1666 a second time a great sufferer by the same calamity.

Gnoyen, a small town lying in the lordship of *Rostock*, and the greatest part of which was burnt down in 1659. In 1323 *Christopher* King of Denmark, and his son *Erich* conferred this town as a fief on Duke *Henry*. In 1350 it obtained *Lubeck* rights.

Sulte or *Sulze*, a small town, also lying in the lordship of *Rostock*, and con-

containing falt-springs and boiling houses. In the year 1298 this place likewise obtained *Lubeck* rights. In 1450 Duke *Henry X.* invested the family of *Lube* with the government and jurisdictions both of this town and *Marlo*.

Marlo, a small town, situated in the lordship of *Rostock*, on the river *Reckenitz*. This town came to the family of *Lube* at the same time, and in the same manner with *Sulte*, and in 1459 obtained from Duke *Henry X.* *Lubeck* rights.

Ribbenitz or *Ribnitz*, a town, situated in the lordship of *Rostock* on a lake formed by the river *Reckenitz*. This place was built in 1271, and at the same time also obtained *Lubeck* rights. In 1455 it was almost totally destroyed by fire, and in 1538 suffered again greatly by the same calamity. Its convents shall form a particular article in the sequel.

Teszien, a small town also situated on the *Reckenitz*, in the lordship of *Rostock*.

Laage, a small town likewise lying in the lordship of *Rostock*.

Schwan, in ancient records called *Cygnæa*, a small town situated on the *Warno*, and containing a seat. In the year 1323 *Christopher* King of *Denmark* and his son *Erich* conferred this place as a fief on Duke *Henry*. It has thrice suffered irretrievably by fire. Its neighbourhood abounds in an excellent clay for bricks, which are transported by means of the *Warno* to *Rostock*, since the brickkilns there have failed through want of wood.

2. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Prince, *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Gustro*, having its seat in the town above-mentioned: Near the village of *Wick*, where the *Nebel* joins the *Warno*, stood once the strong castle of *Wurle*, erected in 1162 by *Nikolot* King of the *Obotrites*, but which fell to decay on the defeat of *Pribislau II.* by *Henry the Lion* Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*.

2. The bailiwick of *Goldberg*, having its seat in the above-mentioned town of that name. At *Dubin* a church-village here was formerly a castle.

3. The bailiwick of *Plau*, so called from the town of that name. The revenues of this bailiwick were mortgaged to the electoral house of *Brandenburg*.

4. The bailiwick of *Wredenhagen*, situated near *Robel*. This bailiwick once belonged to the knights *Templars*. Its revenues are mortgaged to the electoral house of *Brandenburg*.

5. The bailiwick of *Stavenbagen*, so called from the town of that name.

6. The bailiwick of *Ivenack*, containing the market-town of *Ivenack*, not far from *Stavenbagen*, and in which is a seat. This bailiwick is mortgaged to the *Plessen* family.

7. The bailiwick of *Neukalden*, so called from the above-mentioned town of that name.

8. The bailiwick of *Dargun* or *Dragun*, situated in the lordship of *Rostock*

Rostock, not far from *Cummero* lake, and formed out of the lands of a *Benedictine* monastery founded there in 1149. The convent itself has been converted into a ducal palace.

9. The bailiwick of *Gnoyen*, having its seat in the above-mentioned little town.

10. The bailiwick of *Ribbenitz*, so called from the town of that name.

11. The bailiwick of *Schwan*, having its seat in the above-described town.

3. The following manners: viz.

1. In the bailiwick of *Gustro*, forty-seven, namely, *Appelbagen*, *Cummien*, *Dieckhof*, *Great-Grabo*, *Hinzenbagen*, *Hoppenrade*, *Kessau*, *Klaber*, *Little-Spreng*, *Kowelo*, *Lubbezebe*, *Matkendorf*, *Radumb*, *Reetz*, *Renso*, *Rosfewitz*, *Schonenwolde*, *Schwiesel*, *Subzien*, *Tesko*, *Vietzko*, *Wattmansbagen*, *Wehrdau*, *Weitendorf*, *Wesseltorf*, *Zablendorf*, *Zierstorf*, &c.

2. In the bailiwick of *Goldberg*, eight, among which are, *Diestelo*, *Dobien*, *Little-Poserien*, *Kuchelmisse*, *Lablendorf*, *Worsten*, *Zebberien*, &c.

3. In the bailiwick of *Plau*, four, namely, *Old-Schwerin*, *Gokren*, &c.

4. In the bailiwick of *Stavenbagen*, fifty-five, namely, *Basedo*, *Borgfelde*, *Briggo*, *Caarstorf*, *Chemnitz*, *Deven*, *Floto*, *Gahlenbeck*, *Gottenbende*, *Grubenbagen*, *Gutzko*, *Kestorf*, *Kittendorf*, *Little-Lucko*, *Little-Viehlen*, *Knorrendorf*, *Lurvelo*, *Mallien*, *Mollenbagen*, *Penzlien*, *Pucho*, *Kemplien*, *Roseno*, *Rothenmoor*, *Schloen*, *Schorso*, *Swante*, *Tarno*, *Varcho*, *Woggersien*, *Wustro*, &c.

5. In the bailiwick of *Neukalden*, are thirteen manors, among which are *Groschendorf*, *Karnitz*, *Klenz*, *Levizo*, *Mistorf*, *Paenstorf*, *Rey*, *Schorrentbien*, *Schwelstorf*, *Schwetzién*, *Suko*, &c.

6. In the bailiwick of *Wredenbagen*, thirty-two manors, viz. *Ahrensberg*, *Finken*, *Gotthun*, *Kampz*, *Karcho*, *Krummeel*, *Leppiehn*, *Ludorf*, *Massau*, *Melz*, *Netzeband*, *Poppentbien*, *Schonberg*, *Wildkubl*, &c.

7. In the bailiwick of *Gnoyen*, twenty-seven, namely, *Dallwitz*, *Doblitz*, *Granzo*, *Kuckstorf*, *Nustro*, *Prebberede*, *Qwitzeno*, *Samo*, *Schabo*, *Walkendorf*, *Waslo*, *Warbelo*, *Wobkendorf*, *Wobrenstorf*, *Zelko*, &c.

8. In the bailiwick of *Ribnitz*, sixteen, viz. *Bahrenbove*, *Bandelstorf*, *Detmanstorf*, *Fresendorf*, *Gnevitz*, *Gutendorf*, *Liepen*, *Redderstorf*, *Schulenburg*, *Steinkorst*, *Stormstorf*, &c.

9. In the bailiwick of *Schwan*, twelve, namely, *Boldenstorf*, *Neubof*, *Ziesendorf*, &c.

4. The town of *Rostock* and its district.

1. *Rostock*, anciently called *Rotztoch*, is the largest town in both dutchies, but instead of forming one of the States is reckoned only among the nobility, nor was it included in the partition made in 1621 between the Dukes *Adolphus Frederick I.* and *John Albert II.* its district remaining in common to both princes and dutchies. *Rostock* lies on the *Warno*, at the mouth of which it has a harbour named *Warnemunde*, and thus enjoys also a convenient situation for trade. It consists properly of three parts. The

Altstadt

Altstadt or *old town* stands on an eminence towards the east, and contains the churches of St. *Nicolas*, St. *Peter* and St. *Catharine*. Of these the two first are parochial. In 1677 the greatest part of this place was destroyed by fire, but has been since rebuilt with greater regularity and conveniency. The *mittlere stadt* or *middle town* is separated from the *Altstadt* by a branch from the *Warno*. In it lies St. *Mary's church*, being a stately structure, in which are preserved the entrails of the celebrated *Grotius*, who died in 1645. In this part also is the church of St. *John*, containing a library with the council-house. In the *Neustadt* or *new town* lies St. *James's church*, which was formerly collegiate, and contained a library together with that of the *Holy-Ghost*, having a rich alms-house; the church of St. *Michael* and that of the *Holy-cross*, at the last of which is a convent for young ladies natives of *Rosstock*. The town-prior of this church is chosen by the conventualists and burghermasters, and confirmed by the dukes. The university lies likewise in the new town. This was jointly founded by the dukes, and the town in 1419, and privileged by Pope *Martin V.* whose bull was afterwards confirmed by the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* In 1437 the town falling under the ban both of the Emperor and Pope, the professors removed to *Greifswalde*, from which place they returned not again till the year 1443. In 1487 a misunderstanding having arisen between the dukes and the town, the university was removed to *Lubeck*, but restored again in 1492. This place has not only suffered thrice, and that too very considerably by the pestilence, but at the beginning of the Reformation was almost entirely forsaken by its professors and students, till in 1530 *Arnold Buren* vigorously set about the restoration of it, and in 1560 the Emperor *Ferdinand* endowed it with a new charter. Pursuant to a convention made in 1563 between the dukes and the town, the former nominate and pay fifteen professors, and the town nine. The senate of the academy consists of nine ducal professors, and the nine appointed by the magistracy. In the same convention it was agreed that the dukes should annually contribute the sum of 3000 florins, and the town five hundred towards the salaries of the professors. Here is also a public free grammar-school. The twelve ministers of the town in conjunction with the superintendent form the consistory, from which appeals lie to the two supreme courts of justice. The dukes are possessed of the mansion-house, which formerly belonged to the abbot of *Dobberan*, and on account of their frequent residence in it, stile *Rosstock* their residence town. The magistracy consists of three burghermasters, one syndic, twelve aldermen, one secretary and a prothonotary. It is endowed with the right of coining copper, silver and gold, and in consequence thereof has a mint. It sends a deputy to the lesser committee, and an extraordinary assessor to the two supreme courts of justice. Both the civil and criminal jurisdiction are vested in the magistracy, though with right of appeal to the two supreme courts of justice, or the magistracy,

except in those cases, where no appeal is allowed. The town enjoys other considerable privileges, yet is hereditarily subject to the dukes, to whom as an acknowledgment of its subjection, it annually pays the sum of fifty-five rixdollars as an *Urbor*, (or *tributum originale*,) as likewise the sum of six hundred florins, in consideration of the grant of an excise. Of its contribution to the public expenditures, mention has been made in the introduction. *Rostock* carries on a large trade. About the year 1030 it was erected into a town, and in 1160 enlarged and fortified out of the remains of the town of *Kiszin*, which once stood in its neighbourhood. In the year 1218 *Lubeck* rights were conferred on it, and in the same century also it was admitted into the *anseatic* confederacy. About the same time too it had still its own lords. Beneath *Nicolas* the last of these lords, it fell under the dominion of the Margraves of *Brandenburg*, but eight years after threw itself on a disgust, under the protection of *Erich* King of *Denmark*; from whom about ten years after this event, that is to say towards the middle of the fourteenth century, it likewise detached itself. This gave rise to a hot war, both with the *Danes* and *Henry* Duke of *Mecklenburg*, during which the burghers in a tumult, killed their magistracy and chose others in their stead. But being besieged by Duke *Henry* in 1314, they came to an accommodation with him, and acknowledged him for their Sovereign. In 1323 Duke *Henry* procured himself to be invested with the lordship of *Rostock* by *Christopher* King of *Denmark* and his son *Erich*. In 1428 they again deposed their magistracy, but for this being excommunicated in 1437 by the council of *Basel*, and put under the ban by the Emperor, they restored them two years after to their former dignity. In 1487 they again revolted against the dukes, which gave rise to a five years war. In the sixteenth century new animosities broke out between the town and the dukes, but in 1573 and 1584 these were composed by a perpetual convention. In 1620 a compact was concluded for the town excise, strandmonies and estates, and in 1715 another relating to the right of garrisoning, venery and excise.

2. The district of *Rostock*, as well as the town itself, was on the partition made in 1621 between the reigning dukes of *Schwerin* and *Gustro*, left in common between the two princes, under the title of *der gemeinschafts-oerter*, but in the convention of 1755 this title was laid aside for that of the *Rostockischer* district. It consists of the lands belonging to the town of *Rostock*, the alms-house and the convents, which are

1. In the bailiwick of *Ribnitz*, *Niederkrug*, *Revershagen*, *Puthof*, a part of *Bentwisch*, and *Dierko*, *Cordshagen*, *Purkshagen*, *Vogtshagen*, *Gollnitz*, *Schlage* and *Volkshagen*.

2. In the bailiwick of *Schwan*, *Sildemo*, *Barnstorf*, *Bramau*, *Great and Little-Klein*, *Great-Schwaf*, *Little-Stove*, *Dalvitzenhof*, *Dietrichshagen*, *Elmenborst*, *Schmarl*, *Kassebom* with its dependencies, *Broderstorf*, *Ickendorf*, *Rikdahl*, and the

the proprietors and possessors of the estates of *Bockholt*, *Bartelsdorf*, with its dependencies, *Beutwisch* and *Keszin*, *Ebmkenbagen*, *Willersbagen*, *Zeppelins-Wulffbagen*, *Rostocker-Wulffbagen*, *Alversdorf*, *Beselin*, *Busschwitz*, *Finken-berg*, *Harmsdorf*, *Great and Little-Kusschwitz*, *Oberhof* and *Hohen-Schwarze*, *Gragetopffhof*, *Hucksdorf*, *Niendorf*, *Great-Stove*, *Wahrsdorf*, *Bischo*, *Polcho* and *Eversbagen*. These several places form the Diet and on other occasions are represented by the town of *Rostock*.

Obf. *Warnemunde* haven, with the place near it, containing a church, belongs to *Rostock*, though the crown of *Sweden* levies a toll of two rix-dollars and a half on all shipping passing that way, which when the commerce of *Rostock* was in a more flourishing State, amounted to upwards of 80,000 rixdollars *per annum*, whereas at present it scarce exceeds 6000. This toll was imposed by *Sweden* in the thirty years war, and the toll-right in the ports of *Pomerania* and *Mecklenburg*, having been granted to it at the peace of *Westphalia*, they retained this, and for the further security and levying of it, erected a fort here. This fort the dukes of *Mecklenburg* have complained of, alledging that the toll-right is to be understood only of the harbours of the towns, which were ceded to *Sweden*. That crown however has kept possession of it, but about the year 1740 mortgaged it to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*.

5. The three following *Lutheran* convents for ladies, appertaining to the nobility and States of both dutchies, and by the *Reversalia* of 1572, and the perpetual convention of 1755 to be maintained in their respective privileges. The nobles and States chuse, nominate and change at pleasure, the purveyors and other officers of these convents, though with the prince's confirmation, but if this be not done within a year and a day, such delay is deemed a confirmation. The accounts belonging to them are annually controlled by the Sovereign, and the several deputies of the nobility and States. The town's share in them, pursuant to the act of the nobility and States at the Diet of *Gustro* in 1737, and the perpetual agreement of 1755 consists herein, *viz.* that in the three places belonging to the convent of *Dobbertin*, they raise the full sum, and in six other places one half, that is to say two of each convent, each to be computed at sixty rixdollars yearly, but nothing more, and thus of course neither dwelling nor provisions. The convents may not without the joint consent of the Prince, nobility and States purchase or acquire any parcel of land, though they are allowed to exchange or with their savings to buy whatever land they please out of the dutchies. The *jus primarium precum* remains inviolable to the convents by the solemn promises, both of the dukes and their consorts. Both they and their estates too are represented on all occasions by the nobility and States. Next follow the convents themselves, *viz.*

1. The convent of *Dobbertin*, situated on a small lake in the principality of *Wenden* not far from the *Goldberg*. This convent was founded by Duke *Henry I.* as a monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, but in 1222 was

converted into a nunnery of that order. On the Reformation it was sequestrated, but in 1572 the dukes *John*, *Albert* and *Ulrich* transferred it to the States. Belonging to it are twenty-eight villages.

2. The convent of *Ribnitz*, the town of which name is described above. This convent was founded in 1323 by Duke *Henry IV.* In his palace in the said town is a nunnery for ladies of the order of *St. Clere*. In 1572 the Sovereigns transferred it to the States. Under it are thirteen villages, and it is likewise possessed of the patronage of *St. Mary's* church in *Ribnitz*, as also of those of *Schwan*, *Darso*, *Wuylro* and *Marlo*. Lately also with the Sovereign's consent it made a purchase of the *Wulffshagen* estate.

3. The convent of *Malcho*, the town of which is described above. This convent was originally intended for a *Dominican* monastery, but its monks afterwards exchanged it with the *Augustine* Nuns of *Rabel*. In 1572 the Sovereigns made a grant of it to the States. Belonging to it are fourteen villages, together with the patronage of the town of *Malcho*, and likewise those of *Lexo* and *Gruffo*.

III. The Circle of *Stargard*, which forms a part of the dutchy of *Gustro* and consists of the ancient lordship of *Stargard*. This country was the subject of long contests between the Princes of *Mecklenburg* and the Margraves of *Brandenburg*. In 1283 the Margrave *Albert IV.* gave it with his daughter *Beatrix* to Duke *Henry IV.* who in 1303 still paid an acknowledgment of 5000 marks for it. In 1317 the Elector *Waldemar I.* made a second donation of it to Duke *Henry IV.* and in 1349 a like cession was made by the Elector *Lewis II.* to the Dukes *Albert II.* and *John VIII.* and lastly in the year 1377 the Emperor *Charles IV.* annexed it for ever to the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*. In 1621 it became a part of the dutchy of *Gustro*. In 1701 at the convention of *Hamburg*, it was transferred by *Frederick William* Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* to *Adolphus Frederick II.* Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* “*cum omni jure principum imperii*, in such manner that the said Duke should without reserve exercise in it the *jura territorii & superioritatis*, in all causes and affairs, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and by whatever name distinguished; as also that as *dominus feudi directus*, all *Mecklenburg* vassals should hold of him; but the States in it were to remain in an indissoluble union with the whole body of the States and nobility of *Mecklenburg*, to be continued in the enjoyment of their votes at the Diets, and remain capable of being chosen for provincial-counsellors, assessors in the high-courts of justice, and administrators of certain convents.” The nobility and towns of this Circle are summoned to the Diets and other assemblies by the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, who acquaints however the Duke of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* of its specifying also the articles to be laid before them, and has likewise the power of sending a representative to inspect the several necessities of the Circle. The taxes and collections levied in this Circle as agreed on in the general Diets or meetings

meetings of the nobility and States are remitted to the common treasury of the province, but the *Stargard quota contributionis* is refunded. The courts of justice and the consistory are usually held in the Duke of *Schwerin's* name, but in causes relating to the inhabitants of the *Stargard* Circle, the citations, injunctions and sentences run in both titles, and the Duke of *Strelitz* may appoint his assessor at the courts, and his superintendent of *Stargard* to sit in the consistory. In this circle are

1. The following towns: viz.

New-Brandenburg, the capital of the circle, sending one deputy to the lesser committee of the States. This town stands on a rivulet, which at a small distance loses itself in the lake. It is quite circular and ornamented with strait broad streets, containing two churches, a grammar-school, and the superintendency of the circle. In its neighbourhood grow great quantities of hops. It was founded in 1248 by *Herbord von Raven* under *John I. Marggrave of Brandenburg*: in 1675 was totally destroyed by fire, and in 1737 two hundred and eleven of its best houses were consumed by the same calamity.

Friedland, a small town, situated on a lake in a fenny country. This church is parochial, and belongs to the village of *Sandbagen* in the bailiwick of *Stargard*, and likewise to the magistracy of *Schwichtenberg* a village in the bailiwick of *Friedland*. The town itself was built in 1244 by *John I.* and *Otho III. Marggraves of Brandenburg*. In 1444, 1556, 1583 and 1703, it suffered greatly by fire.

Woldegge or *Woldeck*, a small town, which in 1443 was entirely burnt down, and greatly reduced afterwards by many subsequent fires.

Stargard or *Old-Stargard*, a town giving name to the lordship or circle. In 1676 this place was destroyed by fire. On an eminence above it stands a palace of the Prince.

Strelitz, a town, situated in a marshy neighbourhood. This place was erected in 1349 by *Otho* and *Ulrich* counts of *Furstenberg*. In 1575 and 1676 it was entirely destroyed by fire. Duke *Adolphus Frederick* chose the palace here for his residence, but on its being burnt down in 1712, that Duke built another palace a little way out of the town, at a place called *Glienke*, and in 1733 also founded a town adjoining to it, under the name of *New-Strelitz*, taking it for granted that in time it would inlarge so as that *Old* and *New-Strelitz* would become one place.

Furstenberg, a small town, situated between two branches of the *Havel*, and once the residence of the ancient counts of *Furstenberg* or *Vorstenbach*. The county of *Furstenberg* was erected in 1349 by the Dukes *John* and *Albert*, with a view of conferring it on their faithful adherent *Otho Dewitz* and his male heirs, whom the Emperor *Charles IV.* had for that purpose created a Count; but in 1369 Duke *Albert* reassumed it, *James* and *Gerhard* brothers and counts of *Furstenberg* siding with *Pomerania* in opposition

to him. Besides the town, to this county have further been added the house and town of *Abrensborg*, as also the house and village of *Strelitz* with nine other villages.

Wesenberg, a small town, taken in the war of 1276 by the Marggrave *Otho* from the lords of *Werle*, and added to the country of *Stargard*. Duke *Henry IV.* made a grant to this place, as its territory, of the fertile spot of ground called *Pomel*. In 1676 and 1706 it was almost totally destroyed by fire, and a third time also in 1737, when near one half of it was consumed by the same dreadful calamity.

2. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Duke : viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Wanzke*.
2. That of *Broda*.
3. That of *Stargard*.
4. That of *Feldberg*.
5. The bailiwick of *Strelitz*.
6. The bailiwick of *Furstenberg*.
7. The bailiwick of *Wesenberg*.
8. The bailiwick of *Nemero*, which was once a commandery of the order of St. *John* belonging to the *Sonneburg* grandmastership, but at the peace of *Westphalia* was assigned to the dukes of *Mecklenburg*, with a proviso that they should obtain the consent of the order, and pay the *Respons-gelder*, which is a kind of tribute.

9. The bailiwick of *Miro*, also formed out of a commandery belonging to the grand-mastership of *Sonneburg*, and which came to the ducal-house at the same time, and in the same manner with the former : Its chief place

Miro, a small town or rather a borough holding of the bailiwick, and containing a seat of the Princes. In the year 1730 this town was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

3. The following manours : viz.

1. In the bailiwick of *Stargard*, sixty manours, namely *Ballien*, *Beseritz*, *Brumm*, *Cammien*, *Canzenitz*, *Carpfen*, *Dahlen*, *Dewitz*, *Eiechborst*, *Galenbeck*, *Ganscho*, *Gatzke*, *Genscho*, *Gevetzien*, *Godenschwag*, *Gramelo*, *Hafeld*, *Helpede*, *Kanzo*, *Ketelo*, *Klocko*, *Kosebroma*, *Kreko*, *Leppiebn*, *Lichtenberg*, *Lubberstorf*, *Milzo*, *Mollenbeck*, *Neddenzien*, *Newerien*, *Neukirchen*, *Niehof*, *Podewal*, *Quaden-Schoufeld*, *Rathey*, *Rhanfeld*, *Rieke*, *Roddelen*, *Rugenbagen*, *Schonefeld*, *Schonhausen*, *Sponbolt*, *Trollenbagen*, *Warlien*, *Wetschendorf*, *Wittenbagen*, *Wrecken*, &c.

2. In the *Strelitz* bailiwick, seven manours, viz. *Blumenbagen*, *Blumenholz*, *Hoben-Zieritz*, *Prillewitz*, *Weistien*, &c.

3. In the bailiwick of *Furstenberg*, six, among which are *Blomeno*, *Bostorf*, *Dannenwolde*, *Prieberd*, *Torno*, &c.

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The following places and districts, formerly belonging to the dutchy of *Schwerin*, at the peace of *Westphalia* were ceded to the crown of *Sweden*: namely

1. *Wismar*, in ancient records stiled *Wissemer* and *Wifmer*, a town seated on a bay of the *Baltick* with a good harbour. This is one of the best and largest places in all these countries, as besides its six churches it has also a particular consistory of its own, with a grammar-school under the direction of eight masters, and is the seat likewise of a *Swedish* court of justice erected in 1653, both for the district and *Swedish Anterior Pomerania*. This court consists of a president, a vice-president, and four assessors. *Wismar* still enjoys a middling trade. It was formerly also a *Hanse-town* and possessed of the privilege of coining. Its annual contribution amounts to 3000 rixdollars, the licent to about 3500, and the rent of the ground here, which formerly composed a part of the works, with that lying in other places, produces six or seven thousand rixdollars. The first origin of this town is not known with any degree of certainty. In 1238 it was enlarged, and in 1266 obtained the *Lubeck* right. In 1261 it was annexed to the dutchy of *Schwerin*. In 1627 the *Imperialists* got possession of it, but in 1632 were driven out by the *Swedes*, to whom it was absolutely ceded at the peace of *Westphalia* in 1648. In 1675 the *Danes* took it, but in 1680 restored it, whereupon between the years 1681 and 1711 its fortifications were increased. At the end of the year 1711 it was bombarded by the *Danes*: In 1715 it was blockaded, and in 1716 taken by the northern confederates, who from the winter of the year 1717 to 1718 blew up and raised the fortifications, particularly *Walfisch* fort, which stood on an island. In 1758 the *Prussians* raised large contributions here.

To it belong the villages of *Banto*, *Benz*, *Clutzendorf*, *Dammenhausen*, *Martensdorf*, *Peplo*, *Stavin*, *Triwald* or *Triwalk*, *Vorder* and *Middle-Wendorf*, as also *Great* and *Little-Woltersdorf*, with several farms and mills. The contributions from these villages and those of the *Poel* and *Neukloster* bailiwicks, bring in about four hundred rixdollars *per annum*.

2. The bailiwick of *Poel*, being an island, which at the peace of *Westphalia* likewise went to the crown of *Sweden*, but is at present mortgaged to the town of *Wismar*. This island lies towards the mouth of the harbour of *Wismar*, at the distance of full one *German* mile from the town. On it are the villages of *Febrdorf*, *Niendorf*, *Kirchdorf*, *Timmendorf*, *Golvitz* and *Malcho*, together with four farms; besides which it contains likewise the villages of *Seedorf*, *Weitendorf*, *Brandenhusen* and *Wangern*, but these last belong to the *Holy-Ghost* hospital at *Lubeck*.

3. The bailiwick of *Neukloster*, so called from a monastery, which in 1233 was removed hither from *Sonnenkamp* near *Westenbrugge*. This bailiwick was also ceded to the crown of *Sweden* at the peace of *Westphalia*. To it, (exclusive of a large wood, out of which in the years 1752

and

and 1753 timber was sold to the amount of 6248 rixdollars,) belong the villages of *Vorburg*, *Meymburg*, *Nevern*, *Tollo*, *Zuß*, *Luderdorf*, *Glaszin*, *Great-Sien* (also called *Dufzin* or *Theszin*) *Reimsdorf*, *Lubbersdorf*, *Bapß*, *Teplitz* and *Pinnowerhof*. This bailiwick is farmed for 17690 rixdollars.

4. Of the *Warnemunde* toll mention has been made above, under the article of the town of *Roslock*.

The Dutchy of HOLSTEIN,
with the Lordship of PINNEBERG and the
town of ALTONA.

§. 1. **I**N *Dankwertb's* description of the dutchies of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*, is a general map of the dutchy of *Holstein* and thirteen particular ones; all designed with great accuracy by *Meier* about the middle of the seventeenth century. The general map has been copied by *de Witt*, *Visscher*, *Schenk* and *Homann*, with the addition of many places out of the particular ones. That of *Homann* constitutes the one hundred and twenty-first in his *Atlas of Germany*. It were to be wished that we had a new map of this dutchy, which accurately exhibited its present state and political division.

§. 2. The dutchy of *Holstein*, including the lordship of *Pinneberg*, is separated towards the north from the dutchy of *Sleswick*, and consequently also from the Kingdom of *Denmark* by the *Eyder* and *Lexensaue*. Some of its northern parts likewise border on the *Baltick*, which is also its eastern boundary. Southward it joins to the dutchy of *Lauenburg*, the territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* and the *Eibe*; and westward also terminates on the *Elbe* and the *German* ocean. Its greatest extent from west to east is computed at between seventeen or nineteen geographical miles, and from north to south at twelve or thirteen and a half. But within its circuit are included the diocese of *Eutin* and the county of *Ranzau*, which being lands belonging to the Empire and Circle shall be treated of separately.

§. 3. Its situation between the *Baltick* and the *German* ocean expose it to frequent storms, which if they purify the air, occasion also a heavy expence to the districts along the *German* ocean and the *Elbe*, and to the lower parts along the rivers running into both, as to secure themselves from the inundations, which they have cause to dread in stormy weather, they are obliged to raise lofty and strong dykes, and always keep them in exact repair. These districts, however, though so perilously situated, consist of excellent marshland, producing wheat, barley, beans, peas,
and

and more particularly rapeseed in great plenty, as also very nutritive herbage, by which means it affords fine breeds of cattle, and those much larger and stronger than in the champaign country, insomuch that a marshland cow, in one day generally yields from ten to twenty cans of milk, which is made into rich butter and cheese. Besides the native cattle, great number of heifers are also brought here from *Jutland*, to be fattened in these marshlands. The middle part of the country between *Rendsburg*, *Bordisbolm* and *Segeberg*, towards *Hamburg*, and from thence back by the way of *Itzeboe* to *Rendsburg*, is not much to be boasted of, being mostly sand and heath, but yet affording good pasturage for sheep. The fern too in these parts is mowed, and in winter strewed in the cow-houses. Far better and indeed of very good fertility, is the champaign in the other parts of the country, particularly in the district bordering on the *Baltick*, and in that part called the *Probstei*, where the inhabitants have no cause to envy those of the marshland, though a champaign cow yields only from five to ten cans. *Holstein* in general produces great plenty of grain of all kinds with a sufficiency of fruit. The oak and beech woods are greatly diminished, insomuch that at present considerable quantities of turf are burnt. The gentry usually farm their cows to a *Hollander*, as he is called, and it is not unusual for the monies arising from these farms, to make half the income of their estates, there being several capital farms, having each three or four hundred head of cattle on them, besides a hundred or a hundred and fifty on every tenanted farm belonging to them, and the *Hollander* for every cow pays from six to ten rixdollars, the proprietor providing pasture for them in summer, and straw and hay in winter. The beef, veal, mutton and lamb here is very fat and palatable. Its studs are on the decline, notwithstanding which *Holstein* still affords beautiful horses, some of which are sold for two or three hundred rixdollars, and others even for more. It abounds likewise in poultry, wild fowl and game of all kinds. The *German* ocean with the *Baltick*, the rivers, the lakes and the ponds furnish it with a plentiful variety of fish. In this country are fish-ponds of a very singular nature, abounding with carp, lampreys, pikes and perch, for two or three years, but which every third or fourth year are drained and drawn, and the fish sold, after which the pond for some years is sown with oats and used as pasture land, then again laid under water and stocked with fish. This is a most lucrative piece of oeconomy. Here are no hills which may be properly so called. The principal inland rivers are the *Eyder*, the *Stor* and the *Trave*, the last of which among other rivers receives into it the *Schwartau*, the *Schwentin*, and the *Pennau*.

§. 4. In this dutchy, the lordship of *Pinneberg* and the town of *Altona* included, are fourteen towns and eighteen boroughs. The peasants in the prince's bailiwicks, (those of *Cismar* and *Oldenburg* excepted) and the monastical lands are a free-people, whereas those belonging to the nobility are

under villenage, and obliged daily to perform soccage services, nor are they even to stir off the estates; though in the marshland the peasantry of the nobility are free. The *Holstein* nobility form one body with that of *Sleswick*, and enjoy in common the same rights and privileges, the joint regency and tribunals excepted, of which at present the *Holstein* nobility alone is capable, as shall be shown more at large in the sequel. The nobility and other proprietors of manors are possessed of both jurisdictions, and exempted from the licent and toll, for the products of them, or for things brought to them for their own use, as also from the duty on stamp-paper, and are further possessed of the right of hunting. The nobility are proprietors of the three convents of *Itzehoe*, *Preetz* and *Uetersen*, which places enjoy equal privileges with the nobility, and the constitution of which shall be spoken of beneath. Formerly the prelates, solicitors and priors of the noble convents, with the nobility and the towns were summoned to the Diets by the Sovereign, of which the usual places were *Kiel*, *Rendsburg*, *Sleswick* or *Flensburg*, but since the years 1711 and 1712, when the last Diet was held, and that exclusively of the towns, they seem to be entirely laid aside. The *Rittertage* or meeting of the nobles, however still exist, and are convened by the prelates, and generally held at *Kiel*. A provincial syndic is also continually maintained for the greater conveniency of them. The *Holstein* manors are divided into four districts, namely those of *Oldenburg*, *Preetz*, *Kiel* and *Itzehoe*. Each of these has a deputy, who receives information from the prelates, when a meeting or general consultation of the nobility is necessary, that each deputy may signify it to his district.

§. 5. The predominant and established religion here is *Lutheranism*, the churches and pastors being under the inspection of provosts, who are subordinate to the general superintendents, namely the King's, who presides over the King's share in the duchies of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*, and the great prince's who rules the churches within his part of the latter. These churches in common are visited every year by the superintendent of the ruling Prince, for such year. At *Gluckstadt* and *Altona* are both *Calvinist* and *Popish* churches. At the latter the *Mennonites* also are possessed of two churches, not to mention other sects which are tolerated there. *Kiel* too has a *Greek* chapel for the *Russians*, and at *Gluckstadt*, *Rendsburg*, *Kiel* and *Altona* the *Jews* likewise are permitted the exercise of their religion.

§. 6. In the towns are *Latin*-schools, and *Altona* exclusive of a *padagogium* contains also an academical *gymnasium*. In *Kiel* is an university.

§. 7. This country is not without several manufactures and fabricks, particularly in the towns of *Altona* and *Gluckstadt*, but these might be considerably augmented. Its advantageous situation too for commerce, as bordering on the *Baltick* and *German* oceans, with its navigable rivers, are not improved to a proper degree. *Hamburg* and *Lubeck* supply the inhabitants with most foreign commodities. The principal inland trading towns

towns are *Altona*, *Gluckstadt* and *Kiel*. Its exports are grain, malt, groats, starch, buckwheat, peas, beans, rapeseed, horned-cattle, sheep, rams, swine, horses, poultry, butter, cheese, venison and fish.

§. 8. The dutchy of *Holstein* consists of the ancient provinces of *Holstein*, *Stormar*, *Ditmarsh* and *Wagria*. The three first of these were formerly called *Nordalbingia* or *Saxony beyond the Elbe*. The Saxons of these countries were a free people till subdued by *Charles the Great*, who carried away above 10,000 families of them, whom he settled on the other side the *Rhine* in *Flanders*, *Brabant* and *Holland*. In process of time this country came under the dutchy of *Saxony*, and Duke *Lotharius* afterwards Emperor, in 1106 erected *Holstein* and *Stormar* into a county, conferring it as a fief on *Adolphus I.* Count of *Schauenburg*, under whose son Count *Adolphus II.* *Wagria* also became incorporated into the dutchy of *Holstein*. The same count likewise permitted the *Wendi*, who till that time had inhabited *Wagria*, to transplant themselves into the country about *Lutjenburg*, *Oldenburg* and the tracts on the *Baltick*; assigning the other parts to the new emigrants, whom he invited thither out of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Westphalia* and *Friesland*. Some parts also were conferred on the *Holsteiners*, who settled at *Segeberg* about the *Trave*, along the *Schwentin*, and from the *Schwale* to the *Ploen* lake. *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, being put under the ban of the Empire, *Adolphus III.* Count of *Holstein* and *Schauenburg*, at first displayed a zealous attachment to the Duke, but resenting his refusal of the property of the prisoners taken in the action against the *Westphalians* he forsook him, who in 1180 however dispossessed him of all his territories on the other side of the *Elbe*, insomuch that the said Count was obliged to retire to *Schauenburg*. On the return of the Duke from *England* in 1189 after he had recovered the county of *Stade*, and was crossing the *Elbe* towards *Holstein*, the *Holsteiners* in conjunction with the inhabitants of *Stormar*, Count *Adolphus* being at that time absent in *Palestine*, declared for the Duke, but in 1192 the count returned and applied to the Emperor *Frederick* for restoration of his territories in *Holstein* and *Stormar*. This Emperor espousing his cause made him several presents, on which the count entered into an alliance with *Bernhard* the new Duke of *Saxony*, and the Marggrave *Otho* of *Brandenburg*, by whose assistance he was again put in possession of those countries. On the decease of Duke *Henry the Lion*, he became reconciled to his son the Duke and Pfalzgrave *Henry*, who besides granting him the fief of *Gamme*, his patrimonial estate, which lay along the *Elbe*, likewise made over *Lauenburg* to him. But in 1203 *Waldemar II.* King of *Denmark* overran all these countries, and taking count *Adolphus* prisoner, compelled him to renounce them by oath, on which he retired a second time into the county of *Schauenburg*. His son Count *Adolphus IV.* in 1224, again reduced them under his power, and in 1227 defeating *Waldemar II.*

at *Bornbovet* secured himself in the quiet possession of them. This Prince submitted to *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*, who had assisted him in the rescuing the country from the dominion of the *Danes*; but at length entered into the order of bare-footed Friars. His sons the Counts *John* I. and *Gerhard* I. made a partition of his territories, in pursuance of which the former obtained *Wagria* and *Kiel*; the latter *Holstein* and *Stormar*, and afterwards also the county of *Schauenburg*. The first of these lines became extinct in 1390, in the person of Count *Adolphus* X. on which *Wagria* was again united with *Holstein*. The *Holstein* line which descended in the manner above-mentioned from Count *Gerhard* I. again became divided into two lines in his two sons the Counts *Gerhard* II. and *Henry* I. Of that which had the latter for its founder, descended Count *Gerhard* VI. on whom in 1386 the King of *Denmark* conferred the dutchy of *Sleswick* as a fief, which was also held by his son *Adolphus* VIII. (or XII.) which Prince in 1448 the *Danes* were even for making their King, but he declined the dignity. His death put an end to his line, and in 1459 *Christian* I. King of *Denmark* being by the States of the dutchy of *Sleswick* and the county of *Holstein*, elected Sovereign, that monarch came to an agreement with *Otho* II. Count of *Schauenburg* descended from the above-mentioned Count *Gerhard* I. who, in 1460 in consideration of the lordship of *Pinneberg*, to which at that time belonged the present county of *Ranzau*, and the sum of 43,000 *Rhenish* guilders, renounced all claim and title to the dutchy of *Sleswick* and the county of *Holstein*.

King *Christian* I. in 1474 permitted the countries of *Holstein*, *Stormar* and *Ditmarsh*, to be erected into a dutchy by the Emperor *Frederick* III. At this time *Wagria* was reckoned as included in *Holstein* and *Stormar*, but the *Ditmarshers* would not submit to him. *Christian* left two sons behind him, namely King *John* and Duke *Frederick* I. who made a partition of the dutchies of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*, but King *Christian* II. son to the former having lost the crown, and with it his part of the dutchies, the latter succeeded both to the crown and territories, and in his two sons King *Christian* III. and Duke *Adolphus* founded the two capital lines, viz. the royal and princely line, or that of *Gottorf*. In 1533 King *Christian* III. formed the celebrated union of reciprocal assistance, which in 1623 was renewed at *Rendsburg*. In 1544 he divided also his part of the dutchies between his two brothers Duke *John the Elder* and *Adolphus*, the convents of nobles with the nobility and towns continuing under their joint regency. *Frederick* II. son and successor to *Christian* III. and the Dukes *John* and *Adolphus* at length, namely in 1559 totally subdued the *Ditmarshers*, and divided the land among themselves. Duke *John the Younger* the King's brother, also came in for a share of the King's part of the dutchies, and founded the *Sonderburg* line. On the decease of the said Duke *John the Elder*, his share of the country was divided between the King his brother and his father's brother Duke *Adolphus*.

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The King's part of *Holstein* still remains vested in the royal family and the house of *Holstein*. Of the *Sonderburg* line, which became subdivided into those of *Sonderburg*, (of which the lines of *Angustenburg* and *Beck* are collateral) *Norburg*, which is extinct, and *Ploen*, the last only is at present possessed of a share in *Holstein*, which by virtue of the compact made in 1756, on their failure is to be annexed to the King's part.

Duke *Adolphus*, second son to King *Frederick I.* and founder of the *Gottorf* or princely line, bequeathed his share in the duchies of *Sleswick* and *Holstein* to his sons, of whom only the third, namely Duke *John Adolphus* had issue. This Prince also introduced the right of primogenitureship, and dying in 1616 his son Duke *Frederick III.* had likewise for successor Duke *Christian Albert*, who was also succeeded by his son Duke *Frederick IV.* whose son *Charles Frederick* in a second marriage, espoused *Anne* the eldest daughter of *Peter I.* Emperor of *Russia*, but was soon after not only dispossessed of all his territories, but at the peace in 1720 likewise entirely lost his patrimonial share of the duchy of *Sleswick*. This Prince dying in 1739, his son Duke *Charles Peter Ulrich* was, in 1743, by his mother's sister *Elizabeth* Empress of *Russia*, declared great Duke of *Russia*, on which he assumed the name of *Peter Feodorowicz*.

§. 9. The counts of *Holstein* were vassals of the dukes of *Saxony*, and that both of duke *Henry the Lion*, and the succeeding dukes of the *Ascanian* line, of the latter of whom in 1380 they received the county of *Holstein* and *Stormar* in fief. It appears however that on the extinction of the electors of *Saxony* of the *Ascanian* line, the counts of *Holstein* detached themselves from all feudal duty to *Saxony*, and also that they neither solicited an investiture from the Empire, nor from *Erich V.* Duke of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, though the latter in 1414, had permitted them to receive the investiture of the counties of *Holstein* and *Stormar* from the Emperor *Sigismund*. About this time too *John Scheele* Bishop of *Lubeck* surreptitiously procured from the same Emperor a commission for himself and successors, to confer the investiture on the counts of *Holstein* in the Emperor's name, but the counts of *Holstein* did not thereby become vassals to the see of *Lubeck* or lose any part of their immediate dependency on the Empire. Accordingly at first they did not offer to oppose that grant of the privilege to the bishops of *Lubeck*, it being at that time rather of no small advantage to them, as furnishing them with an opportunity of detaching themselves absolutely from the electors of *Saxony*, and likewise of becoming simply vassals of the empire, nor could they receive the investiture from the bishops of *Lubeck* within their own territories, and therefore must consequently obtain it with little trouble and expence; and their exemption from all imposts of the Empire, in which they had before been included, continued in this manner till 1548. But King *Christian II.* obtained from the Emperor *Charles V.* that for the future the investiture of *Holstein* should be conferred

in the Emperor's name, by himself and his successors. And notwithstanding Duke *Frederick* immediately made a warm opposition to this privilege, and King *Christian II.* himself voluntarily resigned it in the treaty of *Bordisbolm* of 1522, yet the see of *Lubeck* has never been able to recover the disposal of the fief, though its interest was espoused by the Kings *Christian III.* and *Frederick II.* as also by the Dukes *John* and *Adolphus*; it being the Emperor's unalterable pleasure, that the investiture of *Holstein* should be conferred by the Emperor's immediate person, which has accordingly continued so ever since.

§. 10. The King of *Denmark* by virtue of his share in this country styles himself Duke of *Holstein*, *Stormar* and *Ditmarsh*. All the dukes of *Holstein* and *Sleswick*, both of the royal and princely house stile themselves heirs of *Norway*, Dukes of *Sleswick*, *Holstein*, *Stormar* and *Ditmarsh*, and Counts of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenborst*. The arms of the Duke of *Holstein*, consist of five fields, and an escutcheon. The first of these is only a lion crowned topaz in his paws a bent halberd pearl, for *Norway*. The second topaz two lions passant saphire for *Sleswick*. The third ruby a nettle leaf expanded and divided into three parts pearl, with an escutcheon party *per bend* ruby and pearl, having round it three nails *argent*, placed between the three parts of the nettle leaf, for *Holstein*. The fourth is ruby a swan pearl and crowned, being topaz about the neck, for *Stormar*. The fifth is saphire a horseman armed topaz with his sword drawn, and a horse pearl, caparisoned diamond for *Ditmarsh*. The escutcheon is quarterly, the first and fourth topaz barry ruby, for *Oldenburg*; and the third and fourth a cross wavey topaz for *Delmenborst*. All these several parts occur in the King of *Denmark*'s coat in the manner and disposition described under the article *Denmark*. *Wagria* though it form no part either of the title or coat, has in its arms topaz an ox's head saphire quadrant.

§. 11. The King of *Denmark* by virtue of his share in the dutchy of *Holstein*, enjoys both seat and voice in the college of the Prince's of the Empire, as does also the grand Duke of *Russia* for his portion. The vote of the former is called the vote of *Holstein-Gluckstadt*, and that of the latter *Holstein-Gottorf*. Both also under the same titles, sit and vote in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, and together with *Mecklenburg*, present in their turn an assessor for this Circle in the *Aulic* chamber. The assessment of the whole dutchy in the matricula of the Empire is forty horse, and eighty foot or eight hundred florins. To the chamber at *Wetzlar*, *Holstein-Gluckstadt* pays one hundred and eighty-nine rixdollars, thirty-one kruitzers and a half, and *Holstein-Gottorf* the like sum.

§. 12. *Holstein* has an order of knighthood, namely that of *St. Anne*, which was founded in 1735 by Duke *Charles Frederick*. The ensign of this order is a red cross enamelled, on the right side of which is the word *Anne* written in a cypher, and on the left the letters *A. I. P. F.* also in a cypher,

cypher, which are explained by the subscription: *Amantibus Justitiam, Pietatem, Fidem*. This cross is worn pendant at a red ribbon edged with yellow, sloping from the left shoulder down to the right side.

§. 13. The King of *Denmark* appoints a Stadtholder over his part of *Holstein* and the dutchy of *Sleswick*, and every Sovereign has his colleges of State. At *Gluckstadt* is held the King's regency-office, which in 1648 was erected at *Flensburg* on its present footing, but in 1649 was removed to *Gluckstadt*, and in 1752 received some alterations. Besides the president, who is always Stadtholder, the members of this office are a chancellor, a vice chancellor, five counsellors, having salaries, and three secretaries, the third of whom is also keeper of the records; and this court is held four times a year. To it since 1737 has been annexed the *Ober-amsgericht* or supreme bailiwick-court, which on the rising of the chancery-court, is held by the members of the regency-office, though in the protocol of causes those of the *Ober-amsgericht* have a separate register. This court receives appeals from the lower bailiwick-courts, but from those two courts no appeal lies, except to the King alone. The upper consistory is always held during the vacation of the chancery and bailiwick courts. Its members, exclusive of those of the other courts, are the general superintendent (if ordained to be present) the provosts of *Munsterdorf*, and *Pinneberg-Altona*, and the court chaplain at *Gluckstadt*. Ever since the year 1754 the regency court has been made the supreme criminal court, and an end put to sending the acts to civilians living out of the country. The high courts of *Pinneberg*, *Altona* and *Ranzau* shall be spoken of in our account of those countries.

The seat of the great duke's privy-council and regency-court, together with the chief consistory, which is united to it, is *Kiel*.

With respect to inferior courts, the several causes in the towns are tried by the magistracy, from whose sentences an appeal lies to the court of regency. Every town also has a petty court of its own, consisting of two counsellors, who take cognizance of criminal causes, as likewise of small debts, defamatory words or wrongs, &c. and from these an appeal lies to the magistracy. There are also other courts here, which for brevity's sake I omit. In the bailiwicks the *Kirchspielvogts* are allowed to mediate a reconciliation, and the bailiff has the first instance. The party who thinks himself aggrieved thereby, in the *Geesß* bailiwicks appeals to the *Ding* and *Recht*, which judges in criminal and civil causes, and is held by certain house-keepers or peasants stiled *fromme Holstein*, by the *Dingvogt* who sits with a drawn sword, the arbitrator and the intercessor. The bailiffs have indeed a right to see that their procedures be regulated according to law, but that without any vote. The clerks of the bailiwick conduct the register. In *Segeberg* bailiwick the high bailiwick court has been introduced instead of the *Ding* and *Recht*. In *Kremper* and *Wilstermarsch*

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the lower court is called the *Lodding* (or more properly the *Landding*, or court held for a certain tract of the country) from which court an appeal lies to the *Goding*, properly called the *Gauding*, being a court extending itself over a whole *Gau*, in (*Latin Pagus*) or province, which is a middle judicature. Of the lower courts in the lordship of *Pinneberg* a sufficient account is given in its proper place. There are besides these, several inferior courts or consistories here, which shall be taken notice of under the several bailiwicks and towns to which they belong.

§. 14. The convents and nobility in the dutchy of *Holstein* and the tenants of both are subject to the joint-government, to which every *Michaelmas* the King and Duke alternately succeed. The person in whom the directory is lodged administers it by his office of regency, which in all cases requiring dispatch, or not admitting of an appeal to the provincial court, after previous notification to the other Sovereign's office of regency, issues forth orders and citations to the provincial-court, and that in both their names, but always gives precedence to the King's. The law affairs of the subjects are usually carried first before the joint *Quartal* court, which is held six weeks before the session of the provincial-court, and is at it were a preparative to the next provincial court for the greater dispatch of affairs. These are brought from thence to no other than the provincial-court, which, when thought necessary, is signified by letters patent under the seals of both Sovereigns, and then are held alternately at *Kiel* and *Gluckstadt*. The directory of this court appertains to the ruling Sovereign for the current year. It is composed of four of the King's counsellors, and the like number of the Prince's, who must be all nobles; as also of four men of letters for each Sovereign, who are generally taken from the regency or offices, assisted by a chancellor, who is alternately appointed by the Sovereigns, and who in conjunction with the recorder of the *Landgericht* takes an oath to both Sovereigns. Its other members are a secretary from each Prince. In this court the causes of the prelates, nobility and pastors in the churches of the nobility have their first hearing, and hither likewise come all appeals from the courts of the nobility and convents. Every thing is transacted verbally, but in appeals to the aulic council or chamber at *Wetzlar*, which in some cases are allowed, all the acts and proceedings must be in writing. The most recent *Landgericht* was convened at *Gluckstadt* in 1753. At the breaking up of the *Landgericht* is held the joint general consistory, at which the two general superintendents assist. A joint criminal court is also customary.

With regard to the lesser courts of the convents and nobility, the former either sit on the conventualists, and are held by the abbess or prioress and the senior members of each convent, the agent or prior assisting; or are courts established in civil causes over the vassals of the convents. These are sometimes heard by the abbess or prioress or the agent or prior, from whom
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they may appeal to the *Ding* and *Recht*, and again to the joint *Landgericht*, but at the convent of *Utersen* the *Goding* must be previously applied to. The convents here have also a criminal judicature. The nobility and proprietors of manors are likewise possessed of both jurisdictions over the people of their estates whether freemen or vassals. In criminal cases, the acts are sent to the university, but the nobility inflict the punishment due to the offence.

§. 15. The principal ordinary revenues of the Sovereigns arise from the demesnes, the *regalia* and the several imposts on the subjects, which are the contribution, licent and stamp-paper, with the furnishing of rye, oats, hay and straw. The contribution is paid by the towns, bailiwicks, convents and manors, according to the number of pflugs, but the number of morgens reckoned to a pflug is according to the nature of the estates, being sometimes twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and a half, and even thirty-six. A morgen is one hundred and twenty rods in length and three and three-fourths broad, a rod is sixteen feet, and a foot twelve inches. There is no exact terrar or real number of pflugs belonging to each town, convent, bailiwick and manor. Some are assessed too high and others too low. The convents and proprietors of manors pay three rixdollars *per mensem* contribution for every pflug, one half of which goes to the King, and the other half to the Duke or great Prince, as he is stiled. Thus the yearly contribution of several manors amounts to, or rather exceeds 2000 rixdollars, and the convent and manor pflugs in the dutchy of *Holstein*, which pay contribution to the Sovereign being about 2625, their contribution alone produces 100,000 rixdollars, which is paid every month by the manors and convents immediately into the military chest of each Sovereign. In the towns it is collected by the magistracy, and in the bailiwicks by the greffier thereof. The *princessiensteuer* or Princesses tax is a dollar for every pflug.

§. 16. The King of *Denmark* usually keeps here some regiments of foot and one of horse. The provincial regiment of *Schleswig-Holstein* raised in 1739, is generally formed out of the King's part of the dutchy of *Holstein*, though in 1755 an exemption was granted to *Kremper* and *Wilstermarsch*, the lordship of *Pinneberg* and the county of *Ranzau*. Out of every three pflugs and three fourths is chosen a committee man, who must be between sixteen or eighteen and thirty-six years of age, and serve six years. The town of *Heiligenhafen* on any emergencies furnishes a certain number of seamen for the King's fleet, which seamen are registered. With respect to the Duke's military force, it amounts to about eight hundred men.

§. 17. We now proceed to describe

I. The King's share and that of the Duke of *Ploen*, in the dutchy of *Holstein*, the former of which is near double the extent of the latter.

1. The King's part which consists of

1. The following towns : viz.

Gluckstadt, in *Latin Tychopolis*, a town and fortress situated in *Stormar*, and lying on the *Elbe*, which at this place receives into it a small river called the *Rhein*. *Gluckstadt* is regular and well built. The market-place looks into the main-streets. The adjacent country being hollow and marshy, a stone cause-way of near three quarters of a mile in length has been carried along it from *Krempe*. On the landside the town may be laid under water. There being no springs here, the greatest part of the houses have cisterns for the receiving of rain, and those which are without such conveniences are obliged to use the harbour water or that of the new moat. Storms and inundations being frequent in these parts, the inhabitants have not been negligent in making proper fences. That this town is the seat of the King's regency, and the offices and courts connected with it, appears from the above introduction, (§. 13.) and here also is kept the joint *Landgericht*, when held in the King's department. Both the garrison and palace congregation frequent the town-church. Here is also a free grammar-school. The *Bridewell* with a work-house erected in 1739 has a particular factor of its own. The *Calvinists* are permitted a church, the *Roman-catholics* a chapel, and the *Jews* a synagogue. In 1738 a commercial college was instituted here by King *Christian VI.* it being a place of some trade, and in 1750 King *Frederick V.* established an office for keeping of the harbour in good condition. Adjoining to this harbour is a basin for the reception of vessels. *Gluckstadt* was built in 1620 by permission of *Christian IV.* in a waste called *the wilderness*, who in the patent granted to it gave orders that it should be named *Gluckstadt*, or the *fortunate town*, conferring on it at the same time many customs, rights and privileges, as enjoyed by the town of *Wilster*, and soon after it was invested with the *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* rights. The palace of *Glucksburg* here, which was erected by the same King, has been long since pulled down. The town has been several times besieged, particularly in 1628 by the *Imperialists*, but has never been taken.

Krempe, a small town, also situated in the *Stormar* marshland, along the little river *Krempe* and fortified in 1535, but dismantled towards the close of the seventeenth century. The walls here being pulled down, and the moats filled by the people of *Kremper* and *Wilstermarsch*, the ground gained thereby was conferred on them as an hereditary property, and added to the *Steinburg* bailiwick. *Krempe* was erected into a town in 1271 by Count *Gerhard I.* with the investiture of *Lubeck* rights, which were confirmed to it in 1306 and 1363.

Wilster, a small town, situated in *Holstein* on the river *Wilster*. Its church lies within the precinct of the bailiwick of *Steinburg*. Count *Gerhard II.* erected this place into a town in 1282, conferring on it the *Lubeck* rights.

Itzeboe, a town situated in *Holstein*, on the navigable part of the *Stor*,
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and divided into the old and new. The latter of these is partly surrounded by the main stream of the *Stor*, and partly also by the artificial branch drawn from it, which separates it from the old town. In this part also lies St. *Laurence's* church, which is a stately edifice, and near it is a convent for ladies of noble birth, which will make a particular article in the sequel. St. *George's* alms-house has a chapel to it. In the new town lies St. *Nicolas's* chapel, with the town house and *Latin* free-school. In 1738 King *Christian VI.* instituted a commercial college here. The town derives its origin from an order issued in 809 by the Emperor *Charles the Great* to Count *Egbert*, that on the *Stor*, at a place called *Effesfeld*, he should build a town and fortress against the *Danes*. This fortress afterwards obtained the name of *Effebo* or *Etzeboe*, which in the fourteenth century was changed into that of *Itzeboe*. In the year 1200 the *Burg*, and no small part of the adjoining place was destroyed; but the latter was rebuilt, and for its greater strength surrounded by water, a wide canal being drawn to it from the *Stor*. In 1238 Count *Adolphus IV.* erected it into a town, conferring on it *Lubeck* rights, and in 1260 the Counts *John* and *Gerhard* made it a staple, so that all ships coming up the *Stor* out of the *Elbe* and from *Wisser* are to unlade here, and offer their goods to sale, and not to proceed farther upwards without the permission of the magistracy. On account of the above-mentioned rebuilding of this place, all that part of the town environed by the *Stor* is called the *New-town*, though in reality more ancient than that named the *Old*, which did not obtain municipal rights till 1303, though part of it escaped the destruction of the year 1200. The old *Burg* was indeed rebuilt at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century, but in process of time is fallen to decay, and its site annexed to the bailiwick of *Steinburg*. In 1643 *Itzeboe* was taken and fortified by the *Swedes*, but wrested from them again in 1644. In 1657, however, they reduced it entirely to ashes.

Obf. About a quarter of an hour from the town is a place consisting only of two houses called *Nordo*, where in 1578 *Henry of Ranzau*, out of a fondness for glory, caused a stone pyramid to be erected on an eminence.

Rendsburg, a town, having a fort in *Holstein*, on the river *Eyder*, and situated on the confines of the Empire of *Germany*. This place consists of three parts. The *Altestadt* or *Old-town* lies on an island in the *Eyder*, which runs in two branches through the town. It was formerly matter of contest whether this island belonged to the dutchy of *Schleswig* or *Holstein*. Over the old *Holstein* gate, which looks towards *Holstein*, and leads to the mine-work beyond the *Lower-Eyder*, is engraved the following pentameter, viz: *Eydora Romani terminus imperii*. In 1690 when King *Christian V.* besides incorporating the suburb of *Vindizier* made considerable additions both to the *Schleswig* and *Holstein* sides, this old town was considerably enlarged; a society of the inhabitants of *Vindizier* after fencing the ground

before the site of the ruined castle, called the *Schleuszkuble* building, on it, which buildings form the second part of the town, and are so named from the sluice without the *Schleswig* gate. The *Eyder* separates itself at this place in such a manner that the branch which runs above the *Old-town* is called the *Upper-Eyder*, and the main stream the *Lower-Eyder*. The *Schleuszkuble* stands within the fortifications of the *Old-town*. The third part of the town, which is the newest, is called the *Neuwerk*, and lies on the other side of the *Lower-Eyder* in the *Holstein* territories, being regular, handsome, and having particular fortifications of its own, which environ the *Old-town* in form of a half moon. The whole place consists of six hundred houses, and is generally well garrisoned. In it is the royal armoury with the carriage-house, and the granary, which are all large buildings. *Rendsburg* contains two parish churches, namely, one in the *Old-town*, near which stands the *Latin* free-school, and the other in the *Neuwerk*. In the latter of these the Emperor is still prayed for, but not in the former. It has also its own consistory, and is the seat likewise of the King's general superintendents over *Holstein* or *Schleswig*, and the bailiwick of *Rendsburg*, as far as to its jurisdiction belong the houses between the *Muhlenbrücke* and *Schleuszkuble*. In this town too is a commercial college established in 1738 by *Christian VI.* It is possessed of the *Lubeck* rights, and owes both its name and origin to the ancient castle of *Reinholdsburg*, erected by Count *Adolphus III.* in the year 1200, but repaired and improved in 1320 by Count *Gerhard the Great*. Several counts of *Holstein* have made it their residence, but on the taking of the town of *Tonningen* it was totally demolished. In 1627 *Rendsburg* was taken by the *Imperialists*, and in 1643 by the *Swedes*, who evacuating it the *Danes* again took possession of it, and in 1645 defended it against the *Swedes* with great bravery. In 1675 a convention was concluded at this place between *Christian V.* and Duke *Christian Albert*.

Segeberg, a small town, situated in *Wagria*, and containing about one hundred houses exclusive of the suburb of *Gieschenbagen*, a part of which lies in the bailiwick of *Segeberg*, belonging to the King, and a part of the *Travendahl* bailiwick appertaining to the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*. *Segeberg* lies at the foot of a chalk-hill, formerly called the *Alberg*, and where in 1137 the Emperor *Lothar* erected a castle under the name of *Siegelberg*, which in time became changed to *Segeberg*. This castle stood several sieges, but at length fell to ruin. The town has been several times destroyed, but has always recovered itself. Before the year 1244 Count *Adolphus IV.* conferred on it *Lubeck* rights, which were confirmed to it in 1260. In 1620 a meeting was held at this place of the *Protestant* Princes and their envoys.

A little without the town *Henry Ranzau* caused a pyramid to be erected in 1588, and in 1590 an obelisk, with inscriptions on each. Beneath the former

former is a chapel, in which an annual sermon is preached every *Waitsunday*, and money distributed among the poor.

Oldeſloe, an old little town, situated in *Wagria*, and enjoying *Lubeck* rights. This place was in good circumstances till the fifteenth century, when it suffered several times by war and fires, insomuch that it has never since been able to recover itself. At *Oldeſloe* is a salt-spring of great antiquity, which was stopped by order of *Henry the Lyon*, till one *Vieregg*, who had obtained the King's patent, in 1750, undertook to set it on foot again.

Lutjenburg, an ancient little town lying in *Wagria*, and which in 1275 obtained *Lubeck* rights. These rights were conferred on it by Count *Gerhard I.*

Heiligenhafen, a small town also situated in *Wagria*, on the coasts of the *Baltick*, opposite the island of *Femern*, between which and the town lies the *Femern Sund*, being about one *German* mile in breadth. The harbour, of which it bears the name, stands about one-eighth of a *German* mile to the east of it. The æra of its building was probably in the twelfth century, and it may be supposed to have received its charter and *Lubeck* rights from Count *Adolphus IV.* which were confirmed to it in 1305, by Count *Gerhard II.* In 1390 this place was entirely destroyed by fire.

II. The following bailiwicks and provinces, in each of which was erected a chamber of œconomy in the year 1738 : namely,

1. The bailiwick of *Steinburg*, which lies both in *Stormar* and *Holstein*, and is the most considerable of all the bailiwicks, as comprehending under it the *Kremper* and *Wilstermarsch*. Both these marshes have their inspectors and dykegraves, among the latter of whom the bailiff of this place is reckoned the highest. Causes also are first tried before him, but from him lies an appeal to the *Lodding*, which is held by sixteen house-keepers and the *Dingvogt*, utterly independent of the bailiff. The *Lodding* of the *Wilstermarsch* is held in the open airy on the market-place of *Wilster* town, and that of the *Krempermarsch*, in the council house of the town of *Krempe* ; but from each of these a further appeal lies to the joint *Goding* appointed for both marshes, which consists of twelve *siebern Holstein*, as they are called, who are appointed for life, that is to say six from *Kremper* and the like number from *Wilstermarsch*. This court is held either at *Krempe* or on the *Burg* of *Itzehoe*, and from it causes are moveable to the upper bailiwick court. The churches and preachers of this bailiwick are subordinate to the *Munsterdorf* consistory, under which likewise are the ministers in the towns of *Gluckstadt*, *Krempe*, *Wulster* and *Itzehoe*, with the pastors in the manour churches within the precinct of this bailiwick, and likewise those of the churches on the *Horst*. The president of this consistory is the bailiff of *Steinburg*, and the assessors (not to mention the provost, who is generally the chief pastor of *Itzehoe*) are composed of the principal pastors of the four towns above-mentioned, and likewise of those in the country parishes, to the number of twenty-one, exclusive of the deacons, and its secretary is the

the administrator of the bailiwick of *Steinburg*. The bailiff has for some time past held his courts at *Itzeboe*. We have above observed that under the bailiwick of *Steinburg* is included the land gained by the demolition of the fortifications of *Krempe*, and that part of the new town of *Itzeboe* called the *Burg*. It further consists of

1. The *Wilstermarsch*, and in this part are six *Kirchspielvogteys* or parochial governments: namely

The *Alte Seite*, in ancient records stiled *Vetus Terra*, lying to the north and east of the town of *Wilster*; and

The *New Seite*, situated to the south and west of the said town: both which are incorporated with the town church of *Wilster*, which lies within the precinct of the *Steinburg* bailiwick.

Beyensleth, having its church in the village of the like name.

Wewelsleth, the church belonging to which also lies in the village of the same name, situated at the conflux of the *Stor* into the *Elbe*, on which account toll, licent and beaconage are levied here on foreign vessels.

Brocktorf, and

St. Margarethen, the churches belonging to which lie in the village so called, and at both ships pay toll.

2. Of the *Krempermarsch*, consisting of eight *Kirchspielvogteys*, namely *Neuenbrock*, having its church in the village of that name.

Hobenfelde, situated in a champaign country, and having its church in the village of the like name.

Grevenkop, which is incorporated with *Krempe*, and at the extremity of which lies the fort of *Steinburg*, with its village. This fort gives name to the bailiwick, having been formerly the residence of the bailiff. In it is kept a small garrison.

Suderau, the church belonging to which lies in the village of that name.

Kammerland, which is incorporated with *Suderau*.

Elskop, and

Krempdorf, the latter of which is incorporated with *Krempe*.

Borsleth, having its church in the village of the like name.

2. The bailiwick of *Segeberg*, lying partly in *Wagria*, and partly in *Stormar*. Its juridical constitution, both in civil and ecclesiastical causes, was established in 1743, by a particular ordinance of the King. The *Amtsgericht* or bailiwick court here, consists of the bailiff as president, assisted by the steward, the *Haus* and *Kirchspielvogt* of *Segeberg*, *Leetzen* and *Bornbovet*, with the *Kirchspielvogts* of *Bramstadt* and *Kaltenkirchen*, as assessors. This court is held twice a year, for which *Segeberg* is the sessions town. The bailiff on an equality is possessed of the casting vote, and the steward is also clerk of the court. The inferior consistory of the bailiwick, and the four towns of *Segeberg*, as namely, *Oldeffoe*, *Lutjenburg* and *Heiligenhafen* is composed of the bailiff, as president, who when the votes are equal pro-

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nounces decisively, assisted by the provost and copastor of *Segeberg*, with the pastors of *Leetzen*, *Bornbovet*, *Warder* and *Pronstorf*. Besides these, who are stated members of it, the other pastors of the provostship of *Segeberg* may whenever they please, but at their own expence, make their appearance at the court, and at such times their vote is equal to that of the other ordinary members. The steward of the bailiwick, as clerk of the consistory, is likewise register. This court is held three times a year, and as well as the former is kept at *Segeberg*. Under this bailiwick are included

The King's share in *Gieschenbagen*, which is a suburb of the town of *Segeberg*. The church here, together with the school buildings and the pastors houses stand on the bailiwick lands.

The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Leetzen* or *Leetzing*.

The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Bornbovet*. Near the parochial village of *Bornbovet*, in this vogtey an engagement happened in 1227 between *Waldemar II.* King of *Denmark*, and Count *Adolphus IV.* to the disadvantage of the former. Here also under the open air was wont in ancient times to be held the assemblies of the *Holstein* nobility.

The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Bramstedt*. The borough of *Bramstedt* derives its name from the navigable water of *Bram*. It consists of about one hundred and twenty houses. In an open place in the centre of it stands a *Roland's* pillar. In the year 1681 near this town was discovered a medicinal spring, the happy effects of which in several distempers are manifest, and almost instantaneous. In the neighbourhood of this place happened an action between Count *Gerhard the Great* and *Adolphus* Count of *Schauenburg*, in which the latter was defeated, and taken prisoner, under a bridge, where he had concealed himself. To these is to be added

The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Kaltenkirchen*.

3. The bailiwick of *Rendsburg*, situated in *Holstein*. The bailiwick or court-house lies in the town of *Rendsburg*, at which also the *Ding* and *Recht*, were wont to be held for every parish by its respective jurats and other qualified persons. In the year 1750 it was previously determined by the King, that instead of that former seat of justice, a bailiwick-court should be introduced here, resembling that which had just been established at *Segeberg*, but whether this innovation has actually taken place I am not yet certainly informed. The bailiwick churches lie within the provostship of *Rendsburg*, and of course are under its consistory, but no country pastor sits in it. The bailiwick itself consists of six *Kirchspielvogteys* or parochial governments, which are,

The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Raumohrt*, in low German stiled *Rumohrt*, by which almost the whole town and its district are environed.

The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Jevenstedt*, having its church in the village of that name, but the village itself appertains to the parish of *Raumohrt*.

The *Kirchspielvogteys* of *Nortorf*, *Hobenwestedt* and *Schenefeldt*.

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The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Kellinghusen*, having its church in the market-town of *Kellinghusen*, at which is a bridge over the *Stor*. This place first obtained a charter in 1740. The manour of *Sarlbussen* is at present a royal demesne, of which Baron *George William* of *Solentbal* is to enjoy the usufructuary possession during life.

Obs. I cannot any where more properly introduce the manour or bailiwick of *Hanrau*, to which belongs the parish of *Hademarsch* than at this place. It was first held by the *Ranzaus* as a fief, but in 1525 was sold to them. In 1613 the treasury purchased it again for the sum of 111,000 rixdollars, but sold it a second time to *Paul von Klingenberg*, though with a reserve of the contributions. It was also stipulated that it should be subject to the sovereignty of the Prince alone, and accordingly it is under the regency of *Gluckstadt*. At present it belongs to one of the name of *Rumohr*.

4. The province of *South-Ditmarsch*, but in this place I shall first speak of *Ditmarsch* in general. This country lies on the *German* ocean between the *Elbe* and *Eyder*, being seven *German* miles in length, but scarce four broad. In the matricula of this province it is estimated at 1425 pflugs, each containing twenty-three $\frac{8}{5}; \frac{6}{5}$ morgens, of which scarce one third consists of marshland, and two thirds of champaign. It exports a great deal of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat, as also of rapeseed, peas, beans, fatted cattle, sheep and geese, together with butter and cheese. Of fish too it enjoys a very great plenty. King *Henry I.* committed this country to the government of the Counts of *Stade*. *Rudolphus* the last of these counts, being murdered by the *Ditmarschers* in 1144, the county of *Stade* fell to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, who in 1148 revenged *Rudolphus's* death and quelled the *Ditmarschers*. On this Prince's being put under the ban, *Hartwig* archbishop of *Bremen* took possession of the county of *Stade*, and the Emperor *Frederick I.* having in the year 1180 given the country of the *Ditmarschers* to his archbishopric, that prelate reduced them to obedience. But they soon revolted again, and put themselves under the protection of *Waldemar* bishop of *Schleswig*. It was not long however before this sovereignty also sat uneasy on them, so that shaking off his yoke, they submitted themselves to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of *Bremen*. The counts of *Holstein* frequently endeavoured to reduce the *Ditmarschers* under their dominion, but were never able to effect it, *Christian I.* King of *Denmark* received *Ditmarsch* from the Emperor *Frederick III.* as a fief to be incorporated with the dutchy of *Holstein*, but the *Ditmarschers* instead of submitting to him, addressed themselves to Pope *Sixtus IV.* who in 1476 ratified the Emperor *Frederick's* grant of their country to the archbishopric of *Bremen*, and accordingly they admitted a Stadtholder from the archbishop, but in effect continued a free people. In the year 1500 *John* King of *Denmark* made an unsuccessful war on them, but at length, namely in 1559 the Emperor *Frederick II.* and the Dukes *John* and *Adolphus*

Adolphus made a decisive conquest of them, and in 1568 divided the country into three equal parts. On the decease of Duke *John* in 1580, King *Frederick II.* and Duke *Adolphus* made a partition of the said Duke's lands, which partition continues to this very day, the King of *Denmark* possessing the southern part of the country consisting of seven hundred and twelve pflugs and a half, and the Duke or great Prince the northern part which is precisely of the same extent.

Over *South Ditmarsch* the King appoints a governor and chief justice. The former of these is usually the King's Stadtholder of *Schleswig* and *Holstein*. The chief justice in conjunction with the parish justices executes the civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the protocol is kept by the recorder. The country receiver levies and accounts for one part of the royal revenues; the other being immediately paid into the exchequer by the province itself by the hands of its fiscals, who give a receipt for it to the parochial collectors. Some expenditures are furnished to the King by the province in general, and not levied in every particular parish. The lower consistory of this province is held at *Meldorf*, and in it preside the chief-justice and provost. The assessors are alternately composed of the pastors of *Meldorf*, and three country ministers, and the vestry-clerk of *Meldorf* is secretary. Of the *Kirchspielvogteys* some are in the *Marshland*, others in the champaign.

1. Those in the *Marsh* are the following: viz.

1. and 2. The south and north vogtey of *Meldorf*. The principal place here is *Meldorf* a market-town, situated on the *Miele*, and built before the conquest of the country. This town had once a burgher-master corporation and charter of its own. It is now the seat of the temporal and spiritual court. In 1500 and 1559 it was taken by storm. In 1538 one half of it was destroyed by fire. The parochial villages of *Windbergen* and *Busenwurd* belong to the south vogtey. Near *Delfbrugge* the *Holsteiners* in 1403 built the fort of *Marienburg*, but on the defeat of King *John* this fortification was demolished by the *Ditmarschers*, and named *Schlatenwald*.

3. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Wohrden*, in the King's part, containing under it, the market-town of *Wohrden*, otherwise called *Oldenworden*, which is of a middling bigness. The *Friderichsgabe-Kog*, here is a large piece of land, which was inclosed in 1704.

4. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Barlt*.

5. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Marne*. The parochial-village of this name had formerly a convent called *Mariene*, which by contraction gave rise to the appellation of *Marne*. *St. Michael's Donnen* is likewise a parochial village. In this *Kirchspielvogtey* lies the *Sophien-Kog*, which was inclosed in 1717.

7. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Brunsbüttel*. The market-town of this name stands on the *Elbe*, over which it has a ferry.

7. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Eddelack*.

2. On the *Geeft* or champaign are the following *Kirchspielvogteys*, viz.

1. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Burg*, at which formerly on the *Wolwerfau* stood the strong castle of *Bocklenburg*, which was rased in 1559.

2. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Suderbadstedt*.

3. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Nordbadstedt*, situated in the King's part, but *Riesewold* forest which is now greatly diminished, belongs jointly to the King and great Prince.

4. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Albersdorf*.

5. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Hemmingstedt*, containing some marsh land. At this place it was where in the year 1500 the *Ditmarschers* gained the signal victory which is so well known.

2. The *Holstein Plon* part in particular.

Duke *Joachim Frederick* dying in 1722 without male issue, *Frederick Charles* the present Duke of *Holstein-Plon*, assisted by the King of *Denmark*, took possession of this country. This possession was indeed opposed by Duke *John Adolphus Ernest Ferdinand*, who resided at *Rebtwisch*, but he likewise dying in 1729 without heirs, on this, in 1731 Duke *Frederick Charles* was further invested by the Emperor with his part of the duchy of *Holstein*. The Duke having no male heirs, and the Dukes of *Augustenburg* and *Glucksburg* renouncing their hereditary claims to the *Plon* territories, King *Frederick V.* in 1756 entered into a convention of inheritance, by which in case of his dying without heirs, his lands are to devolve to the crown. This country lies in *Wagria*, and consists of the five following bailiwicks: namely

1. The bailiwick of *Plon*, containing

Plon, a town which is for the most part environed by the great and small-lake, and divided into the old and new. The last of these belongs to the bailiwick, and in the former is the parish church and a *Latin-school*. Without the *Lubeck* gate is a suburb. The ducal palace here which was rebuilt with greater regularity than before by Duke *Joachim Ernest*, stands high and commands a beautiful prospect. Westward of it, but adjoining to the stable is a garden lately made, with a park at the end of which is an hydraulic machine for the conveyance of the water to the palace. On one side of it is a spacious kitchen garden, and in an island farther up the lake is a delightful pleasure-garden. In 1236 Count *Adolphus IV.* conferred on it the *Lubeck* right. *Plon* has been four times entirely destroyed by fire.

Fegetasch, at which a toll is paid.

2. The bailiwick of *Abrensbock*, comprehending under it

Abrensbock, a market-town containing a seat, a park, and a farm of the Sovereign's.

The parishes of *Gnissau*, *Gleschendorf*, *Kurau* and *Sussel*.

The manours of *Gronenberg*, *Gnissau* and *Wulfsfelde*, by virtue of a compact

paſt made in 1681, between King *Chriſtian V.* and *John Adolphus* Duke of *Plon*, are exempted from the uſual impoſts, and with reſpect to all their rights are reckoned on a footing with the bailiwick of the Duke of *Plon*. They are annexed alſo to the bailiwick.

3. The bailiwick of *Rheinfeld*, in which is

The market-town of *Rheinfeld*, ſituated on a pleaſant wood, and having an old palace belonging to the Prince: with

The parochial-church of *Zarpen*.

4. The bailiwick of *Travendahl*, including the noble ſeat of *Travendahl*, ſituated in the village of *Great-Gladenbrugge*, not far from *Segeberg*, where the famous peace of 1700 was concluded. To this ſeat is to be added the duke's part of *Gieſchenbagen* at *Segeberg*, with the chalk-pits on it, as alſo thoſe on *Herrnmuſle* on the *Trave*, and ſeveral villages.

5. The bailiwick of *Rebtwiſch*, in which is

Rebtwiſch, a village and ſeat, lying on the other ſide of the *Drave*, not far from *Oldeſloe*. This place is properly a manour: with

The pariſh of *Wefenberg*.

6. The manour of *Stockſee*, enjoying the ſame privileges as the above-mentioned manours, and added to the bailiwick of *Abrenſbock*. The Duke is further proprietor of the manours of *Clevetz*, *Peemen* and *Schlammien*.

II. The preat Prince's part of the dutchy of *Holſtein*, being about half as large as that of the King's, and bringing in the Duke a revenue of 200,000 rixdollars. This part contains

1. The following towns: *viz.*

Kiel, in *Latin Kilia*, or as ſome will have it called *Cbilonium*, the capital of the great Prince's part of *Holſtein*, ſituated on a bay of the *Baltick*. and having a convenient harbour. This place is well built, and contains a palace of the Prince's, and the ſtate colleges mentioned in the introduction are held here. Exclusive of the town church, here is alſo a convent church, with that of the palace for the court, and a chapel at *St. Jurgens* at the farther end of the ſuburb. *Kiel* has a particular conſistory of its own, from whence an appeal lies to the upper conſistory. The univerſity here was founded in 1665 by Duke *Chriſtian Albert*. The proſperity of this place is not a little promoted by the annual reſort to it, which conſiſts of the meetings of the nobility and perſons of wealth in *Holſtein* and *Schleſwig*, for the transferring, placing out, and redemanding of their monies. This pecuniary intercourſe laſts eight days, and at the ſame time alſo is held a conſiderable fair, which is rung in on *Twelfth* day, and on the eve of the *Purification* terminated by a ſecond ringing of the ſame bell. The *octavis trium regum* or the pay days as they are called, laſt properly from the ſeventh to the fourteenth, but are uſually held till the ſeventeenth of *January* or *St. Anthony's* day. Debt-bonds and mortgages are always dated in *octavis trium regum*, but ſometimes on a certain day in or after them, with

assurance of repayment in the *octavis trium regum* of the ensuing year. The town originally made use of the *Schwerin* law, but Count *Adolphus* III. conferred its *Lubeck* rights, which in 1232 were confirmed to it by his son *Adolphus* IV. It was anciently one of the hanse-towns, and the staple likewise for all goods exported or imported from *Denmark*, an advantage which Count *John* III. procured it in 1321 from *Christopher* II. King of *Denmark*.

Oldenburg or *Altenburg*, a small town, situated in *Wagria*, but formerly of greater account than at present. About the middle of the tenth century the Emperor *Otho* I. founded an archbishoprick at this place, which by *Albert* archbishop of *Hamburg* was in 1108, without the consent of the Emperor *Henry* III. split into three bishoprics, viz. into those of *Oldenburg*, *Ratzeburg* and *Mecklenburg*. The first of these was by Duke *Henry the Lion* translated to *Lubeck*, which translation was probably resolved upon in 1158; but it was not till 1164 that the present see was consecrated. The town was destroyed by the *Wends* about the year 1065, and again in 1160, since which the like calamity has befallen it several times. In 1235 Count *Adolphus* IV. conferred on it *Lubeck* rights.

Neustadt, a small town, situated in *Wagria* on the coasts of the *Baltick*, on which it has a deep and spacious harbour. The castle here has of late been used as a place of confinement for state prisoners. In the year 1293 Count *John* II. confirmed this town in the enjoyment of the *Lubeck* rights.

2. The following bailiwick and province: viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Kiel*, lying partly in *Holstein*, and partly in *Wagria*, and enjoying a fertile soil. In it is the market-town of *Brunswick* or *Braunschweig*, which forms as it were a suburb to *Kiel*, with almost the whole of the parochial village of *Schonkirchen*, and eight other villages, besides several houses in two villages and a large farm. To it have likewise been added the manours of *Cronsbagen* and *Warleberg*.

2. The bailiwick of *Bordesholm*, situated in *Holstein*, and consisting of a delightful tract, yielding plenty of timber and other wood. In this bailiwick are twenty-three villages, half of which are divided into the parishes of *Bordesholm*, *Brugge* and *Flintbeck*. To it likewise belongs the village of *Sachsenbund on the Wilster* and certain farms. *Bordesholm*, which is the seat of the bailiwick stands on a delightful eminence, and was formerly a monastery, which was removed hither from *Neumunster*, but in 1566 was converted into a *Gymnasium*, which falling to decay, its revenues were appropriated to the university of *Kiel*. The parish church belonging to it is very handsome, and among many other curiosities has a chapel, in which are deposited the remains of Duke *Charles Frederick*. In the year 1622 a convention was made at this place between King *Christian* II. and Duke *Frederick*.

3. The bailiwick of *Neumunster*, the soil of which is mostly sandy
and

and full of heath, but breeds good sheep. This bailiwick lies in *Holstein* and contains under it one market-town with twenty villages and half, *viz.*

Neumunster here, is a market-town lying on the *Schwale*, and divided into the greater and the lesser. The former of these was anciently called *Faldera*, and in it, *Vicelin* an *Augustine* Monk founded in 1125 a convent for monks and nuns of his order, which convent in 1328 or 1332 was removed to *Bordesholm*. The latter bore the name of *Wippendorf* or *Worpendorf*, and in it lies the parish-church, to which are annexed seventeen villages and a half in the bailiwick. On the site of the convent is now built a house of correction. At *Neumarkt* is a manufacture for cloth.

Great-Aspe, a parochial-village, to which two of the bailiwick villages are annexed.

4. The bailiwick of *Oldenburg*, situated in *Wagria*, and deriving its name from the little town above-mentioned. This bailiwick contains under it nine villages and four farms. The bailiwick vassals are at present subject to villanage.

5. The bailiwick of *Cismar*, also situated in *Wagria*; the vassals of which are in the same state with those of the former. The bailiwick-house here was anciently a *Benedictine* convent founded by Count *Adolphus* IV. in 1237. Within the bailiwick are the market-towns of *Grube* and *Grombs*, formerly called *Grobenitz*, both which are parochial, together with *Lensaen* a parochial-village, and *Roselau* once a manour, but now a farm under the direction of the bailiff.

6. The bailiwick of *Trembsbittel*, lying in *Stormar*, and formerly only a manour, which *Luder Holste*, with the consent of King *Christian* I, and a proviso of redemption alienated in 1474 to *John* Duke of *Saxe-Lauenburg*. In 1571 *Adolphus* Duke of *Schleswig* and *Holstein* lent money on this bailiwick by way of mortgage, and in 1649 in consideration of a further sum, an absolute cession of it was made to *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein*. In it is the parochial-village of *Barchtebeide*, with that of *Trembsbittel* thirteen other villages, and a mansion-house.

7. The bailiwick of *Trittau*, also lying in *Stormar*. In this bailiwick are the parochial-village of *Trittau*, containing the bailiwick-house, *Eck* or *Eichede*, *Bargstedt* and old *Kalefsledt*, with upwards of twenty other villages.

8. The bailiwick of *Reinbeck*, likewise lying in *Stormar*. *Reinbeck* house which is the seat of the bailiwick, was a convent till the year 1530. Exclusive of the parochial-villages of *Steinbeck* and *Sieck* or *Sicke*, this bailiwick further contains twenty-three common villages, with several farms and mills.

9. The province of *North-Ditmarsk*. The affairs of this province are under the direction of the *Vorstebers* of the country, as they are called, who are the *Pfennigmeister* or treasurer, with the *Kirchspielvogte* or parish-justice, of whom there is generally one in each parish, and the *Vollmachten* or pleni-

plenipotentiaries, of whom each parish has two or three, and who are likewise styled provincial and parochial plenipotentiaries. In petty processes the *Kirchspielvogts* have some power, but in matters of importance application is to be made first to the *Landvogt*, who every *Saturday* hears the parties and endeavours to adjust their differences. From his sentence the cause may be carried before the whole court, which consists of the *Landvogt*, the recorder, and all the *Kirchspielvogts*, and from these a further appeal lies to the great Prince's chancery at *Kiel*, but the court is divided into that of *Lunden* and *Heyde*, being held at those two places. The district belonging to each court contains its own particular villages. Each likewise has its own recorder, who besides keeping the register levies the Sovereign's revenues within his district. The under consistory or *Caland*, as it is here called, meets every year alternate'y at *Lunden* and *Heyde*, and consists of the *Landvogt*, the provost and all the clergy. The register is kept in the hands of the recorder. We now proceed to the *Kirchspielvogtey* into which this province is divided.

1. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Lunden*, contains under it

Lunden, a market-town, lying not far from the *Eyder*, and which after obtaining a charter in 1529, lost it again in 1559. This place is the sessions town for one half of *North-Ditmarsch*. To its church are annexed nine villages.

St. Annen, a parochial-village.

2. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Neuenkirchen*, in which lie the parochial-villages of *Neuenkirchen* and *Henne*.

3. The *Kirchspielvogteys* of *Weslingbubren*, containing

Weslingbubren, a pretty-market town, having a new parish-church, consecrated in 1738, and which is the handsomest in all the country.

Schulpersiel, a port of great resort.

4. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Busum*, once an island, which has gradually become joined to the continent.

5. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Heyde*. The town of this name, which makes a very good appearance, contains a spacious market-place, and is likewise the sessions-town for the other half of *North-Ditmarsch*.

6. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Weddingstedt*. In it stood the strong castle of *Stellerburg*.

7. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Tellingstedt*, in which once stood *Tielenburg* castle.

8. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Delve*, which has lost a great deal of marsh-land by inundations. The parochial-village of *Delve* lies at no great distance from the *Eyder*.

9. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Henstedt*, containing the parochial-villages of *Henstedt* and *Schlichting*.

10. The *Kirchspielvogtey* of *Worden*, in the great Prince's department.

III. The convents and manours held in common ; among which are

1. The *Lutheran* convents for ladies of noble birth.

These

These are appropriated to the nobility of *Holstein* and *Schleswig*, foreign ladies being excluded from them, or if admitted it is done as a very peculiar favour, or by grant from the Sovereign, by virtue of the *jus primariarum precum*, which he enjoys in every convent. The foundation of *Itzeboe* is under the direction of an abbess, and those of *Preetz* and *Uetersen* under a prioress. To the former is joined an orator, and to the latter provosts, who occasionally visit the convent and superintend their accounts and privileges. All these with the inferior officers of the convents, are appointed by the free choice of the conventualists, and at present the former are confirmed by the Sovereign. With respect to the convent themselves,

1. The convent of *Itzeboe* was once a *Cistercian* nunnery situated at *Ivensfleth* in the *Kremper Marsh*, which nunnery in 1263 was removed to *Borsfleth*, and before the year 1272 to the *Altstadt* in *Itzeboe*, and near both to *Paschburg*, which is an ancient seat of the counts, still giving name to the country, and *St. Laurence's* church. This foundation consists of an abbess and nineteen conventualists. Its orator is the first of the four prelates of the duchies of *Holstein* and *Schleswig*. The conventualists live separate in the town, either in houses of their own or hired ones. In processes their first application is made to the convent, though in cases relative to honour, injury or equity, and exceeding two hundred *Lubeck* marks *, they appeal to the provincial-court. But in matters of suspension, discipline or debts, not exceeding two hundred marks no appeal is allowed. The first hearing of civil causes among the conventual vassals, belongs partly to the abbess and partly to the orator, whose sentence is valid, unless an appeal be immediately moved for, but even though this be done, if the plaintiff opposes the appeal, it is not allowed. The *Ding* and *Recht* court is held by the *Dingvogt*, arbitrator and other members of the court. In it the arbitrator superintends, and the convent recorder keeps the register. But from hence a further appeal lies to the provincial-court. In criminal cases the examination belongs to the inquisition, and the fiscal and attorney carry on the trial before the penal court, which court either pronounces sentence, or which is most usually done, remits the acts. The convent is possessed of the advowson of the church of *St. Laurence* at *Itzeboe*, and likewise of those of *Heiligenstedt* and *Norddorf*. The following villages with the jurisdiction over them, belong solely to the convent: as namely, *Bockhorst*, *Everstorf*, *Ebrischenwisch*, *Langwedel*, *Meinerstorf*, *Sude*, *Silffen*, *Veckelstorf* and *Westermuhlen*, but in the following it is only possessed of a part: viz. in *Armstedt*, *Alpe*, *Altendorf*, *Brockrege*, *Heerfath*, *Beyderbeeck*, *Beyensfleth*, *Bunzen*, *Edendorf*, *Fitzbeck*, *Little-Flindbeck*, *Gronbede*, *Hodorf*, *Henstedt*, *Heiligenstedt*, *Homfeld*, *Indien*, *Kellinghusen*, *Neuenkirchen*, *Norddorf*, *Overndorf*, *Ottenbittel*, *Poyenberg*, *Peissen*, *Quarenstedt*, *Rebtwisch*, *Kade*, *Kidders*, *Schonnobr*, *Mohrdeich*, *Stordorf*, *Westedt*, and *Wiedenbostel*. The

* A *Lubeck* mark is one shilling and six-pence.

convent pays contribution to the Sovereigns for one hundred and sixty-nine pflugs.

2. The convent of *Preetz*, situated in *Holstein*, on the little river *Bornbeck* between *Kiel* and *Plön*, and founded about the year 1216, by *Albert* Count of *Orlamünde*, and in 1226 confirmed by Count *Adolphus IV.* At present it consists of forty persons under the direction of a prioress and provost. The senior conventualists have their respective houses-free, whilst the others are obliged either to be at the charge of building or purchasing of the heirs of the deceased ladies, or of hiring apartments of the other members. The conventual buildings are separated from the town of *Preetz* by the above-mentioned little river, and the convent has its own church and pastor. The processies among the vassals, in the priory-villages as they are called, of *Ratzendorf*, *Warnau*, *Babrmissen* and *Ellerbeck*, which have been lately purchased by the convent, are first brought before the prioress, though in other respects the provost is invested with the jurisdiction, and in conjunction with the recorder of the convent, and some civilians forms the ordinary conventual court of judicature, but from this an appeal lies to the provincial-court. The precinct of the convent includes under it two hundred and sixty-eight pflugs, which contribute to the Sovereigns, and contain

1. The *Probstey* as it is called, lying in *Wagria* on the coasts of the *Baltick*, and reaching from the entrance of the *Kielerforde* eastward, to the manor of *Schmol*, and being on the land side environed by the manors of *Schmol*, *Salzau*, *Doberstorf*, *Haagen* and *Schrevenborn*. In this probstey lies

The parish of *Schonberg*, with the villages of *Schonberg*, *Stackendorf*, *Krumbeck*, *Gaderstorf*, *Hondorf*, *Fiefbargen*, *Barsbeck*, *Crokau* and *Wisch*.

The parish of *Haagen*, with the villages of *Haagen* or *Probsteyer*, *Hagen*, *Fabren*, *Passade*, *Praustorf*, *Lutterbeck*, *Broderstorf*, *Laboy*, *Steen*, and *Wendtorf*, together with

The villages of *Ratzendorf* and *Bentfeld*, which are incorporated with the church of *Gieckau*.

2. The *Walddorfern* or forest villages lying in *Holstein*, and extending in a chain along the *Depenau Aue* and *Schwentin* as far as *Kiel*.

In the parish of *Preetz*, in this district are the following places belonging to convents: viz.

Preetz or *Pretze*, a town separated from the convent by the *Bornbeck*; together with

The villages of *Schelborn*, *Wackendorf*, *Raystorf*, *Pohnstorf*, *Sieverstorf*, *Pofzfeld*, *Nettelsee*, *Loptien*, and the large farm of *Scharstorf*.

To the parish of *Elmschenbagen*, belong the following conventual villages, viz. *Elmschenbagen*, *Clausdorf*, *Ronne*, one half of *Garten*, with *Ellerbeck*, and the mansion-houses of *Neuwubren* and *Kroog*, as also the old decayed buildings at *Schlusbeck*.

To the parish of *Barkau*, belongs the parochial-village of *Kirchen-Landstien*,

Landſten, with the conventual villages of *Great Barkau*, *Warnau*, *Bahrmiſſen* and *Hennigſee*, as likewise the eſtate in *Barkau*, and at *Havighorſt*. *Ovendorf* is an eſtate bequeathed to the patronage.

The village of *Taſtorf*, in the country of *Neumünſter*, with three huſs of land in *Gadelandt*.

3. The convent of *Uteſen* lies near the market-town of *Uteſen* in the lordſhip of *Pinneberg*, having been founded in 1235 by *Henry of Bramſtedt*, and by the Emperors *Maximilian II.* and *Adolphus II.* taken into the particular protection of the Empire. This convent conſiſts of a prioceſs and fifteen ladies, with a provost. Such of its vaſſals as in their proceſſes will not acquieſce in the verdict of the provost or prioceſs appeal to the conventual *Ding* and *Recht*, from whom a further appeal lies to the *Goding*, and from thence again to the provincial-court of judicature. The convent is aſſeſſed at twenty-eight pſilugs and a half.

2. The manours and eſtates belonging to noblemen.

Theſe are divided into four diſtricts: viz.

I. In the diſtrict of *Itzeboe*, are the following, namely,

1. The lordſhip of *Breitenburg*, which is an hereditary eſtate of the younger line of the ancient and celebrated family of *Ranzau*, who were firſt raiſed to the dignity of counts of the Empire. *Detlev* Count of *Ranzau* in 1669 directed that in caſe he or his deſcendents ſhould die without male heirs this lordſhip, as well as the county of *Ranzau*, ſhould eſcheat to the royal family of *Denmark*, and accordingly Count *Chriſtian Detlev* of *Ranzau*, being in 1721 ſhot in a murderous manner, at the inſtigatiſon of his brother *William Adolphus*, and the latter condemned for it to perpetual imprifonment, King *Frederick IV.* took poſſeſſion both of the county of *Ranzau* and the lordſhip of *Breitenburg*, the latter of which is conferred on the only ſiſter of the above-mentioned counts, named *Catbarine Hedwiga*, who was married to *John Frederick* Count of *Caſtell-Rudenbauſen*, and her deſcendants, and thus it came to her daughter *Frederica Eleonora* conſort to *Charles Frederick Gottlieb* Count of *Caſtell-Remlingen* and her children. To it belongs

The ſeat of *Breitenburg*, ſituated on the *Stor* about a quarter of a *German* mile from *Itzeboe*, which ſeat was greatly enlarged by *Henry Ranzau*. It was once fortified, and in 1627 taken by the *Imperialiſts* ſword in hand: The old caſtle here is at preſent utterly fallen to ruin, but a new manſion-houſe has ſince been erected near it.

Münſterdorf, a parochial-village. The *Kaland* of this place as it was once called, now forms the preſent *Münſterdorf* conſiſtory, of which ſome account has been given under the bailiwick of *Steinburg*. It receives its name indeed from this place, but is always held where the provost reſides.

The parochial villages of *Breitenburg* and *Stellau*.

Neuendorf, a manour and parochial-village ſituated in the *Marſch*.

Grossenbrode, a manour and parochial-village, lying in the *Baltick*.

Argrade, a manour situated in the parish of *Bornboret*.

The *Paschburg* at *Itzehoe* and *Welling*: together with

Barenfleth, belonging to the *Blomes*, and including under it the parochial village of *Neuenkirchen*.

3. *Krummenteich*, appertaining to the Barons of *Meurnern*, and comprehending under it the parochial-village of *Krummenteich*, with *Beckhof* and *Beckland*, two small estates.

4. *Heiligenstedt*, belonging to the *Blomes*, and containing a part of the parochial village of *Heiligenstedt*.

5. *Beckmund*, appertaining to the family of *Brockdorf*, and including under it a part also of the parochial-village of *Heiligenstedt*.

6. *Drage*, which in conjunction with *Wedeldorf*, was conferred by King *Christian VI.* on *Frederick Ernest* Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Culmbach* and Stadtholder of *Holstein* and *Schleswig*, on which the old castle here was pulled down, and in 1745 a feat built in its stead called *Friderichsrube*. In this place is a small chapel consecrated in 1751. Behind the garden also is a park. To this estate belongs the parochial village of *Hohen Aspe*.

7. *Meelbeck*, belonging to the *Schomburgs*.

8. *Colmar*, appertaining to a gentleman of the name of *Hahn*, and including under it the parochial-village of *Colmar*, with *Campe*, which is a large farm.

9. *Seestermuhe*, which jointly with the parochial-village of *Seester*, belongs to Count *Kielmansegge*.

10. *Haseldorf*, appertaining to the *Schildens*.

11. *Haselau*, in part likewise belonging to the *Schildens*.

12. *Bramstedt* or the *Stedingshof*, situated in the market-town of *Bramstedt*, within the bailiwick of *Segeberg*, and belonging together with the village of *Hitzhusen*, which is annexed to it, to a count of *Stolberg*.

13. *Borstel*, appertaining to one of the name of *Buchwald*, and comprehending under it the parochial-village of *Sulfeld*.

14. *Ferbeck* or *Girisbeck*, belonging to one of the name of *Alefeldt*, with a beautiful pleasure garden near it, and including likewise the *Stegen* estate.

15. *Schulenburg*, appertaining to the *Peklen*.

16. *Blumendorf*, the property of the *Plessen*.

17. *Holzernklinken*, belonging to the *Petau*.

18. *Caden*, which was purchased in 1753, by *Bauer* burgher-master of *Altona*.

19. *Wandsbeck*, anciently called *Wandsburg*, situated not far from *Ham-burg*, and purchased by *Christian VI.* of one of the name of *Alefeldt*, but conferred for life on the Marggrave *Frederick Christian* of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*. The place of the same name, exclusive of a parochial-church, enjoys also some valuable privileges, which have drawn thither great numbers of artificers and *Jews*.

20. *Arensburg*,

20. *Arensburg*, appertaining to a Count of *Ranzau* of the *Rostorf* line, and including under it the parochial-village of *Oldenborn* or *Woldenborn*.

II. In the district of *Kiel*, are the following estates belonging to noblemen: viz.

1. *Doberstorf*, appertaining to the *Blomes*, and including under it the villages of *Dackendorf* and *Lilienthol*, with *Wulfstorf* farm.

2. *Oppendorf*, also containing a village, and which, together with *Schonborst*, was in 1755 by the proprietor *Detlev* Count of *Ranzau*, declared to be a perpetual *fidei commissum*, so that none of his heirs could have it in their power to alienate any part thereof. Under this *Fidei commissum* is likewise comprehended the estate of *Bureau*, in the district of *Oldenburg*.

3. *Schrevenborn*, belonging to the *Mevius* family.

4. *Rastorf*, appertaining to a Count of *Ranzau*.

5. *Haagen*, situated in the village of the like name, and annexed to the convent of *Preetz*. This estate belongs to the *Blomes*, and comprehends under it the villages of *Schrevendorf*, *Mugfabl* and *Reepstorf*.

6. *Osterrade*, appertaining to a Count of *Reventlau*.

7. *Kronsburg*, belonging to one of the name of *Rumobr*, and once a farm of the following estates.

8. *Great-Nordsee*, the property of a gentleman of the *Buchwald* family.

9. *Little-Nordsee*, appertaining to an *Alefeldt*, and including under it the village of *Achterwebr*.

10. *Bosse*, and

11. *Westensee*, having its seat in a parochial-village of the like name, belonging to the *Rumobr* family.

12. *Neuenhof*, appertaining to the *Heespens*.

13. *Schierensee*, belonging to the *Salders*.

14. *Marutendorf*, appertaining to a Baron *Alefeldt*, and including under it the village of *Steinforb*.

15. *Quarnbeck*, belonging to the privy-counsellor *des Merciers*, and comprehending the village of *Flembude*, in which is a parish-church, together with those of *Rajenstorf*, *Stampe*, *Melstorf*, *Schonewold*, and *Meyerborf* with the farm of *Metjenhof*.

16. *Elmkendorf*, also belonging to the privy-counsellor *des Merciers*.

17. *Lammerskagen*, the property of a Count of *Baudiszin*, and including under it the villages of *Seelent* on the lake of that name.

18. *Salzau*, appertaining to one of the name of *Plessen*.

19. *Wittenberg*, belonging to one of the name of *Reventlau*.

III. In the district of *Preetz*, are the following estates appertaining to nobles: viz.

1. *Afchberg*, the property of a Count of *Ranzau*.

2. *Depenau*, belonging to a Count of *Cofel*.

3. *Fresenburg*, appertaining to one of the name of *Buchwald*.

4. *Tralau*, belonging to one of the noble family of the *Grotes*.
 5. *Nutschau*, the property of a gentleman named *Bromsen*.
 6. *Wahlstorf*, appertaining to one of the family of *Plessen*.
 7. *Kuhren*, belonging to *Thienen*.
 8. *Lehmkuhlen*, appertaining to the family of *Ropstorf*.
 9. *Botbkamp*, the property of the family of *Alefeld*. This place is invested with a part of the patronage of *Barkau* church, and likewise includes under it, the villages of *Sicke*, *Dosenbeck* and *Little-Bockwold*, on the *Langen Rege*, together with the farm of *Schonkagen*, and the villages of *Bustorf*, *Hollenbeck* and *Schipborst*.
 10. *Glasau*, belonging to *Reventlau*, and including under it the parochial-village of *Sarau*.
 11. *Perdobl*, appertaining to the family of *Alefeldt*.
 12. *Seedorf*, the property of one of the family of *Hahn*, and possessed of the patronage of the benefice of *Schlamersdorf*.
 13. *Muggesfeld*.
 14. *Nembt*, belonging to a Baron of *Lilienkron*.
 15. *Wensien*, appertaining to one of the name of *Brockdorf*.
 16. *Roblstorf*, also belonging to one of the same name, and including under it the parochial village of *Warder*.
 17. *Wittmoltdt*, appertaining to a *Thienen*.
 18. *Rixtorf*, with *Tram*, the property of a Count of *Baudiszin*, and possessed of the advowson of the church of *Lebrade*.
 19. *Schonaweide*, belonging to Baron *Kurzrock*. Near this place, by the side of a small lake, is said to have stood *Ranzau*, the patrimonial-house of the illustrious family, which took name from it.
 20. *Ranzau*, belonging to a *Plessen*. *Henry Ranzau* Stadtholder of this country under the King of *Denmark*, made great alterations in this seat between the years 1590 and 1595, and even writ a book concerning it. In 1649 *Christian Ranzau* exchanged it for the bailiwick of *Barmstedt*.
 21. *Prohnstorf*, appertaining to one of the family of *Buchwald*, and including under it the parochial village of *Prohnstorf*.
- IV. In the district of *Oldenburg*, are the following manours, viz.
1. *Burau*, belonging to a Count of *Ranzau*: vide *Oppendorf*, in the district of *Kiel*.
 2. *Eblersstorf*, belonging to the *Levetzau*.
 3. *Farve*, appertaining to the county of *Holstein*, and including under it the parochial village of *Hobenstein*.
 4. *Weissenbausz*, and
 5. *Futterkamp*, belonging to Count *Platen* of *Hallermund*; under the latter of these places is comprehended the parochial-village of *Bleckendorf*, with *Seblendorf* farm.
 6. *Kleetkamp*, the property of a Count of *Brockdorf*, who is also possessed

seised of the estate of *Grunbausz*, together with the parochial-village of *Nuchel*, included therein.

7. *Neubausz*, belonging to one of the *Habns*, and comprehending the parochial-village of *Gieckau*.

8. and 9. *Schmol* and *Panker*, both appertaining to the Count of *Hessenstein*.

10. *Tetstorf*, the property of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Philippthal*.

11. *Guldenstein*, belonging to a *Thienen*, and possessed of the patronage of the church of *Hanfuen*.

12. *Helmstorf*, appertaining to a gentleman named *Buchwald*.

13. *Garz*, the property of one of the house of *Brockdorf*.

14. *Putlos* belonging to Count *Platen* of *Hallermund*. In a grove in these parts the pagan *Wendi* used to worship their idol *Prono* or *Proven*.

15. *Hasselburg*, appertaining to Count *von der Natt*, and which jointly with

16. *Sierbagen* and *Mublenkamp*, belonging to a *Brockendorf*, is possessed of the patronage of the church of *Old-Krempe*.

17. *Brodau*, the property of the *Niemeiers*.

18. and 19. *Lobrstorf* and *Siggen*, belonging to a Count of *Bulau*. The former of these is possessed of a part in the parochial village of *Neukirchen*.

20. *Neuendorf*, appertaining to the dutchess dowager of *Anbalt-Zerbst*.

21. *Petersdorf*, the property of one of the family of *Levetzau*.

Appendix concerning the Lordship of *PINNEBERG* and the Town of *ALTONA*.

1. The lordship of *Pinneberg*.

The *Schauenburg* line of the Counts of *Holstein*, *Stormar* and *Schauenburg* were proprietors of the lordship of *Pinneberg*, so early as the beginning of the fourteenth century. But it was wholly separated from the county of *Holstein*, when on the decease of Count *Adolphus X*, the last of the *Wagria* and *Kiel* line, the sons of Count *Nicolas II*, and his brother *Henry II*, in conjunction with Count *Otho I*. and his brother and sons became possessed both of the lordship and county of *Schauenburg*. On this occasion the *Schauenburg* line acquired of the inheritance of the deceased Count *Adolphus*, the *Schauenburg* house at *Hamburg*, with the island of *Billen*, and all the islands dependent thereon, as also other lands, besides 8000 *Lubeck* marks, which were bequeathed them by Count *Nicolas*. In a compact concluded in 1640, betwixt *Christian I*. and *Otho II*. count of *Schauenburg*, the former promised both for himself and successors, that the latter and his descendants should be protected by them in the possession of the lordship of *Pinneberg*. After the *Holstein* lands came to be erected into a duchy, this detached part was frequently called the county of *Holstein*. *Otho VI*. Count of *Schauenburg* dying in 1640 without male issue, *Christian IV*. King
of

of *Denmark* took possession of *Pinneberg*, and shared it with *Frederick III.* Duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*. Both too by the agreement of *Flensburg* in 1641, jointly paid to *Elizabeth* mother of the last count of *Schauenburg*, the sum of 145,000 rixdollars, in consideration of her claim to this lordship. The whole inheritance and lordship were divided into five parts, of which the King previously seized upon one in consideration of his expences, and of the remaining four he obtained also two, and the Duke the other two, that is to say *Barmstedt* and *Elmesborn*; but the latter instead of receiving both his shares in the land and people, obtained only the bailiwick of *Barmstedt*, contenting himself with a sum of money from his Majesty, in lieu of the *Schauenburg* house at *Elmesborn*, and the toll at *Hamburg*: the *Schauenburg* prebends and vicarages in the chapter of the cathedral there, remaining in common. Of the *Schauenburg* debts on the lordship, the King took on himself two thirds, and the Duke one third. In 1649 King *Frederick III.* gave orders that his part of the lordship of *Pinneberg* should not be incorporated with the *Holstein* government, but continue in its independency, distinct government and exemption from the imposts levied in *Holstein*. The whole of it is under a *Drost* or chief governor. The processes of the subjects here are first tried by the country-court, which consists of the *Dingvogt* or justitiary, and eight jurats nominated by the *Drost*, and is held twice a year in every vogtey. From hence an appeal lies to the *Goding*, which is also held twice a year by a justitiary, assisted by twenty-six jurats, who are selected out of all the vogteys. From this court likewise, as well as from the sentences of the *Drost* and bailiff, causes may be moved to the high-court of appeals at *Pinneberg*, which was first instituted in 1649, under the appellation of an upper bailiwick-court. It is held at *Glücksstadt* by those members of the court of regency, in whose warrant it is specified, and the *Drost* of the lordship of *Pinneberg* sits as president, if this office be likewise expressed in his commission. In 1754 it was further erected into a high criminal-court, and the *Pinneberg Landdrost* or district-justice referred to foreign lawyers. Even from this court in certain cases appeals to the aulic council, and the chamber at *Wetzlar* are allowed, but instances of such appeals are rare. The lordship has a particular under-consistory of its own, which is composed of the *Drost*, the provosts of the lordship of *Pinneberg*, and those of the town of *Altona*, assisted by the clergy of the lordship. The upper consistory is connected with the high-court of appeal. Ever since the detachment of the lordship from *Holstein*, it has constantly enjoyed an immunity from the imperial and circular taxes. In it is

1. and 2. The *Haus* and *Waldvogtey* of *Pinneberg*, containing the market-town of *Pinneberg* on the *Pinnau*, with the parochial villages of *Relling* and *Ruckeborn*.

3. The vogtey of *Ottensen*. The parochial-village of *Ottensen* is under the

the jurisdiction of the town of *Altona*. To the vogtey belong the following islands in the *Elbe*, viz. *Auf der Hofe*, or *Kaltenhof*, to the west of which lie the *Peute*, *Feddel*, *Grevenhof* or *Schrevenhof*, with *Griesenwerder* and the *Pagenfand*.

4. The vogtey of *Hattensburg*. The vogtey-house of this name was once a castle. *Wedel* here, is a market-town containing a parochial-church. At this place also is a ferry cross the *Elbe*. On an island in the *Elbe* stands *Hutlerschanze* with a commandant, a small garrison and a church. The parochial-village of *Neuenstadt*. At the village of *Blankenese* is a ferry over the *Elbe*. The village of *Dockenbuden* is mentioned in *Grotius's* letters, who himself resided there in 1632.

5. The vogtey of *Uetersen*, containing the market-town of *Uetersen*, in which lies the convent above described.

6. The vogtey *auf der Horst*, containing a parochial-church.

7. The lordship of *Hertzborn*. In 1671 King *Christian V.* made an absolute and perpetual sale of this lordship in consideration of the sum of 153,480 rixdollars to *Ulrich Frederick Guldenlowe*, Stadtholder of *Norway*, who, in 1697 again ceded it to the King, the *Landereynen* of *Wildnisz* excepted. Upon this it descended to a gentleman of the name of *Brockdorf*, and then to *Otho Blomen*; from whom it came to Queen *Anna Sophia*, till at length King *Christian VI.* reassumed it to himself. It is under the administration of the county of *Ranzau*. The vassals here first carry their causes before the *Schopfsengericht*, which is composed of the *Landschulze* or justiciary, and twenty-one *Schopfen*, and from them may be immediately removed to the high-court of appeals at *Pinneberg*. To it belong two vogteys, viz.

1. The vogtey of *Herzborn*, which is separated from the bailiwick of *Steinburg* by the little river *Rhein*. In the village of *Herzborn* is a parochial-church. The *Wildniszlandereyn* as they are called, without *Gluckstadt*, lie between the *Rbine* and *Herzborn*, and consist of five hundred and fourteen and a half morgens of land. Of this tract the Count of *Daneshkiold-Laurwigen* is proprietor.

2. The *Sommerland* vogtey, consisting of *Sommerland*, *Gronland*, *Lammerland* and *Druckermuhle*. This vogtey is incorporated with *Suderau* in the *Steinburg* bailiwick.

2. The town of *Altona*.

Altona, is a large town situated in a most delightful country, on a high shore of the *Elbe*, and not above cannon shot distance from *Hamburg*. It belongs neither to the dutchy of *Holstein* nor the lordship of *Pinneberg*. In it are about 3000 houses, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, with two *Lutheran* churches, and the like number for *Calvinists*, namely one *German*, and one *Dutch* church, together with a fifth for the *Calvinist French*, a sixth for *Roman catholics*, and two *Menonite* churches, exclusive of other sects, who are permitted the free exercise of their religion. The

Jews

Jews also who are very numerous here have a large synagogue, but pay the sum of 2000 ducats *per annum* as protection-money. The provost of this town and the lordship of *Pinneberg*, with the *Lutheran* town preacher, and the pastor of *Ottensen*, compose the under consistory, in which the upper-president enjoys the chief-seat. The *Calvinists* have a particular consistory of their own. Here is also a royal *Gymnasium*, to which the town school is united. On one side of the house of correction and work-house lies the anatomical theatre, besides which here is an orphan and poor-house, with a variety of manufactures and fabrics, and three docks for the building of ships. Its trade too is far from being inconsiderable. The government of the town is vested in an upper-president, who is nominated by the King, the burghermasters and corporation. The court of appeals for *Altona* is held at *Gluckstadt*, where it meets twice a year immediately after that of *Pinneberg*, and consists of the same members, who with the addition of the provost of *Altona*, further compose the upper-consistory in that town. Among its ornaments is the mall, which being planted with four rows of trees forms an agreeable walk. *Altona* was originally a village incorporated with the church of *Ottensen*, but when in 1640 it came in conjunction with the lordship of *Pinneberg*, under the dominion of *Denmark*, it soon increased to a town, and in 1664 obtained a charter. In 1710 it lost two hundred houses by a conflagration, and in 1712 was brutally set on fire by the *Swedes*. In 1714

The parochial-village of *Ottensen* was put under the jurisdiction of *Altona*, which, including the protection-money paid by the *Jews*, brings in to the crown a yearly revenue of about 27,000 rixdollars.

The Diocese of HILDESHEIM.

§. 1. **T**HE diocese of *Hildesheim* is to be seen in all the maps of the dutchy of *Brunswick*, and there are also particular maps of it. The first was that designed by *Gigas* and published by *Valk* and *Schenk*, which is very clear and exact, but imperfect. The second was the work of Mr. counsellor *Rosenthal*, and is inscribed to Bishop *Joseph Clemens*. This map is very accurate and beautiful, but at the same time very scarce, having never been engraven. The third we owe to Mr. *Arenbold* secretary to the Duke of *Brunswick*, and this has been engraven by *Hornmann's* heirs. It is an elegant and complete map if we except a few small oversights in it, which may be easily rectified. In the *Atlas of Germany* it constitutes the one hundred and seventeenth.

§. 2. The diocese of *Hildesheim* is environed by the principalities of *Calenberg*, *Wolfenbittel*, *Grubenhagen*, *Halberstadt* and *Luneburg*: terminating

nating likewise on the county of *Wernigerode*. The bailiwick of *Hundeſtruck* lies ſeparate from it amidſt parts of the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Grubenhagen*. Its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt is about ten geographical miles, and from north to ſouth ſomewhat above eight.

§. 3. The greateſt part of this dioceſe conſiſts of a good ſoil, which is very fit for tillage, and yielding alſo large quantities of flax and hops, together with garden ſtuff, but of cattle, ſuch as horſes, bees, ſheep and hogs, it affords only a ſufficiency. The ſouth part is hilly, but for the moſt part covered with fine woods of oak, beech, aſh, and birch, as containing under it a conſiderable part of the *Sollingerwalde* foreſt, with the *Sieben Berge*, the *Sackwalde*, the *Heinberg*, *Sundern*, *Hildſheimwalde*, and the *Eſchenberg*, as alſo the *Iſle*, the *Vorderholz*, the *Hamerwald*, and the *Heimerwalde*; and ſuch of the mountains as are bare contain valuable quarries with iron ore, in conſequence of which ſome iron foundaries have been built here. In this part are alſo ſome good ſalt works, but theſe are not ſufficient to ſupply all the demands of the dioceſe. The *Leine* traverses the weſtern part of it, and at *Ruhle* is joined by the *Innerſte*, which comes from *Clausthal* in the foreſt of *Harz*. The *Fuſe* riſes below the convent of *Heiningen*, and runs into the principality of *Luneburg*. The *Ocker* which has its ſource in the principality of *Grubenhagen*, traverses the eaſtern part of the dioceſe, and after receiving the *Ecker*, enters the principality of *Wolfenbittel*. But notwithſtanding theſe rivers fiſh is ſcarce here.

§. 4. In the dioceſe are eight boroughs, with four market-towns and two hundred and forty-eight villages, and in the nobiliary of 1731, were reckoned ſeventy-five manours, the proprietors of which are admitted into the aſſemblies of the nobility, and qualified for the Diet. The States of the country conſiſt, 1. Of the cathedral chapter. 2. Of the ſeven abbies, namely thoſe of the *Holy-Ghoſt*, *St. Maurice*, *St. Michael*, *St. Gotthard*, *St. Bartholomew* at *Sulze*, *St. Andrew* and *St. John*, and 3. Of the nobility. 4. Of the towns of *Hildesheim*, *Peina*, *Elze* and *Alfeld*. The Sovereign alone convenes the Diets, though the chapter have frequently pretended that their conſent was neceſſary. Theſe Diets are generally held in the nobles-hall at *Hildesheim*, and in the beginning of the new year. They are opened by the Biſhop's chancellor, and a Secretary reads over his propoſals, on which each claſs return thanks to the perſon of its Syndic, with an aſſurance that the propoſals ſhall be taken into conſideration and a proper answer returned. After this the deputies of each claſs lay the propoſals before, and then a general reſolution is formed.

§. 5. At the time of the Reformation the greateſt part of the biſhopric belonged to *Brunſwick-Luneburg*, who after taking it from Biſhop *John*, when under the ban of the Empire, obtained the inveſtiture of it. Though theſe Dukes were ſo far from promoting the Reformation in theſe parts,

that they obstructed it to the utmost of their power ; yet almost the whole country soon made open profession of *Lutheranism*. The lesser see did the like, and the Bishops granted the vassals freedom of religion, but in the beginning of the thirty years war, the *Lutheran* ministers were driven out of the lesser bishopric of *Hildesheim*, and the *Lutheran* churches in the greater as much oppressed, but the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, having by a convention in 1643, ceded the latter to the Bishop, it was stipulated that the *Lutherans* should at certain times, and under certain limitations enjoy the free exercise of their religion ; but during the transactions of the treaty of *Westphalia*, they endeavoured to procure a formal abolition of the disadvantageous part of this convention, that their religious freedom in consequence thereof might be settled on a sure and lasting footing, and they themselves enjoy the same rights, with the other *Lutheran* subjects of catholic Sovereigns : which ends they at length effected. All the convents were left to the *Roman* catholics, but they were totally deprived of the joint exercise of religion in those places, where in 1624 *Lutheranism* alone had been used. All this was ratified in 1651 by a decree of the consistory, and again by the act of 1711. Of the *Lutheran* religion are all the towns, with the greatest part of the nobility, and most of the villages, but on the other hand, the Sovereign, with the cathedral chapter, the convent, almost all the episcopal officers, a part of the nobility, and many persons both in the towns, and country are *Roman* catholics. The lesser bishopric, as it is called, has no *Lutheran* superintendency, whereas in the greater there are no less than four, namely those of *Alfeld*, *Bokenem*, *Himsledt* and *Fersledt*. The town of *Hildesheim* has a particular superintendency of its own.

§. 6. The principal *Latin* school here is the town *Gymnasium* of *Hildesheim*. Of manufactures and fabrics, this diocese has but few, and these of ordinary cloth, good linen, worsted stockings, a coarse porcelain, with all kinds of iron wares. Its exports are corn, wood, hops, wool, hogs, rams, thread, linen and salt.

§. 7. The bishopric of *Hildesheim* was founded in 822, by the Emperor *Charlemain*. Bishop *Bernbard* I. added to it *Winzenburg*, *John* I. *Peina*, *Sigfrid* II. *Dassel*, *Otho* II. *Woldenberg* and *Henry* III. *Schlade*. In 1519 Bishop *John* began the *Hildesheim* Feud or war, by attacking with an armed force the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* of the *Old Wolfenbittel* and *Calenberg* line, but in 1521 the Emperor putting him under the ban, the dukes took the best part of his bishopric from him, leaving him only the cathedral, with the bailiwicks of *Steuerwald*, *Marienburg* and *Peina*, which were confirmed to him at the convention of *Quedlinburg* in 1523, under the title of the lesser bishopric. The dukes of *Brunswick* remained in possession of the larger bishopric till 1643, but in that year Bishop *Ferdinand* by virtue of a compact recovered the greatest part of it, the dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* retaining only the house of *Dachtmissen*, which came to the

Zell line, together with the bailiwick of *Lutter* on the *Barenberg*, afterwards given to the *Wolfenbittel* line, and the bailiwicks of *Coldingen* and *Westerhofen*, which were incorporated with the principality of *Calenberg*, though they are all held as fiefs of the bishopric of *Hildesheim*.

§. 8. The arms of this see are party *per pale* ruby and pearl. In the Diet the Bishop of *Hildesheim* sits among the spiritual Princes between the Bishops of *Augsburg* and *Paderborn*, and in the Diet of *Lower-Saxony*, sits likewise and votes among the Princes. His matricular assessment according to the former appurtenances of the bishopric was eighteen horse, and eighty foot or five hundred and thirty-six florins, but of this the principality of *Calenberg* pays fifty-three florins, and that of *Wolfenbittel* four florins, one gr. six pfennings. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* the see pays seventy-two rixdollars, thirty-eight kruitzers and three fourths, and for the lands wrested from it, the single payment of the Elector is rated at two rixdollars, twenty-five kruitzers and a half.

§. 9. The cathedral chapter consists of forty-two members, who elect the Bishop, and on a vacancy of the see take the reigns of government into their own hands. The chapter is also the first state of the diocese, and is possessed of very considerable revenues.

§. 10. Belonging to the see of *Hildesheim* are four hereditary offices of State. In these the *Schwibbelds* are hereditary marshals, the *Veltkeims* hereditary cup-bearers, the *Bockes* of *Wulffingen* hereditary *Drosts*, and hereditary treasurers, and invested also with those posts and the several estates annexed to them as real male fiefs.

§. 11. The Bishops are generally absent, and leave the government of the country to the Stadtholder and privy-council. The administration of justice is committed to the chancery of the regency, and the chief tribunal, each of which is possessed of a *concurrens jurisdictio*, excepting that the former alone takes cognizance of criminal cases. From both these colleges an appeal lies in the *Aulic* council, to like manner as to them causes are carried from the towns, the Prince's bailiwicks and the provost of the cathedral's court, as also from the chapter bailiwicks, and the courts of the nobility. The fiefs are under the chancery of the regency.

The spiritual jurisdiction over the *Roman* catholics belongs to the Bishop's official; as the *Lutheran* subjects, by the peace of *Westphalia* have also their land *consistorium*, which was further established by the consistorial conventions of 1651 and 1711. This *consistorium* is composed of two ecclesiastical and two lay counsellors, who must be *Lutherans*, and to these are added a secretary and clerk, who must likewise be of the same religion. The chancellor of the regency, or in his absence a state counsellor, represents the Sovereign, and is possessed of the first seat and voice in it, but is not to style himself a consistorial president. His vote likewise does not extend to certain cases, in which on account of the difference of religion, he

cannot act as judge. The consistory is usually held but eight times a year. Its jurisdiction pursuant to the above-mentioned consistorial convention includes the whole bishopric, together with the bailiwicks of *Peina* and *Steuerwald* belonging to the lesser bishopric, though the latter is disputed by the bailiwick-office. The town of *Hildesheim* has a consistory of its own.

§. 12. The episcopal revenues here are under the direction of the treasury, and arise from the demesnes and *regalia*, exclusive of the sums annually granted by the Diet. Here is also a tax-office for the country, into which are paid the contributions, with the land, measure, sheep and village taxes, &c.

§. 13. The whole military force of this see consists of one company of foot, as a garrison to the town of *Peina* and a few troopers.

§. 14. The diocese contains the following parts: *viz.*

1. The town of *Hildesheim*.

Hildesheim, in *Latin* *Hildesia*, and by some called *Bennopolis*, though more anciently *Hildenesheim*, is the capital of the diocese and stands on a rugged declivity near the *Immerste*. It is pretty large but old fashioned and irregular, and consists of the old and new town, which in 1583 were united; as also of the liberty, under the jurisdiction of the cathedral chapter. The magistracy together with the greatest part of the burghers are *Lutherans*, but the rest *Roman* catholics. The cathedral belonging to the latter, besides its fine paintings is richly ornamented, and among its antiquities is the idol *Irmensul*, which stands fronting the grand choir. Over the crossway is the nobility's hall, which is finely painted in fresco and the place where the Diet is opened, together with the chapter room, the treasury and a library. Near the cathedral stands the chancery, which was once the residence of the Bishop, but at present of the Stadtholder. The cathedral yard, where several of the canons have their dwellings, is planted with rows of trees. On the same place also stands the *Jesuits* college, which exclusive of other ornaments, is remarkable for its fine hall. The *Gymnasium* belonging to it consists of nine classes. *Holy-cross* abbey is also a stately edifice, having a splendid church. *St. Michael* and *St. Gotbard* are both convents of *Benedictine* Monks. At *Hildesheim* also is a *Carthusian* monastery, with another for capuchins and two nunneries. The collegiate church of *St. John* was taken down in 1547, and the canons of it at present are incorporated with the cathedral. The *Lutherans* are possessed of eight parochial churches, of which the principal is that of *St. Andrew* in the *Old-town*, where likewise resides the town superintendent, and in which part also lies the *Gymnasium Andreanum*, being a large elegant structure erected by *Peter Timpe*, and contain a good library which was considerably increased by a legacy of *Dr. Gerbke*. This church was once collegiate, but in 1542, on its being ceded to the *Lutherans*, the deans and canons were removed to the *Liberty*, where they still reside and hold their meetings every

every year, but never enter the choir. The *Latin* school of *St. Lambert* has only four masters belonging to it. The *Jews* likewise have their synagogue. Though in 1583 the *Neustadt* was united to the town of *Hildesheim*, now called the *Altstadt*, yet each retains its own council, which is chosen by the burghery at the beginning of every year, and consists of two orders. The *Samtrath* or joint council, which superintends affairs relating to the two towns, is composed of the magistrates of both. Each of these magistracies is possessed of the civil and criminal jurisdiction. From the corporation of *Altstadt* appeals lie either to the regencies *Kanzley* or the *Hofgericht*, and from that of the *Neustadt*, first to the cathedral, and then to the episcopal court. The town of *Hildesheim* has also its own consistory, in which the Syndic of the two towns presides. The assessors here are the superintendent assisted by two of the *Altstadt* ministers, one of the *Neustadt*, the two senior *Altstadt* counsellors, and the senior counsellor of the *Neustadt*. The register is kept by the town-clerk of the *Altstadt*. *Hildesheim* was the capital of *Henry the Lion*, and the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg* has still the hereditary patronage of it, and keeps a company of foot here, but these are maintained by the corporation. The town acknowledges the Bishop for its Sovereign, but does no homage to him, whereas the *Neustadt* does homage to the provost of the cathedral. In the taxes to the Empire and Circle the town pays one third of the third part of the sum raised by the whole diocese. The magistracy imposes and collects the duties, and applies them likewise to the public uses, makes edicts and issues ordinances, &c. It was anciently one of the *anseatic* towns. The calamities it suffered by war in 1632 and 1634, in both which years it was severely besieged and taken, have been of irreparable prejudice to it.

At a small distance from *Hildesheim* eastward lies the *Augustine* abbey of *St. Bartholomew* of *Sulze* (so called from a salt-spring formerly there) and on a hill to the westward stands the rich abbey of *St. Maurice*. On the side of this mountain once stood a castle called *Benneburg*, and at the foot of it *Dammflecken*, both which were demolished in 1339 by the burghers of *Hildesheim*.

II Of the lesser diocese, in which is

1. *Peina*, a town, situated in a marshy country on the *Fuse*, and formerly reckoned among the fortresses. The greatest part of the inhabitants here are *Lutherans*. The patronage of the *Lutheran* town and parochial church is lodged in the Bishop. Its garrison consists of one company of foot, who are in the Bishop's pay. In a corner of the town stands the episcopal palace, with a *Capuchin* convent, and near them is a suburb called the *Damm*, which is chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers and *Jews*. The town enjoys both the high and low jurisdiction, and has a seat also in the Diet. What is written of an ancient county of *Peina*, and of counts bearing the title of it, proceeded from a misapprehension of the sense of the word *Comecia*.

Burchard.

Burchard of *Wolfenbittel* and his sons, in an instrument of 1258, acknowledged to have received one half of the town of *Peina*, together with the *Comitia* or the jurisdiction thereof, as a fief from the Bishop and church of *Hildesheim*. The church family of *Wolfenbittel* for some time stiled themselves from this town. The *Advocatus de Peina* of whom mention is made, was very probably possessed of the administration of the bailiwick of *Peina*, and for this reason might sometimes be termed count. In 1523 the town held out a siege, but in 1711 was taken without any difficulty, by the Elector of *Brunswick's* troops.

2. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Prince, *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Peina*, consisting for the most part of a plain, remarkably fertile in grain, and containing also a large common called the *lange Wiese*. In this bailiwick lie

Great-Solsebe and *Hoben-Hamelu*, two *Lutheran* parochial villages, which are the best livings in the whole diocese, together with

Rosenthal, in *Latin Rosarum vallis*, a village containing a *Lutheran* parish-church, and once fortified.

2. The bailiwick of *Steuerwald*, in which is

Steuerwald, the bailiwick-house, situated on the *Innerste*. This place was originally a palace, built in 1312, by Bishop *Sigfrid*.

Himmelfthar, anciently called *Himdisduri*, *Himedesdore*, &c. a village situated in a pleasant country at the foot of the hill of *Kreila*. At this place formerly was a favourite seat of Bishop *Jodocus Edmund*.

Escherde, a *Benedictine* nunnery possessed of the patronage of the parish church of *Great-Escherde*: together with

Dingler, a village, where in 1366 a battle was fought between Bishop *Gerhard* and *Magnus* Duke of *Brunswick*.

3. The *Domprobstei*, which is a district of nine villages under the jurisdiction of the provost of the cathedral, as namely *Great-Algermissen*, *Abstel*, *Itzum* or *Isen*, near the last of which lies the pass of *Ismer*.

4. The bailiwick of *Marienburg*, containing ten villages belonging to the chapter. The bailiwick-house in it, which is called *Marienburg*, stands on the *Innerste*, and was built in 1349 by Bishop *Henry*, the citizens of the *Altstadt* at *Hildesheim* also contributing towards it. Among the villages here are *Ochtersen*, *Barrienrode*, *Detfurt an der Lamme*, &c.

5. The following estates and jurisdictions belonging to nobles and qualifying for the Diet.

1. Without the gate at *Peina*, which leads to *Brunswick*, is a fine estate of Baron *Schwibeld*, called the *Marschallshof*, on account of its being enjoyed by him as hereditary marshal of the see. To its estate belongs the parochial-village of little *Ilse* or *Ilsede*.

2. *Schwibeld*, a manour and parochial-village, the patronage of which is vested in *St. Gotthard's* abbey at *Hildesheim*. This manour gave name to the

the *Schwibfeld* family, but was wrested from them in the war of the fifteenth century by the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and sold to the *Obergs*, who are its present proprietors.

3. *Oberg*, a manour and parochial-village from which the family of that name, were first called.

4. *Gadenstedt*, a large parochial-village having three manours, and both belonging and giving name to the *Gadenstedts*.

5. *Great-Ilse* or *Ilse*, a manour and village appertaining to the *Gadenstedts*.

6. *Equord*, a manour and parochial-village the property of the Barons of *Hammerstein*.

7. *Oedelem* or *Oehlen*, a manour in a village of the same name, belonging to the *König* family, but the living of which is in the gifts of the abbey of *Lockum* in the principality of *Calenberg*.

8. *Netlingen*, a manour and parochial-village of the *Salders*, but at present mortgaged to the *Wobersnau* family.

9. *Kemme*, a manour and parochial-village belonging to the *Cramms*.

10. *Wendhausen*, a manour and parochial-village, which are the property of the *Weybens*.

11. *Rautenberg*, a manour of Baron *Frenz*, situated in the village of the like name, the patronage and *judicium censiticum* of which is vested in the abbey of *Gandersheim*.

12. *Ding-Elve*, anciently called *Elvede*, a manour and village belonging to the *Veltbeims*, as being annexed to their hereditary post of cup-bearer.

13. The *Rautenberg*, estates appertaining to the Barons *Frenz*.

III. Of the larger diocese, in which are

1. The following Diet towns: namely

1. *Alfeld*, a town, situated on the *Leine*, which after running through the town, receives into it the *Warne*. To the benefice of the town church, the advowson of which belongs to the Elector of *Brunswick* by virtue of the convent of *Marienrode*, is usually added a superintendency, and the dignity of a consistorial counsellor, and the superintendent thereof bears likewise the title of general superintendent. The magistracy are possessed both of the lower and upper jurisdiction. In the church-yard without the *Holzer* gate the council and lords of *Steinberg* annually hold a provincial court, as also another under the lime trees without the *Leine* gate. From this town is originated the noble family of *Alfeld*, which still flourishes in *Holstein*.

2. *Elze*, anciently called *Antica*, a small town, situated on the *Saale*, which at a small distance from hence joins the *Leine*. This town is possessed both of the high and low jurisdiction. The *Boches* of *Wulfsingen* have a manour here qualifying for the Diet, and within the precinct of this manour enjoy also the low jurisdiction. *Elze* has frequently suffered by fire, particularly of late 1692, 1706, 1708, 1734 and 1743. The Emperor *Charles the Great* had a palace here, and in 1706 made it his head-quarters.

3. *Bokenem*,

3. *Bokenem*, a small town, the magistracy of which is possessed of the upper and lower jurisdiction. The benefice here belongs to the Elector of *Brunswick*, it having been ceded to him by the convent, and to it is generally annexed a superintendency, with the dignity of consistorial counsellor, the superintendent of which is styled a general superintendent. The *Cramms* are possessed at this place of a manour admitting to the Diet.

2. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Sovereign : viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Rubte*, situated on the *Leine* and *Innerste*. In this bailiwick is

Rubte, a beautiful seat lying at the conflux of the *Innerste* and *Leine*, and serving for the bailiwick-house.

Sarsledt, a small town, seated on the *Innerste*, and in which Baron *Weichs* is possessed of a manour qualifying to the Diet.

2. The bailiwick of *Poppenburg*, situated on the *Leine*, and formerly a lordship, which by Bishop *Otbo* was annexed to the diocese. The bailiwick-house of this name stands on the *Leine*. In this district also lie the parochial-villages of *Burg* and *Nord-Stemmen*, together with that of *Heyersjen*, at the last of which is a salt-spring belonging to the *Brabes*, as also the village of *Meble*, having a *Prussian* post-stage, and near it likewise is a hill containing coal mines.

3. The bailiwick of *Gronau*, comprehending under it

Gronau, a small town, situated on the *Leine*, and containing a *Dominican* convent, with five manours qualifying for the Diet, of which two belong to the *Bockes* of *Wulffingen*, one to the *Bennigfens*, one to the *Engelbrechts*, and a fifth to the *Campens* : together with

Eberholtensen, a parochial-village.

4. The bailiwick of *Winzenburg*, situated on the *Leine*, and being the largest in the whole bishopric. This bailiwick is full of hills, of which those called the *Siebenberge* are the principal. It yields good hops, but the principal advantages of the inhabitants are derived from their woods. That *Winzenburg* was anciently a county has not been proved, but it is certain that the wealthy Count *Hermann the Younger*, whose great grandfather was a *Bavarian* Prince, resided in the now ruined mountain castle of *Winzenburg*, which gave name to the bailiwick. In 1151 this count and his spouse were both murdered, and leaving no heirs behind them, the castle fell to the bishopric as a vacant fief. The most remarkable places in it are,

Lamspringe, a market-town, situated on the *Lamme*, which has its source in the garden of the *English Benedictine* seminary here. Its abbot is possessed of the lower jurisdiction in the town, and is likewise patron of the *Lutheran* church.

Freden house an episcopal farm lying on the *Leine*, above which formerly stood the strong mountain castle of *Freyden*, together with

Seble, a parochial-village.

5. The

5. The bailiwick of *Bilderlab*, so called from *Bilderlab* the bailiwick-house, above which on *Hever* hill formerly stood *Woldenstein* castle, which was rased in 1522 by the Duke of *Brunswick*. This bailiwick belonged to a line of the Counts of *Woldenberg*. *Dahlum* or *Dalem* a village in it, is an ancient place, and *Great-Rubden* contains a salt-work.

6. The bailiwick of *Woldenberg*, situated on the *Innerste*, and anciently belonging to the counts of *Woldenberg*. This bailiwick was united to the diocese by Bishop *Otho* the last count of that house, and in it lies

The old seat and bailiwick-house of *Woldenberg*, which is situated on a lofty eminence: together with

Derenburg, a convent of *Cistercian* monks.

7. The bailiwick of *Liebenburg*, which lies on the *Innerste*, and is of considerable extent. The most remarkable places in this bailiwick are

Liebenburg, formerly called *Levenborch*, a new seat standing in a pleasant country, and anciently serving for a castle.

Salzliebenhall, a market-town, containing a pretty good salt-work, and belonging to the house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*.

Jerstedt, a parochial-village, which is the seat of the superintendent.

Ringelheim, also called *Ringelen*, and *Ringeln*, a convent of *Benedictine* Monks, with a village annexed to it, situated on the *Innerste*. This convent was originally a nunnery founded about the years 919 or 921.

Grauhof or *S. Georg Kloster*, and *Richenberg* all convents of regular *Augustines*, situated near *Goslar*: together with

Heiningen and *Dorstedt*, two nunneries, having villages annexed to them.

8. The bailiwick of *Schladen*, lying on the *Ocker*. This bailiwick formerly belonged to the counts of *Schladen*, on the failure of whom, Bishop *Henry III.* in 1345 annexed it to the see. The old castle of *Schladen* stood near *Oblendorf*, but the present village of *Schladen*, in which also is the bailiwick-house, lies on a little river, which below it runs into the *Ocker*.

To the parochial-village of *Burgtorf* belongs the *Feldmark* or territory of *Warle*, a ruined village, where according to the convincing proofs adduced in the eleventh and twentieth piece of the *Hanoverian memoirs of literature* of 1751, stood *Werla*, a palatine town of the Emperors, in which resided the Kings and Emperors *Henry I.*, *Otho I.*, *II.*, and *III.*, together with *Henry II.* and *Conrad I.* Assemblies of the Empire have also been convened here, and in this place likewise resided the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Billung* house, and the *Saxon* Princes and States used to hold their consultations here, for the election of a King. *Burgtorf* probably bears the name of this *burgh*, which is now no longer in being. In 1086 after its demolition, the Emperor *Henry IV.* conferred it, together with *Gitter* and *Inmenrode* two villages annexed to it, on the see of *Hildesheim*. The lords of *Burgtorf* held a part of the lands belonging to the palatine of *Werla*, as a fief of the Empire. In this tract is

Orum, anciently called *Orebem*, a parochial-village situated on the *Ocker*.

9. The bailiwick of *Vienenburg*, also lying on the *Ocker*. The only villages belonging to this bailiwick are *Vienenburg*, and *Lochtum* in each of which the *König* family are possessed of an estate qualifying for the Diet, and even the bailiwick itself is mortgaged to them.

10. The bailiwick of *Hundeſtruck*, which is separated from the others and environed by certain districts of the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Grubenhagen*. It forms a part also of the county of the now extinct counts of *Dassel*, who from its situation, in the *rauh* or rugged forest of *Sollinger* were also stiled *Raugrafen*. The county itself belongs to the dutchy on the *Weſer*, and thus in conjunction with the inheritance of *Nordheim*, escheated to the *Welfo* family; but the counts, especially on *Henry the Lion's* being put under the ban, endeavoured to free themselves from menial tenure. Count *Simon* of *Dassel*, the last of his family, in the beginning of the fourteenth century sold *Sigfrid* Bishop of *Hildesheim* the last remains of his patrimony, that is to say *Hundeſtruck* seat and the town of *Dassel*; and in 1310 this purchase was confirmed by the Emperor *Henry VII.* The most remarkable places here are

Hundeſtruck, or the *Dogsback*, the bailiwick-house, seated on a high rock, and not far also from it stood the castle of the same name.

Dassel, a small town, seated in a deep vale on the *Spoling*, which near it discharges itself into the *Ilme*. At this place are two manours qualifying for the Diet, one of which belongs to the *Rauschenplats*, and the other to the *Hacks*.

Mark Oldendorf, a market-town, separated by the *Ilme* from the village of *Oldendorf*. The parochial-church for both these places stands in the latter, but the former has also a chapel. The benefice and deanery here are in the gift of the Elector of *Brunswick*, as provost of *St. Alexander's* abbey at *Einbeck*.

3. The following bailiwicks belonging to the cathedral chapter: *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Steinbruck*, situated on the *Fuſe*, and containing the bailiwick-house of the same name. In the year 1388 Bishop *Gerhard*, erected a seat at this place. *Hoben-Eggelsen* is a large parochial-village with two churches in it, and *Great-Himstedt* another parochial-village here, is the seat of a superintendency.

2. The bailiwick of *Wiedelab*, lying on the *Ocker* and *Ecker*. *Wiedelab* the bailiwick-house fronts the former of these streams. In this bailiwick lies *Woltingerode*, a *Cistercian* nunnery founded out of an old seat of the counts of *Woldenberg*.

4. The following estates and jurisdictions: namely

1. *Gleidingen*, situated in the parochial-village of that name, and belonging to the *Redens*.

2. *Bledelem*, lying in the parochial-village of the same name, and appertaining to the *Bulows*.

3. *Bolzum*.

3. *Bolzum*, having its seat in the parochial-village of that name, and belonging to Baron *Frenx*.

4. *Lobke*, the property of the *Metternichts*.

5. *Reden*, two estates situated in the parochial-village of the same name, and belonging to the *Redens*.

6. *Bruggen*, with a parochial-village on the *Leine*, appertaining to the *Steinbergs*, who are possessed of a most beautiful seat at this place.

7. *Wissenstein*, also containing a parochial-village, and belonging to the *Steinbergs*, who are likewise proprietors of *Horsum* another parochial-village here.

8. *Salz Detfurt*, a market-town and mansion of the *Steinberg* family, having good salt-works.

9. *Harbarnsen*, also belonging to the *Steinbergs*, and including under it *Netze*.

10. *Wrisbergoltensen* or *Wrisbergkolzen*, having its seat in the parochial-village of the same name, and belonging to Baron *Wrisberg*, who has a fine villa at this place.

11. *Westelm*, also belonging to Baron *Wrisberg*.

12. *Sellenstedt*, having its seat in the parochial-village of that name, likewise the property of the above Baron.

13. *Dotzum*, appertaining to the *Bennigsen* family.

14. *Almstedt*, having a parochial-village belonging to the *Rhodens*.

15. *Webrstedt*, containing a parochial-village, which is the property of the *Stoplers*.

16. *Sack*, having a parochial-village belonging to the baronesses of *Kiepen*.

17. *Meimerhausen*, containing a parochial-village, which is the property of the *König* family.

18. *Armenful*, having its seat in the village of that name, and belonging to the *Wrisbergs*.

19. *Great Heerde*, having its seat in the parochial-village of the like name, appertaining to the *Storrens*.

20. *Hennekenrode*, situated in the village of that name, and being the property of the *Buchholz* family.

21. *Walmoden*, which, together with the two estates of *Heinde* and *Honrode*, the villages of *Old* and *New-Walmoden*, *Heinde*, *Liftringen* and *Honrode* belongs to the *Walmodens*.

22. *Leckstedt*, containing a parochial-village, and

23. *Binder*, also having a parochial-village; both belonging to the *Stoplers*.

24. *Soder*, appertaining to the *Brabeck* family, which has a most elegant seat at this place.

25. *Steinlab*, situated in the parochial-village of that name, and belonging to the *Hausz*.

26. *Kniestedt*, three estates lying in the village of the like name, and appertaining to the *Kniestedt* family. The hill at the foot of which the village lies yields fine iron-glass.

27. *Flachs-Stockheim*, containing a parochial-village, and belonging to the *Schwickelds*. This place is also noted for the goodness of its flax.

28. *East-Lutter*, belonging to the *Schwickelds*.

29. The commandery of *Weddingen* or *Weddie*, which is annexed to the *Saxon* grand-mastership of the *Teutonic* order. This commandery was originally founded at *Goslar* in 1227, but on the acquisition of a considerable tract of land about *Weddingen* in 1297, 1298, and the following years, was removed to this place. Its church is annexed to the parochial-church of *Beuchte*, of which the commander enjoys the patronage.

30. *Webra* or *Werder*, belonging to the *Steinbergs*.

31. *Hoppensen*, appertaining to the *Dassels*. This manour lies in the parochial-village of that name, which forms a part of the *Erichsburg* in the principality of *Calenberg*.

32. *Friderichshausen*, situated in the bailiwick of *Hundesfruck*, and belonging to the *Garmssen* family.

33. *Garmssen*, lying in the bailiwick of *Steinbruck*, and also belonging to the *Garmssens*, who enjoy the gift of the living alternately with the parishioners.

34. *Abrbergen*, appertaining to the *Schilleren* family.

35. *Olber*, the property of the *Cramms*: together with

36. The manours of *Banteln*, *Bodenburg*, *Brunkensen*, *Esbeck*, *Limmer*, *Nienbagen* and *Roszing*, having all their appurtenances in this country, on account whereof they are reckoned among its nobility, though they themselves lie in the principalities of *Calenberg* and *Wolfenbittel*.

The Dutchy of SAXE-LAUENBURG.

§. 1. **O**F the dutchy of *Lauenburg*, the younger *Hemann* published a map in 1729, which is in many points just, but its errors and imperfections amount to a greater number, and the bailiwick of *Steinkersf* in particular is omitted in it.

§. 2. This dutchy is environed by that of *Holslein*, the diocese of *Lubeck*, the territory of the city thereof, the principality of *Ratzeburg*, the dutchies of *Mecklenburg* and *Luneburg*, and the *Vier-Landen* or *four countries*, as they are called, and belongs jointly to the cities of *Hamburg* and *Lubeck*.

§. 3. The face of the country is for the most part level, and the soil according to its different goodness divided into wheat-land, barley-land, sand-land and heath. In general it requires much labour to yield five or six fold. It produces however large quantities of flax. Great advantages also are made of its woods, and the mastage of the oak and beech here, in good seasons turns to a considerable account. It affords also turf. Grassy flourishes
here

here so well that the *Hollanderyen*, as they are called, obtain in most noblemen's in like manner estates as in *Holstein* and *Mecklenburg*. The *Hollander* or *cattle* farmer pays five or six rixdollars *per annum* for each cow. A considerable tract of the dutchy lies on the *Elbe*. The *Bille* forms the limits between this country and *Holstein*, and near *Hamburg* joins the *Elbe*. The *Steckenitz* unites the *Elbe* and *Trave*, and by means of sluices has been rendered navigable. This river is properly called *Stecknitz* only from *Mollen* to *Lubeck*, and on the other hand from *Mollen* to *Lauenburg*, the *Delvenau*, which is formed by the junction of the rivulets of *Steinau* and *Linau*. The *Wackenitz* issues out of *Ratzeburg* lake, being also navigable, and at *Lubeck* enters the *Trave*. The largest lakes here, are those of *Ratzeburg* and *Schall*, of which latter the northern point belongs to the principality of *Ratzeburg*, and the southern to the dutchy of the *Schwerin*. Both the lakes and rivers here abound in variety of fish.

§. 4. In the whole dutchy are three borouhgs, one market-town, and about 36,000 souls. The States here are composed of the nobility and towns. The manours are twenty-seven in number, but of these four not being admitted in the union of the country, enjoy no seat nor voice in the Diets, whilst the other twenty-three, which belong to thirteen noble families, are possessed of twenty-five votes in the Diet, two of them qualifying each to two votes. The *solemn* Diets are held at *Buchen*, and the particular meetings at *Ratzeburg*, in a chamber of the regency-office. The post of *Landmarschall* is enjoyed by the *Bulows*, by virtue of *Gudow* fief, to which it is annexed. The *Landmarschall* is at the same time first provincial counsellor in conjunction with three others, but for several years past two of these places have continued vacant. The nobility and commons have their distinct *Syndic*. The privileges of both are derived from the *Lauenburg* act of 1702, which their Majesties King *George* I. and II. have been graciously pleased to confirm in all its several articles.

§. 5. The whole country professes itself of the Protestant religion, as taught by *Luther*. In general here are thirty-five parish churches, and *Kirchspiele vorhanden*, as they are called, which are under the inspection of a superintendent, appointed by the Sovereign. The general visitations of the churches, which however seldom happen, are performed in parishes belonging to the Sovereign, by a member of the regency, (who is nominated by him, and acts as president,) by the superintendent, by a nobleman, (the last of whom is at the same time also a member of the consistory) and by the officer of the bailiwick, in which the church lie: but in parishes belonging to the nobility by the patron, and in the towns by a deputy from each. In particular visitations, which, for some years past, have taken place of the former, only the superintendent is employed in conjunction with the magistracy of each hamlet, and such visitations are annual in every parish. No place of any note here is destitute of a *Latin*-school for the instruction of youth.

§. 6. Manu-

§. 6. Manufactures and fabrics are but little known here. The exports of the country, according to the estimate of a friend well versed in these matters, amount yearly to about one thousand lasts of rye, and two hundred tons of butter, reckoning each ton at two hundred and twenty-four pounds, four hundred and fifty hundred weight of cheese, seven thousand stone (or seventy thousand pounds weight of wooll;) timber and wood for fuel to the amount of twenty-thousand rixdollars, and some hundred dollars worth of fish.

§. 7. This country was anciently a part of *Slavia transalбина*, and its inhabitants, who were a tribe of the western *Slavi* or *Wendi*, as confining on the *Elbe*, were named *Polabers*. *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, subdued these *Polabers*, and held their country as his absolute property; insomuch that when unjustly put under the ban of the Empire, he could not be deprived of this acquisition, as being no fief thereof. However *Bernhard*, who had been created Duke of *Saxony* in his stead, was not wanting in endeavours to make himself master also of this country, and accordingly in 1182, while Duke *Henry* was in *England*, built the castle of *Lauenburg*, out of the ruins of *Erteneburg* a feat of Duke *Henry's*. This castle indeed was afterwards demolished by the Counts of *Holstein*, *Schwerin* and *Ratzeburg*, but by the Emperor's order they were obliged to rebuild it. In 1189 *Henry the Lion* made himself master of it, and maintained both that and the whole country against Duke *Bernhard*. In the partition made of his territories, by his sons, it was annexed to Duke *William* of *Luneburg's* share, who notwithstanding does not appear to have been ever in actual possession of it, *Adolphus* Count of *Holstein* immediately seizing it, and in 1197 actually received the investiture of it from *Henry* Duke and *Pfalzgrave*. But in 1203 this Count was obliged to cede it as his ransom to *Waldemar II.* King of *Denmark*, who created his sister's son, the brave Count *Albert* of *Orlamunde*, governor of *Lauenburg*; but this Prince being taken prisoner at the battle of *Bornhorvet* by the Count of *Schwerin*, he yielded up *Lauenburg* to him in consideration of his liberty, on which the latter made a present of it to *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*, in consideration of his assistance in the war. Thus it was this Duke who first brought to his house the castle and country of *Lauenburg*, neither were they in any respect a part of the dutchy of *Saxony*, which had been granted to his father; and as the Princes of *Anbalt* are not descended from this Duke *Albert*, but from his brother Count *Henry the Fat*, they have no claim from consanguinity to any inheritance of those countries, which the posterity of the former have lately acquired, unless they can prove themselves included by him in the investiture thereof. But this country of *Lauenburg* from the time it came to Duke *Albert* has been a particular principality or dutchy, and the possessors also stiled Dukes of *Lower-Saxony*. The house of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* has never renounced its claim to
this

this ancient property of Duke *Henry the Lion*. In 1369 also the Dukes *William* and *Magnus* came to an agreement with *Erich* Duke of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, that on the failure of the *Lauenburg* line, the dutchy should devolve to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and accordingly they then received the conditional homage of the States of the country. This failure happening in 1689 by the decease of Duke *Julius Francis*, *George William* duke of *Zell*, took possession of the dutchy, and in 1697 came to an agreement with the Elector of *Saxony*, who on account of the reversion granted to his ancestors by the Emperor *Maximilian I.* laid claim to it, and on the death of the last Duke of *Lauenburg* first took possession thereof. The several pretensions of the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Ernestine* line, together with those of the Princes of *Anhalt*, the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, the electoral house of *Brandenburg*, and the *Lauenburg* allodial heirs, are with great force and erudition overthrown by Mr. *Strube* in his discourse *de vindictis juris Brunsvicensis & Luneburgensis in ducatum Saxo Lauenburgicum* published in 1754, as delivered at *Gottingen*, before the honourable Mr. *Ayrer* court counsellor. Duke *George William* of *Zell* dying, *Lauenburg* descended to *Ernest Augustus* Elector of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, in favour of whom, in 1706, the line of the Princes of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel* relinquished their claim to the joint possession of the dutchy, but the imperial investiture for it, together with its seat and vote among the Princes of the Empire was first obtained by King *George I.* in 1716, and in 1738 and 1739 his Majesty King *George II.* reannexed to it the bailiwick of *Steinborst*.

§. 8. This dutchy entitles the King of *Great-Britain* to seat and voice in the college of the Princes of the Empire, and likewise among those in the Diet of *Lower-Saxony*. In the matriculas of the Empire and Circle its contingent is eight horse, and thirty-foot or two hundred and sixteen florins; and to the chamber at *Wetzlar*, it pays two hundred and forty-three rixdollars, forty-three kruitzers and half.

§. 9. The dutchy of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, though dependent on the privy council at *Hanover*, yet has its own particular regency, which consists of the *Landdrost* or chief governor for the time being, and three regency-counsellors. It has also its own tribunal, which is composed of a judge, two provincials and two counsellors at law, with the like number of other assessors, who are not in the Sovereigns service. The choice of the judge (in which the Sovereigns have graciously promised to have a regard to the nobility of the country, and particularly to the landmarshal at such times in office,) of the counsellors at law, and of one of the assessors is lodged in the Sovereign alone; but the two provincial counsellors, with the other assessor are presented by the nobility and States of the province, and confirmed by the Sovereign. From the above tribunal appeals lie to the high-court of appeals at *Zell*, which determines in dernier resort ever since the year 1747, when the Elector of *Brunswick* obtained, with respect to this dutchy, an

unlimited imperial *privilegium de non appellando*. Lastly the dutchy of Saxe-Lauenburg has also its own consistory, the members of which are the *Landdrost* for the time being (who is president,) one assessor presented by the nobility, one counsellor at law, the superintendent, another minister presented by the body of the clergy, and an assessor, whom the towns present alternately at the expiration of every year. All these several colleges meet at *Ratzeburg*.

§. 10. The nobility and magistrates of the towns, are invested both with the high and low jurisdiction within their respective districts. Civil causes may be moved from the town courts to the regency, as also from the Sovereign's bailiwicks, but appeals lie from the courts Baron to the provincial tribunal.

§. 11. The immediate revenues of the Sovereign arise from the demesne bailiwicks and the *regalia*. The nobility and States (but not their dependents, nor the burghers of towns) are exempt from paying toll, bridge, dam and road monies, the customary passage money at *Artelenburg* and *Dargau* excepted, with the bridge money at *Ratzeburg*, which are paid by every body without exception. The sum of the contributions is determined by the nobility and States, who also regulate the assessments and divisions for collecting it. The proportion in the several payments of the contribution is as follows : When

	rixdollars.		florins.		kruitzers.
The bailiwick of <i>Lauenburg</i> pays	92	—	18	—	5
<i>Ratzeburg</i> pays	60	—	32	—	0
<i>Neubausz</i>	58	—	34	—	0
<i>Schwarzenbeck</i>	52	—	8	—	0

The sum total of which is 263 — 44 — 5

	rixdollars.		florins.		kruitzers.
The Nobility	109	—	19	—	7
The town of <i>Ratzeburg</i>	12	—	00	—	0
<i>Lauenburg</i>	8	—	42	—	8
<i>Mollen</i>	20	—	00	—	0

Total 150 — 14 — 3

In this scheme the new acquired bailiwick of *Steinborst* is omitted among the contributions. The Sovereign, besides paying the taxes to the Empire and Circle, defrays likewise all the public expenditures of the country.

§. 12. We now proceed to a more precise description of the dutchy, according to which it consists of

1. The

1. The following towns, the magistrates whereof are possessed both of the high and low jurisdiction: *viz.*

1. *Ratzeburg*, a strong town seated on an island in the large and deep lake of the same name, and from which, as also from the *Wackenetz* a river issues by means whereof boats go to *Lubeck* with goods and passengers. In 1693 this place was laid in ashes by a bombardment from the *Danes*. Since that time the streets have been regularly laid out. The greatest part of the houses are built after the *Dutch* manner. On the market-place stands the regency-office, where also is held the chief-court of justice and the consistory. The town church has for its first minister the superintendent of the dutchy. The garrison are quartered in barracks. Near the lake to the north-west of the town, where boats go off to *Lubeck*, is a delightful walk of limes and ash-trees, named *Belvedere*. One part of the town appertains to the principality of *Ratzeburg* in *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* and makes a particular article. The bridge on the *Mecklenburg* side is above four hundred paces long, and the rebuilding of it cost at least 10,000 rixdollars *Lubeck* money; but the town is to keep it in repair. Anciently *Ratzeburg* had counts of its own, the first of whom was *Henry* of *Badewide*. Duke *Henry the Lion* being put under the ban of the Empire, and the Marggrave *Albert the Bear*, endeavouring to possess himself of the dukedom of *Saxony*, he drove out *Adolphus* Count of *Holstein*, who sided with Duke *Henry*, and conferred his county on this *Henry* of *Badewide*, but he being afterwards obliged to relinquish it in his turn, *Henry the Lion's* mother conferred *Wagria* on him, and this also being restored to count *Adolphus* of *Holstein*, *Henry the Lion* invested *Henry* of *Badewide* with *Ratzeburg*, and the country of the *Polabers* as a fief. His son *Bernhard* after revolting from Duke *Henry*, returned again to his former attachment and steadily persevered in it. Count *Bernhard* II. his son, left a son behind him named *Bernhard* III. who died young, and thus the line of the counts of *Ratzeburg* became extinct in the beginning of the thirteenth century.

2. *Lauenburg*, a small town, situated on a hill near the *Elbe* and *Steckenitz*. Divers of the houses here are built so low that the upper story lies level with the streets, while the ground floor of others is some ells higher than it. This town thrives by shipping and its traffick in corn and wood. It is also a great thoroughfare for goods brought up the *Elbe*, which are consigned down the *Steckenitz* to *Lubeck*. Here is likewise a toll on the *Elbe* of very considerable produce, and in the town formerly stood a palace of the duke's erected on an eminence. Of this palace one wing still remains, and in it is held the court of the bailiwick of *Lauenburg*. The prospect from it is incomparable. Concerning its origin and most ancient history notice has been taken of these articles above.

3. *Mollen*, a small town, almost entirely surrounded by two lakes belonging to it. The *Steckenitz* canal or the *Delvenau* runs westward by

Hanenburg through the lake of *Mollen*. In this town are two hundred and sixty-two houses belonging to the burghers, with several public edifices, and other buildings appertaining to the Sovereign. Here too lies the monument and other remains of the *Eule nspiegel* or the artful ideot, of which monument it makes no small boast. In 1359 *Mollen* was mortgaged redeemably to the Imperial town of *Lubeck*, but in 1683, after a long process was restored to the Duke of *Saxe-Lauenburg*.

II. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Prince: namely

1. The bailiwick of *Ratzeburg*, being near five *German* miles in length and four broad, and containing under it the parish-church of *St. George*, which stands on a hill without *Ratzeburg*, together with *Grunau* a market-town, thirty-nine villages and six farms belonging to the Sovereign.

Among these villages, *Berkenthien*, *Breitenfeld*, *Crummefz* and *Mußien*, are all parochial.

2. The bailiwick of *Lauenburg*, being about three *German* miles long and as many broad, and exclusive of the *Obenbrücke*, *Hoblenweger* and *Unterberg* congregations which are incorporated with *Lauenburg*, containing under it seven marsh, with twenty-two champaign villages, six farms belonging to the Sovereign, and two lordships. The most remarkable places here are

Artelnburg, *Atteburg* or *Atlinburg*, a parochial-village lying on the *Elbe*, over which it has a ferry. At this place formerly stood the castle of *Erteneburg*, which was demolished by Duke *Henry the Lion*.

Juliusburg, a village and farm belonging to the Sovereign, and where formerly stood a seat of the Dukes of *Lauenburg*.

Franzbagen, a village having a farm belonging to the Sovereign, and formerly containing a mansion-house of the appenaged line of the Dukes of *Holstein-Sonderburg*, which line failed in 1709, and thus the house is fallen to ruins.

Buchen, a parochial-village, in which the Diets are held.

Hitbergen, *Johannwarden*, *Potrau* and *Lutau*, all parochial-villages.

3. The bailiwick of *Neubausz*, consisting of thirty-two villages, which are divided into three vogteys: viz.

1. The *Haus* vogtey comprehending five villages. The bailiwick-house, in which Duke *Francis Charles* resided, lies in *Neubausz* a parochial-village on the river *Elbe*.

2. The *Haarer* vogtey, including under it fifteen villages, among which more particularly is that of *Haar* and the parish of *Stapel*.

3. The *Pinnauer* vogtey containing twelve villages, more particularly *Pinnau* and *Tribbekau*.

4. The bailiwick of *Schwarzenbeck*, being two *German* miles and a half in length and two broad. The *Sachsenwald* here is a large forest. Within the bailiwick are twenty-one villages, together with two copper-mills and one paper-mill. The parochial-villages in it are *Schwarzenbeck*, *Hobenhorn* and *Ruddeworde*.

5. The

5. The bailiwick of *Steinborst*, which was sold in 1575 by *Francis the Younger*, for the sum of 27,000 rixdollars to *Adolphus Duke of Holstein and Schlefwig*. Towards the close of the eleventh century this bailiwick was again transferred to one of the name of *Alefeld*, from whom it afterwards passed to a branch of the *Wedderkops*. In 1738 the line of *Holstein-Gottorf* relinquished its claim to this bailiwick in favour of the Elector, as Duke of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, and on the other hand *Wedderkop*, who was in possession of it, transferred the right of succession to the King of *Denmark*, who on an intention of *Wedderkop's* to alienate the same, appointed a commission of administration, and sent a party of soldiers into *Steinborst*, but these were driven out again by order of the Elector of *Brunswick*, who put a garrison in the place. This occasioned an open rupture, which in 1739 was accommodated by a preliminary treaty, and in 1740 definitively, when it was agreed that the Elector of *Brunswick* should remain in possession of the bailiwick, on paying down a certain sum of money to *Denmark*. This bailiwick is hilly. Exclusive of *Steinborst* the bailiwick-house, it contains also twelve villages of which *Sandefneben* and *Siebenbaumen* are parochial.

III. The following manours and jurisdictions, which are subdivided into

1. Those which qualify for the Diet.

1. To the *Bulow* family belongs

1. *Gudow*, a fief annexed to the post of hereditary landmarshal. In 1470 the *Bulow* family purchased this fief of the *Zulens*, for the sum 4300 *Rhenish* golden guilders, and in 1471 were by Duke *John* invested both with that and the office of marshal. It consists properly of two estates, namely *Gudow* and *Segran*, and for this reason enjoys two votes in the Diets. To it belongs *Gudow*, having a parochial-church, *Besentbal*, *Bergholz*, *Drusing*, *Gottin*, *Grambeck*, *Leeßen*, *Lehmrade*, *Rosenthal*, *Sophienthal*, and *Wasserkrug* or *Zernekow*.

2. *Marschacht*, a fief, including under it one half of the parochial-village of that name.

3. *Preten*, an allodial estate.

4. *Wchningen*, a fief, to which belongs the parochial-village of the same name.

2. To the *Witzendorf* family belongs

1. *Zecher*, a fief and *fidecommissum*, situated on the *Schallsee*. This lake, which abounds in fish, and from north to south extends upwards of two German miles, lies almost entirely in the dutchy of *Lauenburg*, but belongs for the most part to this estate, the share of which in it is called the *Butensee*, and exclusive of some smaller islands contains under it, also that of *Zecher*. To this bailiwick likewise belong the villages of *Great* and *Little-Zecher*, with the farm of *Mariensedt*.

2. *Seedorf*, a fief, also lying on the *Schallsee*, and to which belongs a part of this lake, as namely the lake villages of the *Binnen* and *Kuchensee*, with

the large *Seedorfer* island, the parish of *Seedorf*, and the village of *Dargau*, to which are to be added the farms of *Hackendorf* and *Bresan*, *Butze* the forrester's house, and two other little farms at *Sterley*.

3. *Turow*, a fief situated on the *Goldenfee*, one half of which belongs to it, with a half also of the village of *Little-Turow*, the other half both of the lake and village being within *Dutzow*, a manour of *Mecklenburg*.

3. To Baron *Bernstorf* belongs

1. *Bernstorf*, a fief, which gave name to the family. To this fief is annexed a part of the *Schallsee*, which is otherwise called the *Bernstorf Binnensee*, together with the village of *Hackendorf* on the *Schallsee* and *Altebutte* a farm, on which formerly stood a glass-house.

2. *Stintenburg*, a fief, situated on a narrow slip of land running into the *Schallsee*, and thus joining the large island of *Steintenburg*, which lies on the continent. The mansion-house here is a new and very fine building. To it belongs the parochial-village of *Lassan*, with *Techin* farm.

3. *Wotersen*, a fief, containing the parochial-village of *Siebeneichen*.

4. *Lanken*, a fief, including *Sams* a parochial-village, together with *Elmenborst* and *Great-Pampau*, all belonging to it.

4. To the *Wackerbart* family appertains

1. *Kogel*, a fief, entitling to a couple of votes at the Diet, as consisting of two joint estates, which are freehold and fief. King *George II.* has received 22,500 rixdollars (freehold money) as fines from them. This fief contains under it the parochial-village of *Sterley*, with two farms at *Salem*.

2. *Tuschenbeck*, a fief, to which belongs the village of *Horstorf*.

5. To the *Plesse* family appertains

1. *Basthorst*, with the parochial-village of the same name.

2. *Daldorf*, having a village of the like name.

6. *Niendorf am Schallsee*, an allodial estate, belonging to the *Hovels*, who are likewise proprietors of a part of the *Schallsee*, called the *Niendorf Binnensee*, and of the *Goldenfee* farm, with the lake of that name.

7. *Niendorf an der Steckenitz*, belonging to Baron *Albedyl*.

8. *Colpin* or *Culpin*, a fief, appertaining to the *Schrader* family, and comprehending under it the villages of *Colpin* and *Gollnitz*.

9. *Schenkenberg*, appertaining to the *Wettkens*.

10. *Müssen*, an estate of the *Dannenberg* family, and to which are annexed the villages of *Müssen* and *Nursau*.

11. *Gulzau*, belonging to the counts of *Kielmansegge*, and consisting of three rich farms, together with the parochial-village of *Gulzau*, and the villages of *Collau* and *Borse*.

12. *Ludersburg*, containing the parochial-village of the same name, lying on the *Elbe* and being a fief of the *Wittorfs*.

2. Those which have no seat in the Diet, among which are the following manours and places. Of these the four first were once dependent on *Lubeck*, namely

1. *Castorf*,

1. *Castorf*, containing a village belonging to the *Hammersteins*.
2. *Blieſtorf*, with a village appertaining to the *Sodens*.
3. *Grinau*, a village lying within the manour of *Trenthorſt*, in the dutchy of *Holſtein*.
4. *Rundshagen*, containing a village belonging to the *Todens*.
5. *Dermien*, a farm of the *Werpups*.

Appendix concerning the Country of *HADELN*.

This place is of all others the moſt proper for introducing the country of *Hadeln*. For though it does not at preſent belong to the dutchy of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, yet formerly the Dukes of *Saxe-Lauenburg* were Sovereigns of it, and even ſtill appeals lie from its chief court of juſtice to that of *Saxe-Lauenburg* at *Ratzeburg*, ſo that this country may very juſtly be deſcribed here by way of appendix.

It lies on the *Elbe* and borders on the dutchy of *Bremen*, and the bailiwick of *Ritzebuttel* belonging to the city of *Hamburg*, being about two *German* miles in length, but hardly ſo many broad. The river *Meden* which traverses it and below *Otterndorf* is conveyed by three ſluices into the *Elbe*, iſſues from the rivers *Gofche* and *Aue*, which unite at *Pedingworth*. The other rivers here, though ſmall, yet are very commodious to the inhabitants. The country is ſecured from inundations by a large dyke of great ſtrength. It contains about 47,700 morgens of land, being very fertile and abounding in grain, fruit, cattle and fiſh. It was conquered by the Emperor *Charles the Great*. Afterwards it came under the counts of *Stade*, and laſtly devolved to the Dukes of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, firſt as a fief and then as their actual property. On the extinction of theſe Dukes the Emperor ſequeſtrated it, which ſequeſtration continued till 1731, when it was taken off, and the country ceded to the Elector of *Brunſwick*. Since the year 1526 the inhabitants have profeſſed *Lutheraniſm*. The pariſhes here are ten in number, belonging to which are twenty-fix miniſters, who are ranged under two ſuperintendents. Theſe annually hold a *Kaland* or ſynod, in which the *Greſe* preſides. The country conſiſts of three *Standes* or States, the firſt of which is the *Hochland* or the diſtrict, particularly ſo called, the ſecond the *Siet* (or low land) and the third *Weichbild* or the town of *Ottendorf*. The two firſt of theſe are divided into twelve pariſhes, each of which has a *Schultheiſſ*, or judge, with two or four aſſeſſors, who adminiſter juſtice according to the common country law, but at *Ottendorf* the court of judicature is held by the magiſtracy, who are directed by the town-laws. The other courts here are the conſiſtory, which is held every fourth *Monday*; the country court of the firſt State, which aſſembles on the *Tueſday* after the conſiſtory; the *Vier* court of the ſecond State, which ſits on *Wedneſdays*; the *Obergericht* or high tribunal, which commences on *Thurſdays* and continues till the riſing of the other courts; the

Execution

Execution court, which is held on *Fridays*; the upper town court, which meets on the *Saturday* of the week, wherein the consistorial court is held; and the upper town court of appeals, which assembles on the *Saturday*, on which the town court falls. From these several courts causes may be carried to the *Lauenburg* high-court of judicature at *Ratzeburg*. The *Grefe* who is nominated by the Sovereign, and is generally the first counsellor of the college of the *Bremen* and *Verden* regency, is president of all the courts in this country. The Sovereign also appoints a court director, who sits in the several courts, together with the bailiff, who in all the courts acts as his counsellor.

Every twelfth or fourteenth year the *Grefe* holds the *Satzung* or assessment for the contribution, which each inhabitant is to pay in proportion, to his substance and chattels. Whilst this assessment continues in force, the contribution must be paid according to it, notwithstanding any change for the better or worse in the circumstances of every particular inhabitant. This contribution which is payable by every burgher, is levied by the court-director, but the land-tax by the bailiff. The annual revenues of the whole country amount to about 10,000 rixdollars.

The more particular description of each of the *Stand*s here is as follows,

I. The first *Stand*, otherwise called the *Landtschaft*, and likewise the *Hochland*; consists of seven parishes, which are marshland, but from this the inhabitants derive great profit. The order observed among them is as follows: *viz.*

1. The parish of *Altenbruch* or *Oldenbrock*, to which belong all the inhabitants from *Wordings-Acker* to *Groden* and the *Altenwalde*.
2. The parish of *Ludingworth* extending from *Franzenburg* farm to *Doringworth*.
3. The parish of *Nordlede*, situated between the *Emmelke* and the *Wettern*.
4. The parish of *Neuenkirchen*, lying between the river *Medem* and *Doringworth*.
5. The parish of *Osterbruch*, comprehending under it the houses situated between the *Landmark* and damm of *Uthwall* or *Aussenwall*.
6. The parish of *Osterende Otterndorf*, including all the houses and farms to the east, north-east and south-east of the town of *Otterndorf*, as far as the *Beblumerbaum*, as namely the *Vorstadt* or long street, with the manour of *Wallingsbutt*, *Marienthal*, a farm of the Sovereigns, *Mardorp* a village, &c.
7. The parish of *Westerende Otterndorf*, containing under it all to the west of the same town beyond the river *Medem*.
- II. The second *Stand* or that called the *Sietland* or *Low-land*, consists of five parishes, all lying in a dry soil, and ranged in the following order, *viz.*
 1. The parish of *West-Ilgenworth*, or *Ilgenworth-Wester-Ende*.
 2. The parish of *East-Ilgenworth*, or *Ilgenworth-Oster-Ende*.

3. The

3. That of *Steinau*.

4. That of *Wanna*.

5. The parish of *Odisheim*.

III. The third *Stand* consists of

Otterndorf, a precinct or small town, situated on the *Medem*, and containing a seat of the lord's. Its magistracy is composed of two burgher-masters, four counsellors, two assessors and a clerk.

The Archbishopric of LUBECK.

§. 1. **T**HE archbishopric of *Lubeck* lies in that part of the dutchy of *Holstein*, which was anciently called *Wagria*. Its see was first erected by the Emperor *Otto I.* at *Oldenburg*, a city of *Holstein*, in the year 951 for the conversion of the *Wendi*, who inhabited this country. In 1058 *Adalbert* archbishop of *Hamburg* of his mere motion, without the approbation of the Emperor *Henry III.* divided the diocese into three bishoprics, namely, into those of *Oldenburg*, *Ratzeburg* and *Mecklenburg*. The first came to a period in 1066 on the extirpation of christianity in these parts by the *Wendi*, and was not reestablished till 1149, when *Hartwich* archbishop of *Bremen* consecrated a priest named *Vicelin* bishop thereof. This priest having petitioned *Henry the Lion* Duke of *Saxony* for the investiture, received it at *Luneburg*, but at the same time was reprimanded for assuming the title of bishop of *Oldenburg*, without the Duke's permission. About the year 1158 the Duke determined to remove the cathedral from *Oldenburg* to *Lubeck*, and accordingly in 1164 it was consecrated there. On the Duke's falling under the ban of the Empire, the Bishop of *Lubeck* obtained permission to hold immediately of the Empire. The Reformation of the diocese was begun under Bishop *Henry of Boebolt*, and being forwarded by his successor *Detlev* of *Reventlau*, who was promoted to the see in 1535, as also by the succeeding protestant bishops, it was accomplished in 1561. In 1586 the chapter for the first time, elected a Prince of the house of *Holstein-Gottorf* for their bishop, which afterwards became a standing rule, and that house seconding the solicitations of the chapter, that the see might not be secularized, in the year 1647 it was accordingly confirmed, in acknowledgement of which the chapter engaged, on the decease of Duke *John* the ruling bishop, and his coadjutor Duke *John George*, to elect six bishops successively out of the house of *Holstein-Gottorf*. In 1648 at the peace of *Westphalia* this see was confirmed to the protestant church. In 1667 the elected coadjutor Duke *Christian Albert*, in a convention at *Gluckstadt* with *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, promised, " that whenever an opportunity offered, he would use his utmost
" endeavours

“endeavours to obtain a formal promise from the chapter that the election should remain in the royal and princely house of *Holstein*, in such manner, that for the future on the failure of the illustrious persons and generations mentioned in the convention of 1647, one of his Majesty's descendents, by divine favour then living should alternately be promoted to the see.” The compact of 1647 being dissolved by the election of Bishop *Adolphus Frederick*, afterwards King of *Sweden*, or at least by the recommendation of his brother *Henry Frederick Augustus* the present bishop, the chapter made use of its own absolute freedom in the election of an episcopal coadjutor, and accordingly on the fourth of *October* 1756, made choice of *Frederick* Prince of *Denmark*, son to King *Frederick V.* by a second marriage.

§. 2. The Bishop of *Lubeck*, though a Prince of the Empire, yet in the college of Princes, sits neither on the spiritual or temporal bench, but on a particular one placed cross-wise, and laid there purely for him and the Bishop of *Osnabruck*, when a *Lutheran*. He has also a vote among the Princes of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*. In the matricula of the Empire, he is assessed at three horse or thirty-six florins, and his quota to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is forty rixdollars, fifty-two kruitzers and a quarter. The arms of the see are saphire, a cross wavey topaz, surmounted with a mitre.

§. 3. The cathedral stands in the imperial city of *Lubeck*, where however it is invested with no manner of authority. The chapter consists of thirty persons, who, four *Roman* catholics excepted, are all *Lutherans*. The dean is always elected from among the members of the chapter. The provost of the cathedral is chosen alternately by the latter and the city of *Lubeck*.

§. 4. The bishop resides at *Eutin*, which is also the seat of his offices, as namely of the regency, the treasury and the consistory.

§. 5. The more particular description of the bishopric includes

I. The bishop's bailiwicks, namely

1. The bailiwick of *Eutin*, the most remarkable places in which are *Eutin*, anciently called *Utin*, and in *Latin* *Utina* or *Oitinum*, a small town most delightfully situated on a lake, which supplies it with a plentiful variety of fish. In 1689 the palace being destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt by Duke *Augustus Frederick* at that time bishop, but received great improvements from his successor Duke *Christian Augustus*, who added to it a most exquisite garden. The town church is collegiate. In 1155 *Adolphus* Count of *Holstein* and *Schauenburg*, at the requisition of Duke *Henry the Lion*, ceded this place to Bishop *Gerold*, who erected it into a town, and built himself a residence there; and in the thirteenth century Bishop *John von Dieft* conferred on it the *Lubeck* right.

Neuenkirchen, a parochial-village.

Lente, commonly called *Malente*, also parochial: together with

Bassau,

Bossau, another parochial-village.

2. The bailiwick of *Schwartau*, including the village of *Schwartau*, on the river of the same name, which at a small distance from it joins the *Trave*, together with *Rensfeld* a parochial-village.

3. The bishops of the *Holstein-Gottorf* line, have hitherto been possessed of the allodial estates of *Lenßen*, with the parochial-village of that name, as also *Stendorf* and *München-Neversdorf*.

II. The chapter's lands, in which are included almost the whole of the districts called the *Holsten-Ort* and *Travemünder-Winkel*. The hufs belonging to these lands have been disposed of to free persons, as an hereditary property, and given in fief, though with reserve of the *Dominium directum* to the chapter, which annually levies a certain impost on them, besides other rights and pecuniary casualties. Of all the places dependent on it *Lanckow* and *Gennin* are the most ancient.

The Principality of SCHWERIN.

THIS country which is almost surrounded by the dutchy of *Schwerin*, borders also on the lordships of *Wismar* and *Rostock*. Its length is about five *German* miles, and its breadth one and a half. It was formerly a bishopric, and the last of the three sees erected by *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, who founded it in 1170 at the town of *Schwerin*, whence it has obtained its name. At the peace of *Westphalia* it was in 1648 converted into a temporal principality of the Empire, and assigned to the Dukes of *Mecklenburg* of the *Schwerin* line, with right of seat and voice in the college of the Princes of the Empire, and likewise in that of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*. Its matricular assessment is six horse and the like number of foot, or ninety-six florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it contributes eighty-one rixdollars, fourteen kruitzers and half. In it are

I. The following towns : namely

Butzo, a small town, containing a castle, which was formerly the residence of the bishops of *Schwerin*, insomuch that the bishopric itself was frequently named from this place. In 1697 and 1716 it was destroyed by fire. In the time of Duke *Frederick William* a colony of *French* refugees came thither, and set up several manufactures.

Wabrien, a small town, which is not to be confounded with *Wabren* in the dutchy of *Güstrow*.

The *Schellße* or *Neustadt*, also a small town lying so close to *Schwerin*, the residentiary place, that it appears to be only a part of it, though in fact a distinct town, and under its own magistracy. In 1705 Duke *Frederick William* conferred divers privileges and favours on the new settlers here.

II. The following bailiwicks belonging to the Prince, *viz.*

1. The bailiwick of *Butzo*, so named from the town above-mentioned.
 2. The bailiwick of *Rbun*, deriving its appellation from *Rbun* a convent for ladies of noble birth.
 3. The bailiwick of *Wabrien*, the seat of which lies in the little town above-mentioned.
 4. The episcopal bailiwick of *Schwerin*.
- III. Ten manours.

The Principality of RATZEBURG.

THIS principality lies between the dutchies of *Saxe-Lauenburg* and *Schwerin*, and the precinct of the imperial city of *Lubeck*, being about one *German* mile and a half in length, and as much broad. It was formed out of a bishopric, erected in 1154 by *Henry the Lion* Duke of *Saxony*, at the town of *Ratzeburg*, but which at the peace of *Westphalia* in 1648, was converted into a temporal principality of the Empire, and settled on the Dukes of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, with right of seat and voice in the college of the Princes of the Empire, and likewise in that of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*. By the convention of *Hamburg* in 1701, it has passed to the *Strelitz* line. Its matricular assessment is one horse, and three foot or twenty-four florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays sixty-seven rixdollars, fifty-four kruiters and three quarters. To this principality belong

1. The bailiwick of *Ratzeburg*, containing that part of the town of *Ratzeburg*, which is annexed to the principality. The cathedral is still in being, together with a chapter, and in the *cross* two apartments have been built for the Duke's board of treasury and the consistory. Adjoining to this is the old chancery where the regency sits. Here are also some other buildings belonging to the Duke; but more particularly the *Palmberg*, which is a large square area adorned with walks of lime-trees.
2. The bailiwick of *Schonberg*, so called from *Schonberg* a feat which was once the residence of the Bishops of *Ratzeburg*, but now serves as the bailiwick-house. Beneath it is a small town of the name.
3. The bailiwick of *Stove*, the court belonging to which is held at the house of that name.
4. The manour of *Horst*, comprehending under it the villages of *Little-Horst* and *Oldenburg*, with *Christinenthal* a farm and sheep walk. The proprietor of this manour is *M. Meier* private secretary to the Elector of *Brunswick*.

The Principality of BLANKENBURG.

§. 1. **T**HE best representation of this principality is to be met with in the map of the principality of *Halberstadt*, published by *Hermann's* heirs in 1750. It lies partly on and without the *Harz*, being environed by the lordship of *Derenburg*, the county of *Regenstein*, *Gunthersberg* a bailiwick of *Anhalt*, the county of *Stollberg*, *Ilfeld* an episcopal bailiwick, *Benkenstein* a bailiwick belonging to *Hohenstein*, the principality of *Wolfenbittel*, *Elbingerode* a bailiwick of *Grubenhagen* and the principality of *Wernigerode*. In length it is about five *German* miles, but its breadth in general does not exceed one and half, though in the southern part it is upwards of four.

§. 2. The northern part without the *Harz* consists of a very good corn land, which is wanting to the greatest part of the principality lying within the *Harz*. It abounds however in woods, and a very hard and beautiful marble, of which all kinds of ornaments are made, as also in iron ore. Concerning the celebrated *Baumannsboble* here, some mention is made of it beneath under the bailiwick of *Stiege*. A considerable part of the country is watered by the *Bode*.

§. 3. This principality was anciently a county, which was formed out of lands belonging to the ancestors of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, and therein more particular of the county of *Regenstein* or *Reinstein*, though afterwards dismembered from them. *Poppo* the most ancient Count of *Blankenburg* of whom any mention is made, had three sons, namely, *Reinhard* a canon of *Halberstadt*, *Sigfrid* Count of *Blankenburg*, and *Conrad* Count of *Reinstein*. The line of the latter failed in his godson *Conrad*. The sons of the second son, named *Sigfrid*, and *Henry*, founded two different branches, the former that of *Blankenburg*, and the latter that of *Reinstein*, of which the *Heimbürg* line was a collateral branch, but on the extinction of the *Blankenburg* and *Reinstein* lines, towards the end of the fourteenth century the whole dutchy devolved to it. At length, namely in the year 1599, the whole family failed in the person of Count *John Ernest*, whereupon Duke *Henry Julius* possessed himself of the county of *Blankenburg* as a vacant fief. In 1690 it was conferred as an appenage on Duke *Lewis Rudolphus*, and in 1707 by the Emperor *Joseph* erected into a principality of the Empire. Since the year 1731 it has belonged to the reigning house of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*.

§. 4. Though the reigning Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel* has not hitherto been able to obtain either seat or voice in the college of the Princes of the Empire, by virtue of this principality, yet he refrains sitting among the counts thereof as belonging to *Westphalia*. Should the Diets

of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony* ever come into use again, a vote and seat among the Princes would unquestionably be allowed him. *Blankenburg* and *Reinfein* formerly paid twenty-four florins to a *Roman* month, but at present *Blankenburg* alone pays only twelve.

§. 5. The government of this principality is under the direction of the privy-council at *Brunswick*, but it has likewise a distinct court of justice, from which appeals lie to the counts of the Empire, as also its particular consistory, from whence lies no appeal to that of *Wolfenbittel*.

§. 6. To the principality belong two towns and four bailiwicks, viz.

I. The town and bailiwick of *Blankenburg*, consisting of *Blankenburg*, a town, in which are held the courts of judicature, and the consistory, with the superintendency of the principality. It lies below the Duke's palace which stands on an eminence.

The villages of *Huttenrode*, *Kattenstedt*, *Wienrode* and *Timmenrode*, which are all parochial.

II. The bailiwick of *Heimburg*, consisting of the two parochial-villages of *Heimburg* and *Benzingerode*. The ancient castle of *Heimburg* has long since been laid in ruins.

III. The bailiwick of *Bornecke*, consisting of the parochial-village of that name with a few hills.

IV. The bailiwick of *Stiege*, including

Hasselfelde, a small town, situated on the *Harz*, and containing a hunting seat of the Princes.

Stiege, *Alrode*, *Drudenstein*, *Tanne* and *Braunlage*, all parochial-villages.

Rubeland, a place lying in a very pleasant valley on the warm *Bode*. Near it is the famous cave called *Baumannshoble*, the only passage leading to which is by ascending a very high hill; but Duke *Lewis Rudolphus* has ordered the entrance to be shut up with a door. It consists of six or seven dark caverns, which are diversified with a vast variety of figures in drop-stone.

The *Lutheran* convent of *Michaelstein*, situated about an hour's distance from *Blankenburg*, and composed of an abbot, who is generally professor of divinity at *Helmstedt*, one senior and three collegiates.

The County of R A N Z A U.

§. 1. THIS county lies in the dutchy of *Holstein*, being two *German* miles and half in length and one and a half broad. The greatest part of it is champaign, with some marshland. The *Aue* which rises not far from *Heede* and traverses the county is both deep and navigable.

§. 2. In the whole county are two market-towns and twenty-six villages; which several places are divided into three parishes under the inspection of a provost.

§. 3. It

§. 3. It was formerly called the bailiwick of *Barmstedt*, and constituted a part of the lordship of *Pinneberg*. On the division made of it, in 1640 between *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark* and *Frederick III.* Duke of *Holslein-Gottorf*, the latter obtained this bailiwick, which, however, in 1649 together with the sovereignty, and all rights, privileges, dues and prerogatives, in such manner as it had been held by the Counts of *Holslein* and *Schauenburg*, the said *Frederick* sold to *Christian Ranzau*, Stadtholder, to the King of *Denmark* for the sum of 201000 specie rixdollars, which sum being paid him in ready money and land, he renounced both for himself, his heirs and descendants, all claim and right thereto. In 1650 this sale was confirmed by the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* who, at the same time raised the Stadtholder *Ranzau*, and his descendants to the degree of Counts, and erected the bailiwick of *Barmstedt* into a county of the Empire. The house of *Ranzau* deriving a very considerable part of its grandeur from the favours of the Kings of *Denmark*, *Detlev* son to *Christian*, the first of these counts, in 1669 drew up an instrument which in 1671 was confirmed by the Emperor *Leopold*, by which instrument in case he or any of his descendants should die without male heirs, the county of *Ranzau*, together with the lordship of *Breitenburg*, were to devolve to the royal family, though with a proviso that this county should always continue separate from the lordship of *Pinneberg*, and for ever retain the name of *Ranzau*. In 1706 the house of *Gottorf* was for recovering the county on the payment of the purchase money, and actually took possession of it, but by an express order from the Emperor they were obliged again to restore it to Count *Detlev*. A violent contest arose afterwards between him and his brother, who in 1721 hired certain assassins to shoot him, and then took possession of the county; but by virtue of an order of *Frederick IV.* King of *Denmark* he was seized in his way to *Hamburg*, and carried to *Pinneberg*, where being brought to a formal trial he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in *Norway*, where he afterwards died. Upon this in 1726 the King by virtue of the testament of Count *Detlev* took possession of the county, leaving the lordship of *Breitenburg* under certain conditions, to the sister of the two last unhappy Counts, named *Catherine Hedwig*, who was by marriage Countess of *Castell-Rudenhausen*.

§. 4. At a circular Diet held at *Luneburg* in the year 1662 this county was admitted to be a State of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, but whether the King of *Denmark*, by virtue of it, takes place among the counts of *Westphalia*, I am not yet certainly informed. Its assessment in the matricula is not to be found; but to the chamber of *Wetzlar* it pays twenty-four rixdollars, seventy-six kruiters and a half.

§. 5. It is governed by an administrator of the King's own nomination. The *Ding* and *Recht* also obtain here, and are composed of twenty-one house-keepers elected from among the parishes. From this court causes may be moved to the county court of appeals, which was instituted in

1734, and is held at *Ranzau* house by the administrator as president, assisted by two members of the regency of *Gluckstadt*, who are particularly appointed to this office and this court of appeals, and who with the addition of two more counsellors of the *Gluckstadt* regency, constitute by a royal edict of 1754, what is called the criminal court. This county has also its own particular consistory, the members of which, are the administrator as president, assisted by the provost and also the clergy of the county.

§. 6. The annual revenues arising from it amount to about 14,000 rix-dollars, which are levied and accounted for by the administrator.

§. 7. The most remarkable places here are

1. *Ranzau* house, anciently called the *Barmstedt* *hof*, the buildings appertaining to which stand in a wood on three small islands formed by the *Aue* in its course from *Barmstedt*. On one of these islands is the bailiwick-house, on another the court-house, and on the third the mansion-house, in which the administrator resides.

2. *Barmstedt*, a market-town, created such in 1736, and lying on the *Aue*. This town consists of about one hundred and twenty houses and is parochial.

3. *Elmsborn*, also a market-town, situated on the *Aue*. In the year 1750 a fire destroyed forty-seven dwelling houses and nine barns at this place, but they have been rebuilt to great advantage. The whole number of edifices here is about one hundred and fifty. The head minister of its church, is provost of the county, ever since the removal of the provostship hither from *Barmstedt*. The poor-house and hospital, which was founded in 1663 by Count *Christian*, and wherein at present eighteen poor people are maintained, has a chapel and a particular preacher belonging to it, who is also catechist to the parochial-church, and the whole place. The inhabitants have a great many small vessels, in which they carry on a traffick along the *Aue* to the *Elbe*, but that chiefly in turf. Charcoal also is brought from *Kaltenkirchen* to the *Kruck* near *Elmsborn*, and there shipped off for *Holland*.

4. *Hornerkirche*, which was consecrated in 1752. Near this church, exclusive of the patronage and sexton's house, are several other dwellings belonging to mechanicks and labourers.

The Imperial City of L U B E C K.

THE free Imperial city of *Lubeck*, anciently written *Lubecke*, stands within the limits of *Holstein* on the river *Trave*, which is a navigable river, and above the city receives the *Steckenitz*, another navigable stream, by means of which it communicates with the *Elbe*, but below it the *Wackenitz*, which is likewise navigable and issues from the lake of *Ratzeburg*.

burg. After joining the *Schwartau* in its progress, this river falls into the *Baltick*. By means of these several streams long and flat bottomed vessels pass from the *Baltick* along the *Trave*, the *Steckenitz* and the *Elbe* into the *German* ocean. The town stands on the two sides of a long hill of moderate height, the eastern part extending itself down the declivity towards the *Wackenitz*, as the western does towards the *Trave*. Exclusive of walls, towers and *Fausse brayes*, it is further surrounded with strong ramparts, (which being planted with trees form a very delightful walk) and to these has the addition of wide moats. The streets are for the most part steep, and the houses all of stone and old fashioned. Ever since the year 1530 *Lutheranism* has been the established religion of the place. Besides the cathedral of its ancient see before mentioned, it has also four parochial-churches. The principal of these is the church of *St. Mary*, which is a large structure having the superintendency of the city annexed to it. The other churches here are those of *St. James*, *St. Peter and Paul* and *St. Giles*. *St. Clement's* church is subordinate to that of *St. James*, and *St. Laurence's* stands without the city in the church-yard belonging to the pest-house. The nunnery of *St. John* is composed of an abbess or *Domina*, a prioress and twenty-two conventualists, and has likewise its own church and chaplain. The convent of *Mary Magdalen in the old Burg*, was at the time of the Reformation converted into a poor-house, which also has its particular chaplain and church. In the suppressed convent of *St. Catherine* has been founded a grammar-school of seven classes, and in this convent is also the public library. The church belonging to it is a filial of that of *St. Marten*. The convent of *St. Anne* has been converted into an alms-house and house of correction, both which are handsome buildings and under excellent regulations. Here is also a hospital dedicated to the *Holy-Ghost*, to which are annexed villages on *Pol*, an island near *Wismar*, an orphan-house, a house for the entertainment of poor strangers, a small-pox hospital, and many other charitable foundations. The papists likewise are possessed of a chapel near the cathedral, and the *Calvinists* of a church without the *Holstein-gate*. The city armoury stands close by the cathedral. The corporation consists of four burghermasters and sixteen counsellors which may either be men of letters, patricians or tradesmen. The whole burghery (graduates, and such as have employments in the schools and churches excepted) consist of twelve companies, each of which has a vote in the public deliberations. This city was the head of the hanse-towns, and in the town house is a large hall called the *Hansefaal*, where their deputies used to meet. An alliance still subsists between *Lubeck*, *Hamburg* and *Bremen*, and under the stile of hanse-towns they negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign powers. They had also their envoy at the treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713. Further the Emperor *Francis* engaged in his capitulation, "In the most effectual manner to countenance, support and

" defend

“ defend in their navigation, traffick, rights and immunities, according to
 “ the *instrumentum pacis*, all trading towns in general, particularly the cities
 “ of *Lubeck*, *Bremen* and *Hamburg*, from whose maritime commerce the
 “ public reaps such great advantages.” Its trade still continues to be very
 considerable, for which its situation as above described, is extremely com-
 modious. In it also are divers manufactures. On the spot where the city
 now stands was formerly a town, named *Bucu*, on the demolition of which
 about the year 1144 *Adolphus* II, Count of *Holstein* and *Schauenburg*, laid
 the first foundations of the celebrated city of *Lubeck*. Its speedy increase
 and the resort thither of all the merchants from *Bardewick* created such
 umbrage to *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, that he gave orders that nothing
 should be sold at this place but provisions. In 1156 *Lubeck* being burnt down,
Duke Henry after a long negotiation prevailed on Count *Adolphus* to give
 him the town, which having rebuilt he erected it into a free-port, and in
 1158 conferred on it the *Stadtrecht* or municipal right, which took its
 rise from that of *Soest*, and was then become very famous. This right
 was confirmed to it in 1188 by the Emperor *Frederick* I, and in 1226 by
Frederick II. and afterwards by the succeeding Emperors. Also ever since
 the year 1254, the towns in the countries adjacent to the *Baltick* have been
 continually labouring to obtain this right. The Duke further removed hither
 the see of *Oldenburg*, and in 1164 its cathedral was consecrated. But *Henry*
 being afterwards put under the ban, this city in 1182 submitted to the Em-
 peror *Frederick* I. to whom however it originally owes the title of Imperial.
 In 1189 it was recovered by Duke *Henry*, but in 1192 escheated to *Adolphus*
 Count of *Holstein* and *Schauenburg*, from whom in 1202 it was wrested by
Waldemar Duke of *Schleswig*, and afterwards King of *Denmark*, under
 whose sovereignty it continued till 1226, when it threw off the yoke.
 But that *Albert the Great* Duke of *Brunswick* had afterwards some prero-
 gative over it, is manifest from the privileges granted to it by *Henry* King of
England at his solicitations, which privileges, according to the words of the
 patent, were to continue in force, whilst the burghers and merchants of *Lubeck*
 remained under the dominion and protection (*sub dominio et protectione*) of
 the Duke. In 1276 the whole city was destroyed by fire, five houses only
 excepted. In the Diet of the Empire it is possessed of the third seat
 among the *Rhenish* Imperial cities; and in the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*
 has the first. In the matricula of the Empire its contingent is four
 hundred and eighty florins; and to the chamber of *Wetzlar* it pays five
 hundred and fifty-seventy rixdollars and eighty-eight kruitzers.

Among its dependencies are

1. *Travemunde*, a small town, with a fort, situated at the influx of the
Trave into the *Baltick*. In the year 1320 the city of *Lubeck* purchased
 this place of *John* III. Count of *Holstein*. In 1477 one half of it was
 destroyed by fire, and in 1522 almost the whole. The city of *Lubeck*
 appoints

appoints a commandant here, who was formerly stiled *Vogt*. *Travemunde* lies two *German* miles from it.

2. *Selbukup*, a fishing-village, situated on the *Trave*, one *German* mile from *Lubeck*.

3. *Ritzerau*, a bailiwick, containing the parochial-village of *Nusse*.

4. *Bebendorf*, a bailiwick, having its seat in the parochial-village of that name.

5. The bailiwick of *Bergedorf*, in which is *Bergedorf*, a small town, situated on the *Bihe*, and the *Vier Lande*, as they are called, which lie on the *Elbe*, and belonging in common to *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*, being an acquisition made by their joint forces from the dutchy of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, which they retained by the convention of *Perleberg* in 1420. This country being level and intersected by rivulets and ditches, is extremely fertile, and in summer time inexpressibly delightful, but at certain seasons subject to be overflowed. At the mansion-house of *Bergedorf* resides the bailiff, who is nominated by the two cities. In the *Vier Lande* are the parishes of *Kirchwerder*, *Old and New-Gamme*, *Korslacke* and *Geist-Hachede* or *Geesibacht*, with a toll-house on the *Elbe* called *Zollenspiecker*, where is also a ferry over the same river.

The Imperial City of GOSZLAR.

GOSZLAR a free Imperial city, lies without the *Harz*, at the foot of the *Rammelberg* on the river *Gose*, which at a small distance from the town empties itself into the *Ocker*. It is environed by the bailiwick of *Liepenburg*, in the diocese of *Hildesheim*, and likewise by those of *Langelshiem* and *Harzburg* in the principality of *Wolfenbittel*. The buildings here are all in the old taste, excepting that part of it, which was burnt down in 1728, which has been rebuilt in the modern manner. The established religion is *Lutheranism*, and in this city are four parish-churches, namely those of *St. Cosmas* and *Damian* or the *great-church*, *St. Stephens*, the *Frankenberg* and that of *St. James*. Here are also two *Lutheran* foundations holding immediately of the Empire. That of *St. Simon* and *St. Jude* was founded as a canonry of *Augustines* in the year 1040 by the Emperor *Henry III*, and its estates were under the jurisdiction of the canons of that order, but the Emperor *Frederick I.* curtailed their overgrown power, particularly in 1188, when he confirmed the see in its immediate tenure on the Empire, as also in its jurisdiction in civil cases, declaring it exempt from all power and authority of the lord of the country. This independency has been successively confirmed by the Emperors, and the see continues without molestation to exercise its jurisdiction both in processes and arbitrations,

but the city of *Goslar* having several times started difficulties on this head, a process is now depending between these two bodies before the *Aulic-council*. The Imperial foundation of *Petersberg* also received its rise from the munificence of the Emperor *Henry III.* and his consort *Agnes* in honour of *St. Peter*. It stands to the east of the city on the *Kalkberg*, the name of which on account of this foundation, was changed into that of *Petersberg*. It was originally endowed with the village and district of *Bartunlep*, which still constitute a part of its revenues. The edifice itself was consecrated in the year 1057. In 1512 the canonry made over the administration of it to the city magistracy in consideration of an yearly stipend, and one half of the casualties, which term has from time to time been prolonged, but this administration is limited to places under the immediate sovereignty of the foundation, and standing on *St. Peter's* hill. In 1527 the burghers of *Goslar* pulled down every part of the building on the *Petersberg*, inasmuch that the canons were afterwards obliged to sing canonical hymns at first in the church of the preceding foundation, but since the year 1603, the chapel of *St. Catharine* has been assigned them. The canonry is *Lutheran*, and their principal officer a Dean. The Emperor is still possessed of the *jus primariarum precum* over it, which he made use of in 1754, at which time also the Emperor *Francis* confirmed to them the exercise of their religion according to the *Augsburg* confession, and further promised his countenance and protection to the canonry, as long as it observed the established usages. Here are two other *Lutheran* convents. That of *Frankenberg*, which consists of a domina and three conventualists, belongs to the principality of *Wolfenbittel*, to which it devolved in 1523, when the greatest part of the diocese of *Hildesheim*, in which it was included, came under the dominion of *Brunswick-Luneburg*. The church there, which however does not belong to it, has been mentioned above. The nunnery at *Neuenwerk* is dependent on the magistracy, and has a church of its own. The city derives its principal subsistence from the mines in the *Rammelsberg*, which have been taken notice of above under the principality of *Grubenhagen*, its breweries of beer and its trade for provisions to the *Harz*. Its foundation it owes to the Emperor *Henry I.* who began it in the year 922. In the *Königsbof* (or *King's court*) several Kings and Emperors of *Germany* have kept their court, and have also held here many general assemblies of the Empire and solemn judicatures. Thus *Goslar* from its first commencement has always been an Imperial city. Duke *Henry the Lion* obtained it of the Emperor *Frederick* in consideration of his assistance in the wars of *Italy*, and in 1180 walled it round, to denote its being an Imperial city, tho' it had sided with the Emperor his enemy. In 1542 it was besieged by *Henry the Younger*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, but an amicable accommodation taking place, the siege was raised. In the Diet it is possessed of the seventh seat on the bench of the Imperial cities of the Circle

Circle of the *Rhine*, but among those of *Lower-Saxony* has only the second. Its matricular assessment formerly amounted to four hundred florins. In 1568 and seventy-one this assessment was reduced to one hundred and twenty, but at present is only sixty. Its quota to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is one hundred and eighty-four florins, seventy-nine kruitzers. The Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel* is hereditary protector of it, and as such it pays him an annual sum of money.

The Imperial City of MUHLHAUSEN.

THE free Imperial city of *Muhlhausen* lies in *Thuringia*, on the river *Unstrut*, being divided into the upper and lower. The first of these was formerly called the *Neustadt* and the latter the *Altstadt*. The *George* suburb in ancient records called *Old-Muhlhausen*, shews it to have been the first beginning of the city. Here are two *Lutheran* churches, with a *Roman catholic* foundation of *Augustine* Nuns, to which is annexed the estate of *Tirenrode*. The proper æra of the building of *Muhlhausen* is little known, and till the thirteenth century nothing can be said either of the place or its territory. In 1180 it was laid in ashes by *Henry the Lion* Duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, and in 1422 and 1487 suffered again extremely by fire. It appears to have held immediately of the Emperors from time immemorial. In the years 1332 and 1337 it purchased of the Emperor *Lewis* the office of Imperial judge in the city and its precinct. In the Diet it is possessed of the ninth place among the *Rhenish* bench in the college of the Imperial cities thereof, and of the third in the Diets of *Lower-Saxony*. In the matricula of the Empire it is assessed at one hundred and sixty florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* contributes one hundred and thirty-five rixdollars, twenty-three kruitzers. Within its district are twenty places: namely, *Ammern*, *Bolstedt*, *Dachreden*, *Dorne*, *Emmelhausen*, a lazaretta, *Eigenrieden*, on an eminence above which stood a burg, *Felchta*, *Germar*, *Grabe*, *Hongede*, *Holmbach*, *Hofmar* or *Horschmar*, *Kayfershagen*, *Lengefeld*, *Pfaffenrode*, *Reisern*, *Salfeld*, *Sampach*, *Solstedt* and *Windeberg*, exclusive of thirteen other places which are now destroyed. Its precinct to the north and west is environed by moats and a quick-set-hedge, as also by towers, but to the east and south is only marked with limit stones.

The Imperial City of N O R D H A U S E N.

THE free Imperial city of *Nordhausen* lies between the county of *Hohnstein* and the lordship of *Klettenberg* on the *Zorge*, being of middling extent, and divided into the old and new. In it are seven *Lutheran* churches belonging to which are ten ministers, and a well-built orphan-house. The *Holy-rod* convent with its church is possessed by the *Roman* catholics. This city carries on a good corn trade to the *Upper-Harz*, and distils great quantities for brandy, not to mention its curious works in marble and alabaster, the materials for which are brought from *Stollberg* and *Hokenstein*. In the year 1180 it was burnt by *Henry the Lion* Duke of *Saxony*. In 1234, 1540, 1612, 1710 and 1712 great fires happened here. It has been a free Imperial city ever since its first foundation. In it reside an Imperial vogt and judge. The former of these offices, or that called the penal judicature, was held by the ancient counts of *Hohnstein*, at least in the fifteenth century; but on their failure the Emperor *Rodolphus II.* in 1600 conferred it on the electoral house of *Saxony*, which in 1697 made an absolute and perpetual cession of it to the electoral house of *Brandenburg*. The justitiary was anciently a Landgrave of *Thuringia*. From him this dignity passed to the Dukes and Electors of *Saxony*, who in 1697 likewise ceded it to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, but in 1717 that house in consideration of the sum of 50,000 rixdollars transferred to the city of *Nordhausen* and its magistracy, the two aforementioned offices of vogt and justitiary, with all rights prerogatives and emoluments. In the Diet of the Empire it enjoys the tenth seat on the *Rhenish* bench of Imperial cities, and the fourth among those of the Diets of *Lower-Saxony*. The matricular assessment of *Nordhausen* is eighty florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays ninety-four rixdollars, sixty-two kruiters and a half.

The Imperial City of H A M B U R G.

THE free Imperial city of *Hamburg*, in *Latin* *Hamburgum Hammonia*, as derived from the old *German* word *Hamme* signifying a wood, appears to have been a town of the *Nordalbingers*, before the days of the Emperor *Charles the Great*, but since the year 808, when that Emperor built a fort there, under the name of *Hochbuchi* or *Hobenbuchen* (in *English* *high beaches*) has been much better known. It stands on the borders of that part of *Holstein*, called *Stormar*, being about eighteen *German* miles from the influx of the *Elbe* into the ocean, and properly situated on the rivers

Elbe,

Elbe, *Alster* and *Bille*. The first of these claims a more particular description, the *Bille* being now scarce practicable, and the *Alster* serving only for parties of pleasure, a few barges excepted for the conveyance of wood; but the *Elbe*, which at the city, the werders or little islands included, is not less than a *German* mile in breadth, besides forming two spacious harbours, runs through most parts of the city in canals, which being generally pretty broad and deep are of prodigious conveniency to the merchants, whose houses stand on them. In these canals, as well as in the river itself, even to the distance of some *German* miles above *Hamburg*, the tide ebbs and flows twice a day, which is also in many respects of service to the inhabitants, though not without the frequent and great inconveniency of inundations occasioned by the northwest winds, at which times the lower buildings and cellars are filled with water to the mighty detriment of their provisions and merchandises, especially if these inundations happen on a sudden gust of wind from the south to northwest. The bridges over the canals are computed at eighty-four, and that not without probability, many of them not being so much as distinguished by strangers, as being paved like the streets, with which they are generally on a level, and not a few also adorned with houses on each side.

The streets are for the most part of pretty considerable breadth, but the houses recommend themselves more by their inward conveniences, and the gardens with which they are interspersed, though more especially still by their situation for trade, than by any outward ornaments of architecture. Some of these streets however make a grand appearance, but on the other hand several of them are very narrow, and there is still a greater number of lanes here, wherein many families live together; so that the circuit of the city is by no means proportionate to the number of its inhabitants. Round the ramparts it is but an easy two hours walk, and the number of inhabitants within this circuit, exclusive of *Jews*, is estimated at 100,000. On a calculation taken of the inhabitants of *Hamburg*, compared with those of other large cities, and made from their registers of births and burials, they are found to be to those of *Paris*, as one to four, to those of *Amsterdam* as four to seven, to those of *Vienna* as eight to thirteen, and to those of *Copenhagen* nearly on a par.

It is natural to be imagined that in so populous a place, there must be great numbers of poor, and this has by degrees given occasion to so many public foundations that in this point, as well as for its excellent regulations, with regard to fires, *Hamburg* is greatly admired by foreigners. With respect to the first, what principally deserves mention here is the *Armen-Ordnung*, which though like all other public foundations it be enriched by charitable donations and legacies, yet derives its greatest wealth from the voluntary contributions made towards it. Next to this is the *Zuchthaus* or house of correction, which is a very large building, and in matters relative to
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the direction of it connected with the *Armen-Ordnung*. The persons committed to this place, among whom are all who are found begging in the streets, are put to various kinds of labour, but chiefly to the rasping of *Brasil* and other kinds of wood. To these is to be added the *Wayfenbaus*, wherein orphans are carefully maintained and educated; the *Pesthof*, which lies without the town, and where all persons disordered in their senses and other patients are received, to the amount sometimes of near a thousand in number; St. *Job's* hospital, or as it is vulgarly called, the *Pockenbaus*, erected for such as labour under contagious distempers; the *Spinnbaus* where prostitutes and such like offenders are confined, who in other places are condemned to the public works; the *Gasthaus*, the *Schiffer-Armenbaus*, with the alms-houses of the *Holy-Ghost* and St. *George*, which are all instituted for the relief of the deserving poor. I shall only mention the *Gotteskasten* in the churches, the many private charitable foundations, among which are the *Gottesfuehnungen*, as they are called, with the free-schools, wherein children are educated *gratis*; the cloisters of St. *John* and St. *Mary Magdalen*; the convent where unmarried women may be admitted for a small sum, and comfortably maintained during the residue of their lives; and lastly foundations for the redemption of sea-faring persons taken by the *Corfairs* of *Barbary*, with many others no less deserving of commendation. With respect to the regulations made here relating to fires, every person who can be of any assistance either far or near, knows precisely the part he is to act, particularly the engine-workers, who belong either to the fire-office, the artillery or ship engines, and who at certain stated periods are exercised; the militia also, of whom some must always be ready, on the least alarm with fire buckets in their hands, and others, as a reserve who stand at places appointed for them. Further the institution of the *Brandwachen* or fire-watchmen, which was made about twenty years since is also very worthy of observation. These consist of certain persons distinguished like the engine-workers, by their white frocks and large fire-caps, who both during the winter and summer months, when the wind is high, or when by the long continuance of it at east the canals are grown dry or shallow, are obliged to patrol the streets all night, and to make a clattering on the stones with the poles which they carry in their hands. For other concerns relative to the security of the city, watchmen go their constant rounds. The business of these is only to keep a look out against any appearance of fire, and by these means many small fires are got under at their first breaking out.

The fortifications of the city are in the old *Dutch* taste, the moats being deep and wide, the ramparts lofty, and planted with trees, and of such a breadth too, that several carriages may go abreast. On these ramparts every one has the liberty of taking the air. The number of bastions round the town is twenty-four, with some out-works, particularly those called the *Sternkanze* and the *Neuerwerk*. The latter is properly only a line regu-

larly

larly fortified and inclosing the streets, houses and gardens, by some called the *Neuen Werk* or the suburb of *St. George*. The *Hamburgerberg* may be stiled a suburb, but this is not environed by any works, and the houses on it extend almost as far as *Altona*, inasmuch that it is only a ditch which separates the one from the other.

To the city are four capital gates, namely the *Deichtbor* towards the east, the *Steintbor* and *Dammthor* looking towards the north, and the *Millerntbor* to the west. But besides these there are too smaller ones towards the south, namely the *Breckthor* and the *Sandthor*, both leading to the *Grasbrock*, but these are not so much frequented, as the two entrances in the same quarter by water from the *Elbe*, that is to say the *Upper* and *Lower-Baum*. Through the latter pass all ships going to or coming from sea. Every morning at the opening of it is seen a multitude of boats and small barks, whose cargoes consist of milk, fruits, and all kind of provisions, all rushing in at the same time. And in this manner the country people, who are for the most part under the neighbouring jurisdiction, together with a greater number of others on the land side in carriages, as likewise most of the neighbouring peasantry daily bring in part of the subsistence necessary to the city, and on the other hand return home with their own.

To the north of the town is also another entrance by water, or a *Baum* from the *Alster*, which in this part runs into the city, so as to form a kind of lake in it, which is included however within the fortifications. Here also in summer time the inhabitants divert themselves in barges, of which the larger sort that have a cabin, are called *Arks*. Near this part too of the *Alster* is a walk, consisting of a double row of trees of considerable length, which in summer evenings is crowded with people, and called the *Junfernstieg* (or the *young ladies walk*) and from hence the street in which it lies has obtained the same name.

The *Alster* thus entring the city brings with it this advantage, that it not only drives some mills within the town, in like manner as others are driven by the *Elbe*, but likewise by means of aqueducts is conveyed into several houses, yet so that by the sluices near the mills, on any dangerous inundation of the *Alster* lake it may be let into the *Elbe*, as this latter on the appearance of a flood, may be turned into the *Alster*.

The churches of *Hamburg* with their lofty steeples make a grand appearance. The most remarkable of these is the *Great-church*, or that of *St. Michael* in the *Neustadt*, which latter, together with the church itself, was destroyed by lightning in the year 1750, and as yet the church is not entirely completed, nor any thing done to the tower. The four principal churches in the *Altstadt* are those of *St. Peter*, *St. Nicolas*, *St. Catharine* and *St. James*. The tower belonging to the cathedral is about the same height with those above-mentioned, and though it leans as if just falling, yet on account of the beauty of its architecture the danger attending it has hitherto been

been overlooked. Exclusive of these capital churches, the largeness of which may be conjectured from the smallness of their number, there are others annexed to them, as namely those of *S. John*, *St. Mary Magdalen* and *St. Michael*, the last of which is a small new church, together with those of the *Hlly-Ghost* and *St. Gertrude*. Some of the alms-houses here have also churches annexed to them, particularly the *Orphan-house* and the *Bridewell*. In all these several churches is something or other worthy of notice, such as tombs, splendid altars, pulpits, organs, paintings and the like. The tower of *St. Peter* has two sets of chimes belonging to it, one of which plays by clock-work; but those of *St. Nicolas* far surpass them. The latter play every morning very early, and likewise at one o'clock in the afternoon, as also on all festivals and solemnities: they bear some resemblance to the celebrated chimes at *Dormstadt*, and are said to be the work of the same artist. *St. Catharine's* tower is very like that of *St. Mary's* at *Zwickau*, and distinguished for the elegant grandeur of its architecture, and the gilt crown on its spire.

The public edifices of the city are wanting in nothing so much as in outward stateliness. The *Guildhall* cannot be viewed without wishing *Hamburg* had a better, though it has lately received some embellishment from the new court-house erected there. The other structures here are chiefly worth seeing for their utility, and the prodigious quantity of stores in them, such as the building yard, the arsenal and two armouries; and a stranger who has never seen a number of large ships together at one time, cannot but behold the *Baumbaue* on the *Elbe* with astonishment. The lovers of old *Rhenish*, who have not before satiated themselves at *Straszburg* or *Bremen*, will not fail to visit the corporation cellar here. There are indeed a great number of inns in the town, but of these few are large enough to entertain foreigners with all their attendants, every part of the city being so closely built upon, and the insides of the houses withal not so judiciously disposed as in other places of a more modern date, so that the want of conveniency in this respect, does by no means correspond with the plenty of all kinds of provisions and liquors in it. With regard to the constitution and form of government here, it has, and that more especially in 1708, when the perpetual disturbances at *Hamburg* occasioned an Imperial commission to be sent thither, been settled on a footing the most agreeable, that is its former laws, customs and equity, inasmuch that it exhibits a perfect model of a well constituted State.

The exercise of certain *Regalia* here appertains solely to the magistracy, but in all affairs of general concern the burghery assist at the deliberations, and in order to give validity to any motion made by the magistracy in cases relative to the joint assembly of the magistracy and people, the consent of both sides is required. All points touching the imposition of
taxes

taxes and new laws, are by the magistracy laid before the first college of the burghery, then before the second, next before the third, and lastly before the whole body, and on the approbation of both classes is termed a decree of the magistracy and burghery, or simply a *Rcefsz.*

The magistracy is at present composed of thirty-seven persons, or more usually of thirty-six, that is to say, four burghermasters, four syndics, twenty-four aldermen, and four secretaries, of whom one is prothonotary, and another acts as recorder; but the votes are limited to the burghermasters, and the aldermen, of the first of whom one must be a trader, and of the latter thirteen traders and the rest graduates. All members of the magistracy are chosen by the burghermasters and aldermen only, the former of whom are elected out of the body of the aldermen, and these again out of the common council, and both by ballot; but the syndics and secretaries are chosen from among the graduates in the common council, and that by a majority of votes. Any person elected into the magistracy, and declining the office must depart the city.

The burghery of *Hamburg* are divided into five parishes, agreeably to the five capital churches above-mentioned. The first college of the burghery is composed of the *Oberalten*, which consists of three out of each parish; the next is the college of the *Sechziger*, being of every parish, besides the *Oberalten*, nine *Diaconi*, who are so called as holding some office in the parish where they reside, and for which they are elected. Next to these is the college of the *Hundertachtziger*, which consists of the *Sechsziger*s and twenty-four subdeacons of each capital church. To these every parish further adds six *adjuncti*, who are obliged to make their appearance only at the meeting of a general common council along with the former, and into such parochial assemblies are likewise admitted all burghers who are so inclined, provided they are possessed of the qualifications required, the principal of which is the *Erbgesessenheit* or hereditary settlement, the meaning of which is, that a burgher shall dwell in a house of his own within the city, and be at least possessed of 1000 rixdollars in specie, or of 2000 in immoveable goods within the jurisdiction of the same, and that too in free money, over and above the sum for which it may be mortgaged.

The management of the public revenues is committed to ten burghers, two out of every parish, who continue in office six years, at the expiration of which a new election comes on, which is performed partly by votes and partly by ballot. These are stiled *die Verordnete der Kammer* or deputies of the treasury. Of these and the above-mentioned offices, as also of others belonging to the city, which are for the most part filled by members of the magistracy or common-council, a particular account may be seen in the *Hamburg State Almanacks*.

It is now above two hundred years since *Lutheranism* has been the

established religion of this city, and no other public exercise of religion is tolerated here. In the mean time both *Papists* and *Calvinists* have an opportunity of attending worship at the envoys of the Emperor, and other Sovereigns, to the Circle of *Lower-Saxony* who reside in the city; and the *English*, whose merchants form a company here, have divine service performed in a building called the *English-house*. The *Hamburg* clergy, those of the country included, amount in all to fifty-three persons. Each of the five capital churches has a head minister, and three or even four *Diaconi* belonging to it. The principal ecclesiastic here is stiled the *Senior*, who is chosen by the magistracy, and is usually the eldest of the five head ministers. On *Sundays* there are four sermons in most of the churches, and on every week day one at least in three places. The regulations respecting church affairs, such as the appointment of fastdays, festivals and the like, are determined by the magistracy in conjunction with the above-mentioned college of the *Sechzigers*. Those cases which in other parts are termed consistorial, at *Hamburg* come under the recognizance of the civil power.

Having mentioned its ecclesiastical State it will be proper to say a word of the cathedral chapter here. Its constitution can no where be better seen than in the words of the tenth article, §, 7, of the peace of *Westphalia*, according to which his Imperial Majesty with the consent of the whole Empire, wholly and absolutely ceded to the crown of *Sweden*, all the powers and prerogatives which the archbishop of *Bremen* enjoyed over the chapter of *Hamburg* and its diocese, with a reserve however of the several rights belonging to the house of *Holslein*, the city of *Hamburg* and the chapter itself. But the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* being by the peace of the north, transferred in 1719 to the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, the chapter of *Hamburg* was involved in this revolution. But how this chapter came to be subject to the archbishops of *Bremen* is a point of very ancient history. The Emperor *Charles the Great* had formed a design of erecting an archbishopric at *Hamburg*, and that all the northern nations should be comprehended in its province. This devout scheme his son the Emperor *Lewis the Pious* in some measure accomplished. The name of the first archbishop of *Hamburg*, who was called *Anscharius*, is still preserved there, several places being stiled after him, as for instance the *Schar* market the *Schar* gate, and the *Schar* gate bridge. But the archbishops of *Hamburg*, by the frequent assaults of the adjacent pagan nations were at length obliged to seek safety at *Bremen*, and this afterwards occasioned long and violent contests between the two churches relative to the real place of their see, till in 1223 it was decided that the arch-episcopal dignity should from that time be held by the church of *Bremen*. The chapter at present consists of nobles and men of letters. The principal officer in it is the provost of the cathedral. Next to him is the Dean, who presides in the chapter,

with

with eleven canons, a syndic and a secretary. To it also belong some minor canons, as likewise a certain number of *vicarii immunes*, who are under the jurisdiction of the chapter, whereas the other vicars are subject to that of the city; but the former forfeit this immunity if they marry a burgher's daughter.

The *Hamburg* courts are divided into extrajudiciary and judiciary instances, and no cause can be brought before the judiciary, unless referred thither by an extrajudiciary, or unless a citation to such court has been granted. The chief extrajudiciary instance is to the magistracy by preferring a petition to them, but there are several others, such as to the two burgher-masters, who are changed every year, to the two prætors, to the lords of manors, &c. The judiciary courts are the following, *viz.* the court of admiralty for naval causes, the bailiwick court for the companies of trade, the country courts, the *Niedergericht* or lower court for all other affairs of the city, and the *Obergericht* which is composed of the magistracy. Any party who thinks himself aggrieved by the inferior courts may appeal to the *Obergericht*, from which no appeals lie but to the *Aulic-council* or other Imperial colleges.

The court of admiralty besides taking cognizance of naval causes, is invested, jointly with the city treasury, with the care of the support and improvement of its navigation. The treasury is particularly to see that all proper measures be taken for the safety of ships, especially those of burden going out or coming in on the *Elbe*, from the city to the river's mouth. For the *Elbe* being full of sand banks, and these often shifted by the force of the waters washing away the sand, besides great attention, certain marks also of these alterations are necessary to point out the places, where the depth of water affords a safe channel, as well as the said shoals and flats, so that there are constantly floating in the *Elbe* a hundred large buoys, some white and others black, all fortified with iron hoops and terminating at the lower part in a point. These buoys are moored with chains and stones. The farthest of them at the river's mouth is called the *Red* buoy, and in winter time instead of the buoys, which are most exposed to the danger of the ice, are placed small machines like those called ice beacons. Not to mention the company of pilots here which is subordinate to the admiralty, and has a captain, as also two vessels, one of which always cruizes at the entrance of the *Elbe*, the other regulations for the security of navigation, are the palisadoe at *Ritzebuttel*, a bailiwick belonging to *Hamburg*, lying at the mouth of the *Elbe*, and containing a few hamlets, the bailiff of which is always an alderman, and continues in office for six years. This work is under the inspection of a member of the city magistracy, the treasury and the admiralty who compose the palisadoe commission. To it are to be added six beacons, some standing in the part before-mentioned, others on a little island situated at a small distance above

it, and called the *Neuewerk*. These latter are large and for the most part built of wood, being discernible also a good way off, and having on one of them a light-house. The pharos or *Helgeland* is maintained there by the city with the King of *Denmark's* permission. Last of all is to be mentioned the spacious harbour of *Ritzebuttel*, otherwise called *Cuxhaven*, where on any exigencies all ships either outward or homeward bound find a safe retreat. The immense charges of all these regulations are defrayed by the admiralty and treasury, some jointly, but others separately. The right of tolls as granted by particular patents from the Emperor took its rise, as the tolls also do their name, from the above-mentioned *Neuewerk*, and the beacons, though the toll-office agreeably to the aforesaid patents has been removed from *Cuxhaven* to the city. Thus the motive for granting those patents was to encourage and support the establishments formed by the city at the mouth of the *Elbe*, for the general advantage of commerce.

Exclusive of these tolls *Hamburg* has also imposts of divers kinds, as on beer, brandy, wine, flesh and meal, but all very moderate. That on meal is called *Matten*, being a *low-german* word synonymous with *Mauth*, which signifies an impost or gabel. Here are likewise stated contributions which are paid annually, particularly the assessment on effects and immoveables, but most of these, such as the tax on burials, and head money, with the *Quartprocent*, and the like, must be previously agreed to in a common council of the magistracy and burghery.

Formerly the principal occupation of the inhabitants (commerce excepted) consisted in brewing and the cloth manufacture; and even to this very day, the companies, of which each has its appointed patron in the corporation, enjoy many privileges.

At present the principal manufactory here, is beyond dispute, the sugar refinery, for which, whether it be owing to the quality of the water, or whatever be the cause, *Hamburg* has hitherto been distinguished. The cotton, stocking, gold-thread, ribbon and velvet manufactures here, with others, are greatly esteemed abroad.

With respect to its several branches of commerce, linen, cloth, silk-ware, wine, sugar, coffee, colours, spices, metals, tobacco, wood, leather, grain, dried and salt-fish, train oil and furs are accounted the most considerable of them; though this point is not easily ascertained, the merchants here buying up all kinds that offer, and the convenient situation of the city drawing thither a great variety. Here we are not to omit the *Preiscurant* published at certain stated times as a news paper, and specifying the course of exchange, with the price which every commodity and merchandise bore last on the exchange. The multitude of *Hamburg* merchants, among whom are not included any selling by weight or the ell, with the no less number of brokers, *Christians* and *Jews*, can at no time be better observed, than

than about one at noon, that being the hour of full change. This building which fronts the guildhall is half covered and half open, being composed of a covered piazza and an area. A particular commission is appointed to examine all affairs, immediately relating to the advantage and improvement of commerce. The members of this commission are merchants, one of whom goes out of office every year, and a senior of the masters of ships. These are called the *commercium*, and meet in a place adjoining to the exchange, where the commercial library is kept. If the books in this library are not very numerous, they are nevertheless all valuable for their usefulness. Another uncommon benefit to the merchants of *Hamburg* is the specie bank, erected there in 1619, and which for the goodness of its credit and prudent regulations is by no means inferior to any even the most flourishing. With the bank is connected the corn money, by which the granaries are kept well stocked for supplying the poor with meal at a low rate, as also the mintage. This last royalty, which it holds by charters from the Emperors, it has always exercised, *Hamburg* ducats being to be seen of every year for a long time past, not to mention the *Banco-Portugaleſer*, of which those called whole, weigh ten, and the half ones five, ducats. Of silver money it coins also very large quantities. The standard observed here is precisely the same with that of *Lubeck*, that is to say, that in the large and small pieces down to the *Doppelschillings* or heavy good *Groſchers*, inclusive, the mark of fine silver, make no more than eleven rixdollars and three quarters. Accordingly the same respective coins are current in each of these two cities.

With regard to the state of carving and the fine arts at *Hamburg*, it may be affirmed that they are held there in great esteem, and nothing omitted for the encouragement of them. The memoirs of the learned mention but a small number of persons natives of *Hamburg*, who were eminent for their knowledge in all the branches of science; but far greater is the number of those whose merits were known only to their fellow citizens. *Hamburg* may be said to abound in libraries, there being scarce a church in it without one; but that of the *Gymnaſium* is indisputably the largest, as having received a very noble addition by Mr. *Wolf's* donation. For the private libraries, the number of which may be concluded from the frequency of auctions of books here, that of Mr. *Rickey* is the most considerable. Belonging to the *Gymnaſium* are six professors, and lectures are read there, as at the universities, though without any public or ordinary introduction to the three chief faculties, which deficiency however is in some measure supplied by extraordinary lectures. The principal school at *Hamburg* is that of *St. John*, which as well as the *Gymnaſium* is under the inspection of the *Scholarchi*, who are an assembly composed of the eldest members of the magistracy, with the five pastors of the head churches, and the whole body of the *Oberalten*. This school consists of eight classes
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the first of which has both a rector and corrector. There are besides here several other public schools, as for instance those of the other churches, among which that of St. *Michael* is one of the largest, with many charity-schools. In a word few places equal *Hamburg* in its several institutions, both for the liberal and religious education of youth. Among the fine arts music is particularly encouraged here, but its patrons are under great apprehensions, that the splendid opera-house which last year had few equals in *Germany*, is now so far decayed that it must be pulled down. Painting also is not without its admirers and connoisseurs, and it were well for the public if architecture and mechanics were a little more in vogue, and that the commendable measures pursued for that purpose may be attended with the desired effects.

The ordinances made from time to time for the better oeconomy of the State, and the amendment of the polity are so numerous, that a general mention of the principal only, would require a volume, but the regulations which immediately relate to its safety are not to be wholly omitted. Of these the principal is the *Burgerwachen* or militia, which is ranged according to the five parishes it is composed of, each parish bearing its own particular colour in its ensigns. Thus there are five colonels, who are elected out of the magistracy, with the same number of lieutenant-colonels chosen out of the burghers, and in all fifty-seven captains, having each a company. The board of war is composed of the eldest burgher-master, assisted by the five colonels, the commandant, three *Oberalten*, two burghers of the treasury and eight other burghers, who are stiled commissaries at war. The regular forces of *Hamburg*, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, and one troop of dragoons, are all under the commandant, who is usually a foreigner and has served with reputation in the quality of general. The company of artillery is under the direction of two members of the magistracy and two burghers. The night guard, which, like a regular corps, has its several officers, parades every evening, when it marches off to the various posts assigned it in the city, and in the night calls the hours. This guard is subject to the two members of the council, who are justitiaries, as colonels, assisted by six *Oberalten* and two treasury burghers.

Within the jurisdiction of *Hamburg* are several villages and estates, some of which like the city itself, as consisting of well watered grounds and being consequently somewhat more fertile, are called the *Marisch*, but others which lie higher and have a dry soil are distinguished by the name of *Geesst*. Among the marshlands those more particularly worthy of notice are the *Billwarder*, the *Hamm* and *Horn*, most of the *Hamburg* gardens lying in them. The bailiwick of *Ritzebüttel* at the mouth of the *Elbe* has been mentioned before, as has likewise the little town of *Bergedorf*, with the *Vierlande*, which last are held in common with *Lubeck*, and are taken notice of under the article of that city. But the latest, most authentic and complete

account

account of the city of *Hamburg*, with the several privileges from time to time conferred on it, as also of its dependencies, and plans of the same, is to be met with in a *Latin* piece, just published by Mr. *Klesker* the syndic, a gentleman who has deserved greatly of his native city. The title of this piece is *Curæ Geographicae*, and in p. 117 is a map of the islands in the *Elbe*, situated near *Hamburg*, in p. 119, &c. maps of the city and its district, and in p. 458, &c. plans of the three *Hanse-towns* of *Lubeck*, *Bremen* and *Hamburg*. In p. 479, &c. the last and more especially what relates to its geography is treated of in a very judicious manner.

The charters conferred by the Emperors of *Germany*, the Kings of *Denmark*, the Dukes and Counts of *Holstein* and other powers, on *Hamburg* as connected with the *Hanse-towns*, and for itself in particular, are so numerous that it would be tedious to recount them all. Its immediate dependence on the Empire, which was adjudged to it at *Speyer* in 1618 by a decree of the *aulic-council*, is indeed still disputed by the house of *Holstein*, particularly by the King of *Denmark*; and it forbears voting at the Diet though constantly summoned thereto, ever since the above decree. It however exercises every branch of municipal and territorial prerogative without any molestation, and a good harmony betwixt it and the crown of *Denmark* has been established on a solid footing, by the agreement obtained in 1736 from *Christian VI.* in which agreement, as likewise in the convention of *Altona* in 1740, relating to the limits of their respective territories, the principal differences are removed, such as the mintage, the *Schauenburg* house within the city and the boundaries of *Altona*. Its most essential charters have received the confirmation of his present Imperial Majesty, and together with *Lubeck* and *Bremen*, *Hamburg* stands recommended to the Emperor's particular protection, in the two most recent capitulations of election (see *Art. 7. §. 2.*)

In the matricula of the Empire of 1521, this city is assessed at twenty horse and one hundred and twenty foot; and in the last matricula of the chamber at *Wetzlar* is rated at four hundred and thirty-nine rixdollars, fifty kruitzers and a half.

Its arms are a castle crowned with three towers, or rather as may be seen on the ducats and other coins struck here, a open portal, surmounted with three towers and a portcullis after the ancient manner. With respect to the notion, that there should be a stinging nettle at the opening of the portal, the confutation of that belongs to antiquaries and politicians. To conclude with one word more relative to the history of *Hamburg*, it being scarce possible to comprehend within a small compass its most remarkable passages, without omitting some important circumstances, let it here suffice just to mention the sieges and ravages it underwent from the ninth to the thirteenth century; such as the celebrated siege it sustained by the King of *Denmark* in 1686; the intestine broils in the last, and towards the
beginning

beginning of the present century; its calamities and losses by inundations, fires and pestilences the earthquake at *Lisbon* and the like misfortunes; the presence of Sovereigns with which it has frequently been honoured, the treaties it has entered into with foreign powers, its former confederacy with the *Anseatic* cities, and its present connection with *Lubeck* and *Bremen*: especially as the history of this powerful city has been circumstantially written by more than one author, a list of whom is prefixed to the *Munz* and *Medaillen-Vergnugen* printed at *Hamburg*, and to which should have been added *Pfessinger in Vitriario illustr.* L. 1. tit. 18. not. d. p. 780, &c.

The Imperial City of BREMEN.

THIS city lies on the *Wefer*, by which it is divided into the *Old* and *New*. Both these however are joined by a large bridge, and another smaller one over a little branch of the same river. Its fortifications are pretty good. In 1744 all the buildings and inhabitants here were numbered, and in the *Old* and *New* town (exclusive of the suburbs) were counted four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight inhabited houses, with five hundred and sixty-five other edifices, such as meuses, brewhouses, store-houses, and the like; three hundred and eighty-seven inhabited cellars, four thousand and ninety-nine married couples (that is to say one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine *Calvinists*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two *Lutherans*, six hundred and twenty-nine mixed, eighty-one *Papists*, and twenty-eight mixed,) two hundred and eighteen widowers, one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine widows, two hundred and thirty-three single men house-keepers, and three hundred and fifty-nine single women house-keepers. The old town, which is the largest and most populous is divided into four parishes or quarters, according to the four *Calvinist* capital churches, of *Our Lady*, *St. Ansgarius*, *St. Stephen* and *St. Martin*. In this part also stands the cathedral, which belongs to the dutchy of *Bremen*, and has been described above in our account of that dutchy. This church is frequented by the *Lutherans*, and under its choir is the *Bleykeller*, or lead-cellar so remarkable for the undecayed corpses there. To these is to be added the convent of *St. John*, with its church, the celebrated academical *Gymnasium* of the *Calvinists* with its spacious library, the *Pædagogium*, the *Guildhall*, the *Exchange*, *der Schutting der Aelterleutte* or *Conventiculum Seniorum*, the armoury, the hospital, in which is also an anatomical theatre, the *Bridewell* and the workhouse. The water-wheel under the larger *Wefer* bridge, by means of which the water is raised to certain pipes laid under the streets, and thus conveyed to a great many houses in the *Old-town* is worthy observation, both for its dimensions and

and construction. At the other end also of this bridge is a most ingenious fulling mill. In the *New-town* is St. Paul's a *Calvinist* church, and in the suburbs are two more. The *Calvinist* is the established religion here, the whole body of the corporation at present professing it, though with respect to numbers the *Lutherans* nearly equal them. The Papists attend divine worship at the chapel belonging to the Emperor's resident. The corporation is composed of four burghermasters and twenty-four counsellors or aldermen. It is the centre of all power, and consists of merchants and men of letters. The merchants and tradesmen have their *Aelterleute* or elders, but these enjoy no share in the government of the city. In affairs of moment and the imposition of an extraordinary tax, the *Witttheit* (or wisdom) is assembled, the members of which are the *Aelterleute*, and burghers paying to the assessment. The corporation is invested with both jurisdictions, but the Elector of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* by virtue of the dutchy of *Bremen*, appoints a *Stadtvoigt*, who in capital cases pronounces sentence with certain ceremonies. The garrison consists of about six hundred men. Here are several manufactures exclusive of a very considerable trade, and *Bremen* still bears the title of a *Hanse-town*, as has been observed before under the article of *Lubeck*.

One disadvantage it labours under is that ships of burden instead of coming up to the city with their cargoes, are obliged to unlade at *Brake* or *Elsfleth*, which lie three or four *German* miles below it.

This city was anciently the see of the bishopric, and afterwards of the archbishopric of that name, but so early as the thirteenth century, frequent disputes arose between it and the bishops and chapter. In the time of Archbishop *Christopher*, *Bremen* was in great danger. For having in 1522 embraced *Lutheranism*, pulled down the *Pauline* convent without the city, and in 1530 forcibly dispossessed the Papists of the cathedral; the archbishop after the battle of *Muhlberg*, which was so fatal to the Protestants, caused it to be besieged by the *Imperialists*; but it made a stout defence, and was relieved by Count *Mansfeld* and the *Hamburgers*. It was with great difficulty, however, that after the treaty of *Passau*, the city recovered the Emperor's favour. In 1562 under archbishop *George Albert*, *Hardenberg* openly preached the *Calvinist* doctrine here, and being countenanced by burgher-master *von Buren* and great numbers of all ranks, violent disturbances arose thereupon, and even part of the magistracy left the place. This affair being brought before the Diet of *Lower-Saxony* then held at *Luneburg*, *Hardenberg* was silenced, and in 1568 an agreement made between the abdicated and the new magistracy. The former, however, never returning to the city, the *Calvinist* doctrine has ever since retained its superiority. *Frederick* the last archbishop of *Bremen* was frequently at variance with the city, as opposing its appearance at the Diet though formally summoned thereto, and in 1639 he conferred the cathedral on

the *Lutherans*, which had been shut up ever since the year 1568. These differences notwithstanding were in some measure adjusted by the treaty of *Stade*. In 1640 *Bremen* was summoned to the Diet and allowed a seat and vote on the *Rhenish* bench in the college of Imperial cities. In 1648 at the peace of *Westphalia* both the city, its dependencies and vassals were confirmed in their State freedom, rights and privileges, as well ecclesiastical and civil; and it was further ordained that all disputes at that time subsisting or which might hereafter arise between the city, the dutchy of *Bremen* and the chapter should either be amicably composed, or decided by a court of judicature, each party, in the mean time, remaining in possession of what it had. But the construction of these words, and the partition of the lands belonging to the collegiate foundations of *St. Stephen*, *St. Wilbad* and *St. Ansgarius*, together with the homage which the city used to perform to the archbishop, and other incidents, occasioned various contests, which broke out into hostilities, insomuch that in 1654 and 1666 the city was warmly besieged by the *Swedes*. The several parties, however, came each time to terms of accommodation, though the city's freedom of the Empire was left undecided. The arrival of the house of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* to the possession of the dutchy of *Bremen* was less severe, as in 1731 it voluntarily granted the city that freedom, and all other disputes, particularly those relating to the half contributions, arising from the four *Gobes*, for which *Bremen* had for some years past been in arrears, and which were now accommodated, the city in 1741 making an entire cession to the dutchy of the bailiwick of *Blumenthal*, and *Neukirchen* jurisdiction, together with the farms and salt-houses on the *Duwelsmoor*. In 1757 the *French* got possession of the city, but in 1758 hastily quitted it, and were succeeded by a body of *Hanoverians*. In the Diet of the Empire *Bremen* possesses the eighth seat on the *Rhenish* bench in the college of Imperial cities. Its matricular assessment is three hundred and twenty florins, and its contingent to the chamber at *Wetzlar*, one hundred and forty-eight rixdollars, sixty-seven kruitzers and a half.

The territory of *Bremen* is divided into four *Gobes*, viz. the *Upper-Vieland*, the *Lower-Vieland*, the *Werderland*, and the *Holler* and *Blockland* with the district of *Borgfeld*; but the sovereignty of eight villages lying in the *Werderland*, and the district of *Borgfeld* appertains to the dutchy, and their causes may be moved from the city-courts to the high-court of justice at *Stade*. In these *Gobes* are nine parishes. To the city also belongs *Vegefack* a harbour on the *Wefer*, with the civil jurisdiction over the village there, and the juridical examination and punishment of petty offences. Any party, however, thinking himself aggrieved by the sentence of the magistrates, may, appeal to the high court of justice at *Stade*.

The Imperial Lordship of SCHAUEN.

THIS lordship is situated between the principality of *Halberstadt* and the county of *Wernigerode*, at no great distance from *Osterwick*. The best representation of it is to be seen in the new map of the principality of *Halberstadt*. It lies in the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, but is not reckoned among the States thereof. It was formerly only a farm with a mansion-house to it, belonging to the abbey of *Walkenried*, but in 1528 abbot *Paul* sold it with all its appurtenances, for the sum of 3000 *Rhenish* gold guilders, to *Botbo* Count of *Stollberg* and *Wernigerode*, with a reserve, however, of the right of redemption at the expiration of a certain number of years. Afterwards, the counts of *Stollberg* intending to make over some of its lands to their creditors, such intention was strongly opposed by *Sebastian Pollmann* prior of *Walkenried*, who to prevent the said alienation, in 1611 came to an agreement with *Statz von Munchhausen*, that on depositing the sum of 5500 rixdollars he should be put in possession of the farm of *Schauen*, and hold the same as a fief from Duke *Henry Julius*, bishop of *Halberstadt*, and administrator of the abbey of *Walkenried*, but that the Duke and Bishop on every vacancy of the fief, should pay unto the abbey two hundred rixdollars, which the latter was to transfer to the said *Statz von Munchhausen* or his heirs. But on the extinction either of the Duke and his heirs, or of *Statz von Munchhausen* and his heirs, the abbey of *Walkenried* was not to re-enter into possession of this farm, till it had first paid down the sum of 2000 *Rhenish* golden guilders, either to the Duke's relations or to those of *Statz von Munchhausen*. Duke *Frederick Ulrich* redeemed the farm out of *Munchhausen's* hands, for the sum of 65000 rixdollars, and settled it on the chapter of *Halberstadt*, in return for their election of him to the bishopric. But afterwards the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg* losing all hopes of acquiring the bishopric of *Halberstadt*, renewed their pretensions to the farm, and at the treaty of *Westphalia* in 1648 it was definitively adjudged to belong to them, as a fief which they were to hold of the Emperor and Empire; and the investiture thereof was accordingly granted them in 1651 by the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* and again in 1668 by the Emperor *Leopold*. At length, namely in 1672, the Dukes *George William* and *Ernest Augustus*, and in 1680 Duke *Rodolphus* transferred this lordship, with the whole sovereignty thereof to *George Frederick* count of *Waldeck*, in consideration of his assistance in reducing the town of *Brunswick*. Accordingly in 1684 he received the Emperor's investiture, but in 1689 with the Emperor's consent, sold it again to *Otho Groten*, whose descendants are Barons, and at present the proprietors of it.

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By way of conclusion to this Circle it is not wholly improper to take notice of a certain ridiculous article, in the matricula of the Empire, which is no small blemish to it. Among the States of *Lower-Saxony* it reckons the dutchy of *Maasz*, with a matricular assessment to it of twelve horse, and one hundred and thirty-five foot, or of six hundred and eighty-four florins, yet observes that the Duke or Dutchy of *Maasz* is no longer in being, and that the King of *Poland* is the present possessor of it. Here the *Dutchy on the Maasz* or of *Bouillon*, being by a very strange mistake inserted in the matricula of *Lower-Saxony*, is confounded with *Masovia* in *Poland*. At first the situation of the said dutchy was not known, but on a supposition of finding it in *Masovia*, no difficulty was made in demanding of the King of *Poland*, as possessor of it, a contribution towards the fund for carrying on the war against the *Turks*.

*Two Countries immediately depending on the EMPIRE,
and belonging to none of the Circles above-mentioned,
that is to say the Principality and County of
MUMPELGARD and the Lordship of ASCH.*

The Principality and County of MUMPELGARD,

LIES between the diocese of *Basel*, the county of *Burgundy*, (otherwise called *Franche Comté*) the dutchy of *Lorraine* and the *Sundgau*. The best view of it is to be had in the maps of the county of *Burgundy*, namely in those published by *Jaillot*, *Sauzon*, *Visscher*, *Homann* and others: Neither the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine* nor that of *Swabia* admit it among their States. It had anciently particular counts of its own, who came to a period in 1395, in the person of Count *Henry*, whose daughter *Henrietta* being married to Count *Eberhard*, the younger, of *Wurtemberg*, the county of *Mumpelgard* escheated to him and his posterity, and afterwards became an appenage of the Princes of *Wurtemberg*. The last *Mumpelgard* line had for its founder Duke *Leopold Frederick*, who dying in 1631, was succeeded in the government one after the other, by his two sons *Leopold Frederick* and *George*, the latter of whom had for successor his son *Leopold Eberhard*, who died in 1723. In 1723 and 1739 the barons and baronesses de l'Esperance were by the *Aulic* council, declared incapable of the princely dignity or of inheriting the principality of *Mumpelgard*, and in 1747 the King of *France* also passed a sentence of illegitimacy against them, annulling all their claims to the lordships appertaining to the county of *Mumpelgard* within the *French* territories, and assigning them
only

only a bare subsistence out of the same. At length, namely in 1758, an Imperial commission being appointed for a decisive accommodation between them and Duke *Charles Eugene* of *Wurtemberg*, it was decreed that they should upon oath renounce all claim to the arms and name of *Mumpelgard*, on condition that the said Dukes should annually pay them the sum of 14,000 florins.

The reigning Duke of *Wurtemberg* appoints a governor over this country; who also is president of the college of regency. The county itself consists of

I. The principality and county of *Mumpelgard* properly so called, and containing

1. *Mumpelgard* or *Mompelgard*, in *French* *Montbeillard*, the capital of the country, lying on the river *Alaine*, which at a small distance from thence unites itself with another stream called *le Doux*. This city is the residence of the governor, and the seat also of the regency and a superintendency. In the palace church here divine service is performed in *German*, but in the parish church the language used is *French*. In the suburbs likewise is a *French* congregation and church. The *Gymnasium* has but three pastors belonging to it.

2. The parishes of *Abevillers*, *Audincourt*, *Allenjoie*, *Bavans*, *Bethencourt*, *Beutal*, *Clairgoutte*, *Couthenans*, *Desandans*, *Dale*, *Etoupes*, *Esfobon*, *Man-deure*, *St. Julien*, *Tremoins* and *Vellantigney*.

II. The following seven lordships, which are incorporated with the principality of *Mumpelgard*, but are at present fiefs of *France*, namely

1. The lordship of *Hericourt*.
2. The lordship of *Chatelot*, on the river *Doux*.
3. The lordship of *Blamont*.
4. The lordship of *Clemont*.
5. The lordship of *Granges*.
6. The lordship of *Clerval*.
7. The lordship of *Passavant*, containing the little town of that name.

The Lordship of A S C H.

THIS lordship lies between the capitanate of *Hof* in the principality of *Culmbach* and the bailiwick of *Wunsiedel*, the territory of *Eger* belonging to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and the Circle of the *Vogtland* in the electorate of *Saxony*. The best representation of it is to be met with in *Homann's* map of the principality of *Culmbach*. It belongs to Baron *Zedwitz*, and exclusive of the market town of *Asch*, contains also about twenty villages.

The three Circles of the Nobility in SWABIA, FRANCONIA and on the RHINE, which hold immediately of the EMPIRE.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE free nobility holding immediately of the Empire, are according to Mr. *Moser's* account of them in his delineation of the present political constitution of the *Germanic Empire* b. 5. c. 2. a body or society united under certain regulations and endowed with divers privileges. Of them some are counts, but the greater part barons, or persons descended from noble families, who together with their estates, generally hold immediately of the Empire and Emperor. They are divided into the three Circles of *Swabia, Franconia* and the *Rhine*. All the three have one general *directorium* which is triennial and held alternately by each, but to every Circle is assigned a particular director; and further each place or canton has its own director or captain, with certain appropriated districts, or directorships annexed to it. The meetings of the nobility are either general, as when the *directoria* or even the committees of the three several Circles of the nobility or of every canton assemble; or particular, that is to say of a single Circle, when the directories meet separately or jointly with the committees of all the cantons of a Circle, or else when a local convention is held, at which are present all the respective members of a canton, or as is most usually the case, when a committee Diet meets, which is composed of the directors and committee men of each canton only, assisted by the consultants, &c. belonging to it. The admission of new members depends wholly on the pleasure of the nobility, which has gradually obtained considerable privileges of the Emperors. Though they sit not in the Diets of the Empire and Circle, yet are they in some respects accounted a state thereof. In a pressing exigency or general war made upon the Empire, they are tied up to personal service, but not to any contribution of men or money, though at present they are dispensed even from the first, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid to the Emperor under the title of *Charitativ-Subsidien*, and under an instrument that the same shall not be to their detriment. This money they levy on their vassals, and the Emperor receives it without placing it to account. They pay nothing to the chamber at *Wetzlar*. For their other privileges, I refer the reader to the above-mentioned work of Mr. *Moser*. At present I am not able to furnish an entire and complete list of the several estates belonging to every Circle, canton and place. Besides which I also want room to specify their situations, to give descriptions of them and to name their proprietors. A detail of these particulars requires a separate volume, but in the meantime, the reader will kindly accept of this first essay towards a particular account of the states and places holding immediately of the Empire.

The Nobility Circle of SWABIA.

THE nobiliary Circle of *Swabia* consists of five places or cantons, as they are called, namely

I. That of the *DONAU* or *DANUBE*, the summoning place or Canton.

The principal lordships, market-towns, villages and hamlets, in which are

<i>Great and Little-Achbausen.</i>	<i>Delmensingen</i> , a market-town, situated not far from the <i>Danube</i> .
<i>Achßetten</i> , a seat on the river <i>Rottam</i> .	<i>Dietingen</i> , lying not far from <i>Arnegg</i> .
<i>Altenweiler</i> , situated near <i>Wartbausen</i> .	<i>Dirlauingen</i> .
<i>Almendingen</i> .	<i>Under-Diffen</i> , near <i>Lech</i> .
<i>Altheim</i> .	<i>Eberspach</i> , and its appurtenances.
— <i>Halb</i> .	<i>Eberstall</i> , a seat not far from <i>Jetingen</i> .
<i>Under-Angelberg</i> .	<i>Egelfingen</i> .
<i>Anbosen</i> .	<i>Eglingen</i> or <i>Oeglingen</i> on the <i>Alb</i> .
<i>Arnegg</i> , on the river <i>Blau</i> not far from <i>Ulm</i> .	<i>Ebestetten</i> .
<i>Apfeltrang</i> , on the river <i>Mindel</i> .	<i>Eisenburg</i> , a lordship not far from
<i>Asch</i> , situated not far from <i>Lech</i> .	<i>Memmingen</i> , and containing the
<i>Autenried</i> .	seats of <i>Eisenburg</i> , <i>Grunfurth</i> and
<i>Bach</i> .	<i>Trunkelsberg</i> .
<i>Bergenweiler</i> .	<i>Emersagger</i> .
<i>Beyren</i> .	<i>Enzberg</i> .
<i>Biberzell</i> .	<i>Epfingen</i> .
<i>Binzwangen</i> .	<i>Eringen</i> .
<i>Bollstatten</i> .	<i>Erolsheim</i> , a seat.
<i>Brandenburg</i> , a fortress with the market-town of <i>Dietenheim</i> , five villages and three farms, all belonging to Count <i>Fugger</i> .	<i>Ermansweiler</i> .
<i>Bremelau</i> .	<i>Fischbach</i> .
<i>Brennen</i> .	<i>Gailenbach</i> , a lordship and seat.
<i>Bubl</i> .	<i>Gamertingen</i> , a small town situated on the <i>Alb</i> near the river <i>Lauchert</i> .
<i>Bungen</i> .	<i>Gammersberg</i> .
<i>Burtenbach</i> , a seat and market-town on the river <i>Mindel</i> .	<i>Goffingen</i> .
<i>Buszmanshausen</i> .	<i>Ginzswangen</i> .
<i>Buttenbausen</i> .	<i>Gochsperg</i> .
<i>Coppenbausen</i> .	<i>Granheim</i> .
	<i>Grieningen</i> .
	<i>Griesingen</i> , lying not far from the <i>Danube</i> .

Gronen.

Gronen.

Grunzheim.

Grunenbach, a seat lying near the market-town of that name, and belonging to Count *Fugger*.

Haimbofen, with its appurtenances on the river *Schmutter*.

Haldenwang, a lordship.

Harthausen.

Hausen.

Heifelsburg.

Upper and Under-Heimertingen, both situated on the *Iler*, and belonging to Count *Fugger*.

Herlingen.

Hettingen, a small town and seat on the *Alb*, near the river *Lauchert*.

Heydorf, lying not far from the *Danube*.

Heyschtischbach.

Himerding.

Hirbel, a lordship.

Hobenreichen, situated not far from *Wertingen*.

Hopferau.

Horn.

Horstein.

Hunderfingen.

Hundsfriet.

Ichenhausen, a market-town, lying not far from the *Gunz*.

Jetingen, a market-town, with a seat on the river *Mindel*.

Ilereichheim, a lordship situated on the *Iler*, with the market-town and seat of that name, and belonging to a line of the Counts of *Limburg-Styrum*.

Ilerdisen, a joint seat and market-town not far from the *Iler*.

Kettnacker.

Kirchdorf or *Kubrdorf*, with its appurtenances.

Klingenstein.

Kuoringen, a lordship.

Kubwingen.

Kronburg, a seat not far from the *Iler*.
Great and Little-Landstrost, both lying on the river *Danube*.

Laupheim, a market-town with two seats on the river *Rottam*.

Lauterbronn.

Machbronn.

Magolsheim.

Under-Marchthal.

Matzensiesz.

Maysenburg.

Mittelbibrach.

Moszbeyren, belonging to the Counts of *Stadion*.

Munsterhausen, situated on the river *Mindel*.

Neiffra or *Nuifra*, a market-town lying on the *Alb*.

Neuburg an der Rambach, a seat.

New-Steufzlingen.

Oelfingen.

Ochsenbronn.

Offingen, a lordship lying on the *Danube*.

Ogelshausen.

Omatingen.

Oppenbronn.

Orsenhausen, a market-town situated on the river *Westerlich*.

Osterberg, a seat and barony not far from *Ilereichheim*.

Osterzell.

Ottenweiler, with its vogtey.

Rechtenstein.

Reispurg.

Remshardt, and its appurtenances.

Renestark.

Rieden.

Riethausen.

Risztieffen, a seat and market-town lying on the river *Risz*.

Hoben and Lower-Ronau, on the *Kamlach*,

- Kamlach*, the former a seat, the latter a market-town.
Rottenbach.
Rotenstein, a seat not far from the *Iler*.
Under-Roth.
Rothbrieden.
Schlipfheim.
Upper-Salmendingen.
Schnirpflingen.
Schwaickhausen.
Schwendi, a market-town and seat on the river *Westerlich*, both belonging to Count *Oeting*.
Sieffenberg.
Sollenberg.
Solstetten.
Upper-Sobzingen.
Upper-Speyer.
Upper and Under-Stadion.
Stein zum Stein, a lordship and seat on the *Gunz*.
Steinkirchen.
Stetten, near
Upper and Under-Stotzingen, a seat and market-town lying between *Gundelfingen* and *Langenau*.
Streitberg.
Sulzburg, with its appurtenances, a seat lying in the vale of *Lenninger*.
Tischingen.
Upper-Ulmtingen.
Veld.
Velheim on the *Iler*, in the barony of *Rauchlin*.
Waal.
Wachaim.
Wahlstetten.
Wald, belonging to the Counts *Fugger*.
Walden, a fortified market-town.
Waldkirch.
Wertingen, a lordship with a small town and seat belonging to Baron *Pappenheim*.
Wilflingen.
Wipplingen.
Wernau and its appurtenances.
Zayserhofen.
Zweiffelsberg.
Zweifalten, a village lying not far from the *Danube*.

II. The Canton of the *HEGAU*, *ALGAU* and *BODENSEE* :

The principal lordships, market-towns, villages and hamlets, in which are the following : viz.

- Achberg*.
Almshofen.
Altbaus.
Anbart.
Anzell.
Arler.
Aulefingen.
Bach or Bachen.
Beda.
Berg.
Beuren.
Bietingen belonging to Baron *Hornstein*.
Bilafingen.
Binningen.
Bingen.
Bitelschiesz.
Bitzenhofen.
Blumeneck, a lordship appertaining to the imperial abbey of *Weingarten*.
Blumenfeld.
Bodman, a market-town situated near

- the *Bodenlake* and giving name to
a baron's family.
- Boll.*
Bollingen.
Burszingen.
Buiszheim.
Busingen,
Dabraberger.
Dauberg.
Dorflingen.
Dutchtlingen.
Eberspach.
Hoben-Efritzweiler.
Einhardt.
Frechenzell.
Freudenegg.
Freyberg.
Gettingen.
Glaszkutten.
Glitzweiler.
Griesenberg belonging to the barons
of *Ulm.*
Halsberg.
Hartheim.
Hasenweiler.
Hayd.
Haufen on the *Ach.*
———without the *Forest.*
Heimstetten.
Herblingen.
Hofingen.
Hobenegg.
Hobenfels.
Hobenklingen.
Hobenweer.
Homburg.
Homburgerberg.
Hurn.
Kargegg.
Katzenthal.
Hoben-Klingen.
Kolbingen.
Krauchenwiesz.
Krayen.
- Kreit.*
Krombach.
Landau.
Langenbronnen.
Langenegg.
Langenmosz.
Langenstein.
Laubenberg.
Linz appertaining to the Imperial
town of *Pfullendorf.*
Magdberg.
Marbach.
Meinwang.
Menningen.
Merklingen.
Mockingen, belonging to Baron *Bod-*
mar.
Mollenberg.
Mublen, situated on the *Danube.*
Mundelfingen.
Neuenburg.
Neuenhofen.
Neuentbann.
Neubausen.
Oberstatt.
Osterzell.
Owelfingen.
Ramsheim.
Upper and Under-Randegg.
Ratzenriedt, a barony giving name
to a family.
Rengnuszhausen.
Rietken.
Schomburg, a lordship belonging to
the counts of *Montfert.*
Schlatt am Sand appertaining to the
Ehingers of *Burg.*
Old-Schrotzburg.
Schwagelsburg.
Schweimingen.
Sengen.
Siken.
Sirgenstein, a barony from which a
family derives its name.

*Stein.**Stetten.**Steuszingen*, belonging to the burghers of *Burg*.*Stoffeln.**Storzeln* or *Starzeln*.*Sturingen.**Theyningen.**Tigesheim.**Vindeck.**Vogelfang.**Waldrams.**Waldsparg*, a lordship of the house of *Furstenberg*.*Weitertingen* belonging to the Barons *Hornstein*.*Werenwag.**Wiek*, belonging to Baron *Bodmann*.*Wormlingen.**Worndorf.**Wolkenberg.**Zimmerholz.*

III. The Canton on the *NECKAR*, the *SCHWARZ-WALD*, (or *black-forest*) and the *ORTENAU*.

I. The *Neckar* and *Schwarzwald* Canton, the office belonging to which lies at *Tubingen*.

*Abldorf.**Baiszingen.**Bernegg.**Bettenhausen.**Bichringen.**Bierlingen* appertaining to the *Ow* family.*Blasiberg.**Boltringen* and *Oberdorf*, two market towns belonging to the Counts of *Wolkenstein*, to whom they came by a daughter of Count *Otho* of *Eberstein*.*Borstingen.**Braitenau.**Brandegg.**Bubrlingen.**Buttelbronn.**Bussenweiler.**Crespach*, appertaining to the *Leutrum* of *Ertingen*.*Dalsingen.**Dettingen.**Dettlingen.**Diedelsheim.**Dieffen*, a market-town once having a castle.*Dizingen.**Dotternhausen.**Durremettstetten.**Durren.**Durrenbad.**Eck*, belonging to *Leutrum* of *Ertingen*.*Egelfthal.**Eitingertal.**Eningen.**Enzberg.**Ertingen*, appertaining to the *Leutrum* of *Ertingen*.*Freudeneck.**Frideck.**Gamsheim.**Geiszingen.**Gerentweiler.**Glatt.**Gottelfingen.**Graneck.**Gundringen.**Haidach*, belonging to *Leutrum* of *Ertingen*.*Hamburg*, appertaining to the *Gemmingsen*.*Hamentweil.*

Harthausen, a market-town and seat belonging to the *Steins of Recbtenstein*.

Hausen near *Rotbweil*.

Hendelbrunn.

Hofingen.

Hoben-Entringen.

Hobenwarth, belonging to the *Gemmingens*.

Hurlingen.

Kilchberg, the property of *Leutrum* of *Ertingen*.

Kurchbach.

Lakendorf.

Langenloch.

Lautlingen.

Leinstetten.

Liebeneck, belonging to *Leutrum*.

Liechtenfels.

Lieningen.

Margrethausen.

Mauren.

Miebringen.

Motzingen, lying on the *Gau*.

Muklen, situated on the *Neckar*.

Mublhausen, on the *Wurm*.

Munchingen, a village.

Neckarkausen.

Neithausen.

Neuenhausz.

Neubausen auf den Fildern——in *Hagenschiefsz*.

Lower-Eschbach.

Niefernburg.

Nippenburg, an old castle the greatest part of which lies in ruins and situated not far from *Hemmingen*. This castle belongs to *Leutrum* of *Ertingen*.

Nuszdorf, appertaining in common

2. That on the *Ortenau* having its office at the village of *Kehl*, and containing *Almansweiler*.

Altdorf, belonging to the *Gayls*.

Bach.

to the Duke of *Wurtemberg* and the *Reischbach* family.

Oberhausen.

Upper-Menszkeim.

Pfaubausen.

Ramstein.

Riebgarten.

Rieppur.

Rottenstein.

Salzstetten.

Schokingen.

Scholbronn, belonging to the *Gemmingen* family.

Schwandorf.

Sindlingen.

Steineck, appertaining to the *Gemmingens*.

Thalbeim.

Tiefenbronn, the property of the *Gemmingens*.

Tuszlingen.

Vebldorf.

Volmaringen.

Under-Boyhengen, belonging to the *Thumb* family.

Under-Riexingen, a fine market-town, appertaining to the Duke of *Wurtemberg* and the *Leutrum* family.

Wachendorf, belonging to the *Ow*.

Wanken or *Wankheim*, the property of *Leutrum* of *Ertingen*.

Weiler.

Weitingen.

Welden.

Wellendingen.

Werkerstein.

Wurm, belonging to *Leutrum* of *Ertingen*.

Zimmern in *Loblein*.

Berghaupten, appertaining to the family of *Schleyfsz*.

Binzburg.

Bosenstein.

Bosenstein.
Durbach.
Dierspurg, belonging to a family
 of that name.
Ebenweyher.
Ettenheim.
Freustetten.
Griefzbach.
Hofweyher.
Hobenburg.
Konigsbach.
Kornbueft.
Lichtenau.
Lobr.
Mehrburg.
Meisenkeim.
Nanftall.
Neuenweyher.
Neufatz.
Lower-Schappfheim.
Nonnenweyher.
Oberkirch.
Oschweyher.
Ottenweyher.
Otterschweil.

Ramhen.
Reichenbach, appertaining to the
Dierspurg.
Renchenloch.
Rodeck.
Robrburg.
Ruesz.
Ruob.
Saspach.
Schmieheim, belonging to the *Freund-*
steins.
Schweighausen, appertaining to the
 fame.
Sickingen.
Staffelden, the property of the *Gayls.*
Steinbach.
Tiefenau.
Vernach.
Untenbeim.
Walburg.
Waldstegg.
Waldstetten.
Weyher.
Weyler.

IV. The Canton on the *KOCHER*.

Adelmansfelden, belonging to the fa-
 mily of *Nettelhorst.*
Aichelberg, to the *Holz.*
Alfdorf, to the fame.
Lower-Alfingen.
Altburg.
Altenberg.
Amerdingen, a market-town apper-
 taining to the *Schenks* of *Stauffen-*
berg.
Great-Aspach.
Aufhausen.
Bablhausen.
Balmertsbosen.
St. Bartholmai, belonging to the *Holz*
 family.

Under-Bebingen.
Bechenheim, lying on the *Brenz.*
Beibingen, situated on the *Neckar.*
Biszingen, a lordship, the proprietors
 of which are the Counts of *Oet-*
tingen Wallerstein.
Bodelsbosen.
Bomenkirch.
Bonigheim.
Little-Bottwar.
Bromburg.
Buchenbach.
Dahnhausen.
Degenfeld, in which the *Lauter*, a
 little river joining the *Fils*, has
 its source.

Dettenstein.

Dettenstein.

Diemantstein, a seat and village belonging to Count *Oettingen*.

Dunzdorf.

Durnau.

Eßchenbach, appertaining to the *Liebensteins*.

Great-Eßzingen.

Eybach.

Eyszingen.

Faxenfeld.

Filseck.

Haselbach.

Haunsheim.

Helsenberg.

Herseltshausen.

Hirnheim.

Hochaltingen, the property of the *Weldens*.

Hochberg.

Hochdorf.

Hofen.

Hohenroden.

Hohenstedt, a village.

Hohenstein.

Holzhausen.

Holzleuten.

Horn.

Jebenhausen, belonging to the *Liebenstein* family.

Kelmunz, a castle appertaining to the *Reckberg* family and being a fief of *Wurtemberg*.

Kirchheim, situated on the *Danube*.

Lauterburg, a mountain castle and village belonging to the *Wellwarts*.

Leinzell, a parochial-village.

Lindach.

Magolsheim.

Matzenbach.

Mublhausen, lying on the *Enz*.

Mublhausen, situated on the *Neckar*.

Neidenfels.

Nenningen, lying on the river *Lauter*.

Neubronn.

Oberrod.

Obristenfeld or *Oberstenfeld*, an Imperial convent for ladies, founded in the year 1016 in the market-town of the like name belonging to *Wurtemberg*.

Oefingen.

Oppenweiler.

Pappenheim, a lordship, situated on the *Altmubl*, and of which a particular map is extant, which forms the eighty-eighth in *Homann's Atlas of Germany*. The established and universal religion here is *Lutheranism*. The Count of *Pappenheim* is hereditary marshal of the Empire, and formerly held that post as an hereditary fief of the Emperors, but afterwards of the Electors of *Saxony*, as he does also to this day. Though the title be borne by all the Counts of *Pappenheim*, yet by virtue of a family agreement concluded in 1473 and ratified in 1573, the execution of this office belongs solely to the eldest. They are also the Imperial foresters and huntsmen in the *Nordgau*, are likewise possessed of the privilege, preferably to all other hereditary officers of the Empire, of appointing an inferior officer, now called the Imperial quartermaster, and who is usually one of their counsellors. This lordship contains *Pappenheim* a small town standing on a hill near the *Altmubl*, and containing a residential palace, in the neighbourhood of which in a place called the *Halß* (or neck) stood *Solathurn* now fallen

to

to ruins, with *Dettenheim* a market-town, near which lies *Graben* a village, where are still to be seen some remains of the *Grabe* or canal, dug in 793 by order of the Emperor *Charles the Great* for uniting the *Altmubl* with the black *Retzat* or *Rednitz*, and for opening a navigation out of the *Danube* into the *Mayn* and *Rhine*; as also several villages, among which is the village and convent of *Sohlenboffen* on the *Altmubl*.

Rambjen-Strutt.

Ramsberg.

Ravenstein.

Reckberg, a lordship belonging to the Counts of *Reckberg*, and containing under it *Hoben-Reckberg* a mountain castle, with several other places.

Reckbergshausen, a seat lying not far from *Goppingen*, and sold in 1377 by Duke *Frederick von Teck* to the family of *Hoben-Reckberg*.

Reinach.

Reussenstein.

Scharpfenberg.

Schaubeck.

Schechingen, a parochial-village.

Schenckenstein.

Schlat appertaining to the *Lieben-*

stein family.

Schmittlingen.

Schönbach.

Schotzack.

Schnait.

Schwarzenwang.

Little-Sieffen, lying on the *Fils*, which at this place is joined by the *Lauter*.

Steinbach.

Stetten.

Straßdorf, a parochial-village belonging to Count *Reckberg*.

Thalheim.

Treiffelshausen, situated at the source of the little river *Eybe*.

Tuffstetten, belonging to the *Holz*.

Trochtelfingen.

Utzmemmingen.

Utzwingen.

Wagenhofen.

Waldenstein.

Under-Waldstetten.

Welden.

Waschenbeuren, a parochial-village.

Weissenstein, a small town with a seat, lies in *Albuch* and belongs to the counts of *Reckberg*.

Wildenstein.

Wildenschwann.

Winzingen.

Zatzenhausen.

Zavelstein.

V. The *CREICHGAU* Canton having its office in the Imperial town of *HEILBRONN*.

In this Canton is

Adelshofen.

Aderspach.

Aglastershausen.

Angeloch.

Ardinspach.

Balzhausen.

Bargen.

Beckingen.

Bergwang.

Beuerthol.

Bischofsheim, a seat and village belonging to the family of *Helmstatt*.

Bietigheim.

- Bietigheim* or *Butikbain*.
Bonfeld, a seat of Baron *Gemmingen*.
Buchen.
Clandizell.
Daffach.
Derdingen.
Dirn.
Dreschlingen, a seat appertaining to the *Gemmingen* family.
Durmenz.
Epfenbach.
Erligheim, belonging to the *Gemmingens*.
Eschelbronn.
Eyselheim.
Felbertshausen.
Flamborn.
Flechingen.
Freinberg.
Furfeld, a town and seat of the Barons *Gemmingen*.
Gartach.
Gauangeloch.
Gemmingen, belonging to the Barons of that name.
Gimpar.
Gruseneck.
Gundelsheim, appertaining to Baron *Menzingen*.
Helmstatt, a small town already mentioned in the *Palatinate*.
Upper and Under-Hemsheim.
Hirschborn.
Hobenklingheim.
Hobentraet.
Horkheim.
Iszheim otherwise called *Iszigshiem* or *Upper-Ebisheim*.
Kirchhausen.
Klingenberg.
Kochendorf.
Konigsbach.
Kurnbach.
Labren.
Linbronn.
Lindenfels.
Mainstheim.
Mablsparg.
Massenbach.
Maur, situated on the river *Elzatz*.
Menzingen, belonging to the Barons of that name.
Mertelstein.
Michelbach.
Michelfeld.
Mikenheim.
Minnenberg.
Moszbromm.
Muhlberg.
Munichzell.
Neidenstein, a village.
Neipfen.
Neubausz, appertaining to the Barons of *Degenfeld*.
Neuperg.
Niebsheim.
Niefern.
Northeim.
Oberkenn.
Ochsenbach.
Ochsenberg.
Odelskosen.
Olwesheim.
Paurbach.
Rappenu.
Reicherstausen.
Rohrbach, belonging to the priory of *Odenheim*.
Roth.
Schadenhausen.
Schwanheim.
Schwarzach.
Schweigern, the property of Count *Neipperg*, who has a prefecturate here containing *Haussen* and other places.

<i>Speckbach.</i>	<i>Wagenbach.</i>
<i>Steinsfeld.</i>	<i>Waltorf.</i>
<i>Sternfels.</i>	<i>Weszingen.</i>
<i>Stettbach.</i>	<i>Widern.</i>
<i>Stetten.</i>	<i>Wiesenloch.</i>
<i>Stettenfeld.</i>	<i>Wollenberg, appertaining to the Barons</i>
<i>Streichenberg.</i>	<i>Gemmingen.</i>
<i>Sunersheim.</i>	<i>Zaberfeld.</i>
<i>Thalheim, belonging to the Gemmin-</i>	<i>Zaizenhausen.</i>
<i>gen family.</i>	<i>Zeitern.</i>
<i>Ubstatt.</i>	<i>Zuzenhausen situated on the river</i>
<i>Ukingen.</i>	<i>Elfsatz.</i>

The Nobiliary Circle of FRANCONIA.

THE nobility of *Franconia*, holding immediately of the Empire are divided into six places or cantons, with a captain or chief to each. Every six places hold a *Ritterrath* or synod of the nobility, which is composed of four nobles, two civilians, one secretary, one recorder and two clerks. Of the four nobles, *Odenwald* elects one, *Geburg*, *Rbon*, *Werra* and *Baunach* two, and *Steigerwald* and *Altmühl* one. The civilians, secretary and recorder are presented by the synod, for the approbation of the principal persons in the several places. This synod of nobles takes cognizance of all affairs relating to the body of the nobility. The *Directorium* every two years changes the four noble members, and *Schweinfurt* an Imperial town, is the place where this convention meets. It sits also generally three times a year. The charges of this convention are defrayed out of a particular chest kept at *Schweinfurt*. The actual counsellors and captains of places here were in 1718, admitted by the Emperor *Charles VI.* into the number of counsellors of the Empire, and the six captains presented with a quadrangular gold cross enamelled black, surmounted with the Imperial crown, and having in the centre, the spread-eagle with this inscription, *virtuti et fidei*, engraved within the name of the Emperor *Charles*, as the first author of so distinguishing a favour.

I. The Canton of *OTTENWALD* or *ODENWALD*,

Having its office in the Imperial town of *Heilbronn*. The places belonging to this Canton either wholly or in part, are as follow: viz.

Abtsteinach, appertaining to the chapter at *Wurzburg*. *Ackeltshausen*, at present belonging to the see of *Wurzburg*.

Adelsheim, a small town the property of a family of the same name.

Albertshausen, in the possession of the *Wolfskehl*s.

Albertshof, the proprietors of which are the *Eyb* family.

Allersheim, belonging jointly to the families of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* and *Wolfskehl*.

Altenberg, the property of the *Gemmingens*.

Altenbuch, belonging to the convent of *Grunau*.

Little-Almersspan, appertaining to the families of *Seckendorf* and *Erffa*.

Amlishagen, the property of the *Clengels*.

Angelthorn, belonging to the Elector *Palatine*.

Archshoffen, in the possession of the *Rotenbans*.

Afchhausen, together with two farms at *Oberndorf*, appertaining to the convent at *Schonthal*.

Aispach, belonging to the *Holzes* and *Holzschubers*.

Assumstatt, the property of the *Elrichshausen* family.

Aub, a town, the fourth part of which, together with the seat, and all the market towns, villages and farms annexed to it, belongs to the see of *Wurzburg*.

Aulenbach, the property of the *Meyershoffen* family.

Upper-Balbach, belonging to the *Zobels*.

Under-Balbach, appertaining to the *Teutonic* order.

Bauerlbach, to the families of *Seckendorf* and *Erffa*.

Baumen-Erlenbach, to Baron *Berlichingen*.

Beckhof, situated in a hamlet, belonging to the family of *Elrichshausen*.

Beckstein, appertaining to the see of *Wurzburg*.

Benzen, a hamlet which together with *Berlichingen*, belongs to the Barons of that name.

Bernshoffen, the property of the *Stetten* family.

Beuttingen, the proprietor of which is the Count of *Hohenlob-Oehringen*.

Beymbach, belonging to the *Erffa* family.

Biebersfeld, appertaining to that of *Falkenhausen*.

Bierbach, belonging to the *Gemmingens*.

Bieringen, possessed by the convent of *Schonthal*.

Birkelbach, by the family of *Elrichshausen*.

Birkenau, appertaining to the *Wambolds*.

Bodigheim, to the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*.

Boxberg, a prefecturate belonging to the Elector *Palatine*, and which together with this little town and other dependencies has been taken notice of before under the account of the *Palatinate*.

Boxmuhl, belonging to the *Gemmingens*.

Brackbach, to the *Creilsheims*.

Branucck, situated not far from *Creglingen* in the principality of *Onolzbach*, and once a strong mountain-castle belonging to the Lords of the same name. On the failure of these lords which seems to have happened about the middle of the thirteenth century, their lands, which were very considerable, fell

to

to the Counts of *Hohenlobe*, of whom one line bore the title, and frequently stiled themselves of *Braunneck* only. But these Counts also failing in their turn, the lands here belonging to them devolved to the Marggraves of *Brandenburg*, who conferred them successively as male fiefs on the *Ebenheims*, *Gundelsheims* and *Damngrieszes* of *Gleifsenberg*, the last of whom in 1690 ceded them again to the Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*. *Bruanspach*, belonging to the chapter of *Wurzburg*. *Little-Breitheim*, to the *Clengels*. *Brombach*, in the possession of the *Meternich* family. *Brunholzheim*, appertaining to the *Creilshcim*, *Clengels*, *Elrichshausens*, *Holz*, *Seckendorf* and *Erffa*. *Buch*, to the *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*. *Buchenbach*, the proprietors of which are the *Stetten* family. *Buchhof*, and *Burg*, in the possession of the *Gemmingens*. *Burghausen*, belonging to the *Forsters*. *Burleswagen*, to the families of *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*. *Carlstatter*, a farm appertaining to the *Wambolds*. *Collenberg*, a lordship now held by the *Rudts*, who are Lords thereof. *Darmbach*, possessed by *Ueberbruck* of *Rotenstein*. *Darstatt*, appertaining to the *Zobel* family. *Dermens*, to the *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*. *Diepach*, to the *Adelsheims*. *Diepurg*, of which the family of *Groschlag* is proprietor.

Dilhof, held by the *Meyerhoffens*. *Dilskofen*, by the *Harthausens*. *Dinsbach*, belonging to the *Creilshcim* family. *Dornmuhl*, to that of the *Gemmingens*. *Dortel*, to the *Adelsheims*. *Dorzbach*, in the possession of the *Eybs*. *Drinspach*, appertaining to the families of *Erffa* and *Seckendorff*. *Duttenberg*, of which the Elector Palatine is proprietor. *Eberbach*, belonging to the *Gemmingens* and *Stettens*. *Eberstatt*, to the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*. *Upper and Under-Eibigheim* to the *Bettendorf* family. *Eichelberg*, held by the *Weilers*. *Elenbach*, appertaining to the families of *Prettlach* and *Ulner*. *Elpershofen*, to the *Creilshheims*. *Elrichshausen*. *Eltershofen*, of which the Imperial city of *Hall* and the *Senft* family are proprietors. *Enszlingen*, belonging to the *Senft* family. *Eppertshausen*, to the *Groschlags* at *Erbach*. Both in the town and village are some possessions of the *Meyerhofs*. *Erkersheim*, appertaining to the Barons of *Berlickingen*. *Erkenbrechtshausen*, held by the *Seckendorf* and *Erffa* families. *Erlau*, by the *Gemmingens*. *Erlebach* and *Wildenbof*, belonging to the town of *Rothenburg*. *Ermerhausen*, to the Princes of *Hatzfeld*. *Ernsthofen*, to *Hesse-Darmstadt*. *Eschauerhof*, of which the *Meyerhof* family are proprietors. *Esselbronnerhof*, belonging to the *Bettendorf* family.

Eubigheim,

Eubigheim, to the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*.
Hulenhof, held by the Prince of *Hatzfeld*.

Eulspach, by the families of *Prettlach* and *Ulmer*.

Falkenhoffen, appertaining to the *Stetten* family.

Fechtenbach, to the Elector of *Mentz*.

Under-Finkenbach, to the Counts of *Degenfeld*.

Finkenbusch, held by the *Creilsheims*.

Forst, belonging to the *Creilsheims*, the *Gemmingens* and the chapter of *Wurzburg*.

Frankenbergr or *New-Frankenbergr*, of which the *Hutten* family are proprietors.

Freundenbach, belonging to the Counts of *Castell*.

Friderichshoff, to the *Weilers*.

Fugstatt, now in the possession of the *Wolfskehl*.

Gackstatt, appertaining to the *Creilsheims*, the *Seckendorfs* and the *Erffas*.

Camberg, to the families of *Sickingen* and *Dahlberg*.

Ganzenroth.

Geckenheim, a village, of which the *Hutten* family are proprietors.

Georgenhausen, belonging to the *Haxthausens*.

Gerazahn, to the see of *Wurzburg*.

Gerolzhausen, held by the *Wolfskehl* family.

Gerstetten, a village, one half of which belongs to the Elector *Palatine*.

Giebelstatt, appertaining to *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* and the *Zobels*.

Giszigheim, to the family of *Bettendorf*.

Gitterbach, to the *Gemmingens*.

Glaszhof, held by the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*.

Gnezeim, of which the Prince of

Schwarzenberg is proprietor.

Gollach-Ostheim and

Goldbach, belonging to *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*.

Gramm, to the *Metternichs*.

Groningen, held by the *Creilsheims*, the *Elrichhausens*, the *Seckendorfs* and the *Erffas*.

Gullichshelm, appertaining to the Counts of *Hatzfeld*.

Gundelsheim, to the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*.

Grundler or *Grundelbart* to the same.

Gunzenroth, of which the Elector of *Mentz* is proprietor.

Hachtel, held by the family of *Adelsheim*.

Hagenbach, by Baron *Berlickingen*, and the *Teutonic* order.

Hagenhof, belonging to the *Holz* family.

Hainstatt, to the see of *Wurzburg*.

Hambach, to the *Gemmingens* and *Weilers*.

Handschuckheim, and its dependencies, at present possessed by the Elector *Palatine*.

Hasselfhof, by the *Wambold* family.

Haynstatt, and

Haussen, appertaining to the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*.

Upper-Heimbronn, to Count *Degenfeld*.

Heimhausen, to the *Stetten* family.

Helmshofen, held by the *Elrichshausens* and the *Holzes*.

Hembach, of which the Elector of *Mentz* is proprietor.

Hemmersheim, a village, one half of which belongs to the see of *Wurzburg*.

Hengstfeld, appertaining to the families of *Creilsheim* and *Erffa*.

Hergen-

- Hergensstatt*, to the *Adelsheims*.
Hergershausen, possessed by the *Groschlags*.
Herlebach on the *Landthurm*, belonging to the *Senfts*.
Herlingkoffen, held by the families of *Seckendorf* and *Erffa*.
Herrenberchtheim, appertaining to the town of *Windheim*.
Hertlingshagen, in the possession of the *Senfts*.
Herxheim, of the *Zobels*.
Hesselskoff, belonging to Baron *Gemmungen*.
Hettigenbeurn, to Baron *Berlichingen*.
Hetschbach, an estate of the *Wambold* family.
Heussenstam, appertaining to Count *Schonborn*.
Hirschdorn, the present proprietor of which is the Elector of *Mentz*.
Hirschlanden, and *Buch*, belonging to the Counts of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*.
Hofheim, to the Barons of *Berlichingen*.
Hobbach, to the Count of *Castell* and the *Meyerbossen* family.
Hollach.
Holzhausen, held by the Counts of *Hatzfeld*.
Hornbach, of which the see of *Wurzburg* are the present proprietors.
Hornberg, belonging to the *Creilsheims*.
Schloß Hornberg to the *Gemmungen*.
Herschhausen, to the *Elrichshausens* the *Seckendorfs* and the *Erffas*.
Huckelheim, of which Count *Schonborn* in the *Speßart* is proprietor.
Hungheim and
Jagsthausen, belonging to Baron *Berlichingen*.
Jagstheim, to the *Elrichshausen* family.
- Jgelsbach*, held by the *Prettlacks* and *Ulners*.
Illesheim, of which Baron *Berlichingen* is proprietor.
Ingenheim, appertaining to the *Zobels*.
Ingollstatt, at present in the possession of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*.
Ippeheim, belonging to the *Huttens*.
Kahla, of which the Counts of *Schonborn* in the *Speßart* are proprietors.
Kirch-Berfurt, appertaining to Baron *Gemmungen*.
Kirchheim, to *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*.
Little-Gumpen, to the *Prettlacks* and *Ulners*.
Klingenberg, the castle of which is held by the *Meyerbossen* family.
Kochendorf, belonging to the two families of *Greck* and *St. André*.
Kocherstetten, possessed by the *Stettens*.
Korb, an estate of Baron *Berlichingen*.
Krumbach, on the *Speßart*, together with its dependencies, belonging to the house of *Schonborn*.
Frankisch-Krumbach, to Baron *Gemmungen*.
Kuchelhof, to the *Stetten* family.
Kunzelsau, a market-town and co-inheritance. See vol. v.
Langenthal, appertaining to the family of *Metternich*.
Laspack, to the *Stetten* family.
Laudenbach to the *Fechetenbachs* and Count *Schonborn* of the *Speßart*.
Laudenberg, of which the *Adelsheim* family are proprietors.
Lautenau, belonging to the families of *Prettlack* and *Uher*.
Leibach, an estate of Count——
Leibensstatt, belonging to the *Gemmungen* family.

Lendfiedel,

Lendsiedel, in which the *Abspergs* have an estate.

Leonfels, a seat and village, together with several other places and lands in the neighbourhood possessed by the counts of *Hobenlobe*.

Limbach, belonging to the *Erffa* family.

Lindenfels, in which the *Prettlachs* and *Ulners* have a house, with an estate in its neighbourhood.

Lindstubr, held by the *Wolfskebls*.

Merchingen, by Baron *Berlichingen*.

Mauszdorf, appertaining to the *Stettens*.

Mayenfels, possessed by the *Gemmingens* and *Weilers*.

Meissenbelden, by the *Elrichshaufens*.

Meszbach, belonging to the *Oebninger* family.

Messel, of which the *Groschlag* family are proprietors.

Messelhausen, belonging to the *Zobels*.

Meszbhof, to the *Bettendorfs*.

Mespelbrunn, in the possession of the see of *Wurzburg*.

Michelbach, appertaining to the *Gemmingens* and the Counts *Schonbern* of the *Speffart*.

Mistlau, held by the families of *Seckendorf* and *Erffa*.

Mittelbach, of which the Prince of *Schwarzenberg* and the Counts of *Hobenlobe* are proprietors.

Moglingen, possessed by Baron *Berlichingen*.

Morshach, by the *Stettens*.

Morstein, belonging to the *Creilsheims*.

Munerberg, a seat of which, as likewise of all its dependencies, the Elector *Palatine* is proprietor.

Upper and Under Munkheim, appertaining to the *Senft* family.

Neckar-Binau possessed by the *Adelsheims*.

Neckar-Steinach, a lordship consisting of *Steinach* a small town, together with the villages of *Darssperg* and *Grein*. The latter of these places is a fief of the archbishoprics of *Worms* and *Speyer*, by which in 1657, on the extinction of the *Landshaden* family, they were vested in the Barons *Mettelnich* of *Burscheidt*. The tenants in this lordship are all *Lutherans*.

Neckar-Zimmern, belonging to the *Gemmingens*.

Neidenfels, to the *Elrichshaufen* family.

Nenzenheim, to that of *Hutten*.

Neubronn, of which the Prince of *Hatzfeld* is proprietor.

Neubutten, held by the *Gemmingen* and *Weiler* families.

Neukirchen, appertaining to *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*.

Neumubl, to the *Clengels*.

Neunstetten, held by Baron *Berlichingen*.

Lower-Steinach, of which Baron *Gemmingen* is proprietor.

Niedersletten and

Oberndorf, held by the Princes of *Hatzfeld*.

Oblhausen, belonging to the Barons *Berlichingen*.

Ostbalten, possessed by the *Creilsheim* family.

Osthausen, by the *Zobels*.

Ostheim, of which the Elector of *Mentz* is proprietor.

Upper and Under Pfizhof belonging to the Barons of *Berlichingen*.

Pfaffenhofen, to the same Barons.

Plobach, to the *Clengel* family.

Prestenegg, held by the *Gemmingens*.
Rappolts-

- Rappoltweilerhof*, the present possessors of which are the *Stetten* family.
- Rechbach*, appertaining to the convent of *Schönthal*.
- Rechenhausen*, held by the family of *Holz*.
- Rebehof*, of which the Prince of *Hatzfeld* is proprietor.
- Reichenberg*, belonging to the *Wolfskehl*s.
- Reithof*, at present held by the *Stettens*.
- Reinborn*, appertaining to the *Prettlachs* and *Ulners*.
- Reinsbronn*, of which the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* is the present proprietor.
- Reinstein*, belonging to the *Wolfskehl* family.
- Reisch*, held by the *Huttens*.
- Reißenhausen*, of which the Elector of *Mentz* is proprietor.
- Rickerhof*, appertaining to the *Meyerhoffens*.
- Rimpach*, held by *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*.
- Rinderfeld*, the present possessor of which is the Prince of *Hatzfeld*.
- Robrbacherhof*, held by the *Wambold* family.
- Rosperg*, by the *Clengels*.
- Rossach*, belonging to the Barons of *Berlichingen*.
- Rosenberg*, a lordship formerly appertaining to a noble *Lutheran* family of great antiquity, but which on the extinction of that family in 1632 escheated to the Counts of *Hatzfeld*, who about forty years after mortgaged it to the *Teutonic* order, and afterwards sold it to the Princes of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*, to whom it accordingly belongs, though the Bishop of *Wurzburg* is *Ordinarius* and feudal lord thereof. Exclusive of the three *Lutheran* parishes, of *Rosenberg*, *Doszleim*, *Bremen* and *Hobenstatt*, it contains also as many others.
- Roszfeld*, belonging to the *Ehrichshausens*.
- Roszbhof*, held by the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*.
- Roszthal*, of which the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* is proprietor.
- Rotenbau*, in the possession of the *Wolfskehl* family.
- Rotenberg*, appertaining to the counts of *Degenfeld*.
- Ruckerskagen*, in the possession of the *Erffa* family.
- Rudelsdorf* and
- Rudern*, belonging to the *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*.
- Rutshdorf*, an estate of the family of the *Zobels*.
- Sandelsbronn*, of which the chapter of *Wurzburg* is proprietor.
- Satteldorf*, belonging to the several families of *Ehrichshausen*, *Holz*, *Seckendorf* and *Erffa*.
- Saurach*, to the *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*.
- Schafhof*, of which the chapter of *Wurzburg* is proprietor.
- Scheinbach*, appertaining to the *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*.
- Schelkingen*.
- Scelkrippen*, an estate of the Counts of *Schonborn* of the *Speßart*.
- Schlierbach*, belonging to the *Prettlachs* and *Ulners*.
- Schmerach*, possessed by the *Seckendorf* and *Erffa* families.
- Schonbronn*, appertaining to the *Holzes*.
- Schonfeld*, of which as likewise of its appurtenances, the Elector of *Mentz* is proprietor.
- Schrotsberg*, a seat and village belonging to the Counts of *Hobenlobe-Oebringen*.

Der Schupfer Grund, together with *Kupperichhausen*, *Lengrietheim* one half of *Sachsenfluh* and *Uffingen*, belonging jointly to the families of *Gemmingen* and *Bernhausen*. The Elector *Palatine* also is owner of five villages in this valley, namely, of *Daimbach*, *Epplingen*, one half of *Sachsenfluh*, *Schilling* and *Bobstatt*. *Schustershof*, appertaining to the Barons *Gemmingen*. *Schwebheim*, held by Baron *Berlichingen*. *Seehaus*, belonging to the *Gemmingens*. *Segnitz*, an estate of the *Zobels*. *Senfeld*, appertaining to the *Adelsheims* and the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*. *Sershof*, of which the convent of *Schonthal* is proprietor. *Sickenhofen*, belonging to the *Groschlag* family. *Sindolsheim*, an estate of the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*. *Sommerach*, appertaining to the *Fechenbachs*. *Sommerauerhof*, to the *Meyerhoffen* family. *Senhofen*, an estate of the *Stettens*. *Stangmuhl*, belonging to the Barons *Gemmingen*. *Steinach*, a dependency of the town of *Rotenburg*. *Steinbach* and *Stockbronnerhof*, appertaining to the *Gemmingen* family. *Storzenbard*, possessed by the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*. *Streichenthal*, of which the Princes of *Hatzfeld* are proprietors. *Tiefenbach*, held by the *Elrichskausen* family. *Trentfurterhof*, belonging to the *Meyerhoffens*.

Triftshausen, to the *Erffa* and *Creilshcim* families. *Velberg*, a town and bailiwick consisting of forty-seven places, and belonging to the Imperial town of *Hall*, as also containing an old *Burg*. *Ullenheim*, possessed by the *Hutten*. *Ungarshausen*, an estate of the *Wolfskehl* family. *Under-Eichholzheim*, appertaining to the Counts *de Riaucour*. *Underhausen*, to the Counts of *Ingelheim*. *Under-Kessach*, held by the Barons of *Berlichingen*. *Vogelsperg*, belonging to the *Stetten* family. *Volkshausen*, to the *Adelsheims*. *Uettingen*, an estate of the *Wolfskehl* family. *Wackbach*, held by the family of *Adelsheim*. *Waldmannskofen*, of which the Count of *Hatzfeld* is proprietor. *Waldstetten*, appertaining to the *Rudts* of *Collenberg*. *Waldburn*, of which the see of *Wurzburg* and the *Bettendorf* families are proprietors. *Walkerhofen*, belonging to the chapel of *Wurzburg*. *Walmersbach*, with its appurtenances to *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* and the Counts of *Castell*. *Weiler*, belonging to the *Seckendorfs*, the *Erffas*, and the *Weilers*. *Weilerhof* belonging to the *Creilshcim* family. *Weinheim*, in which are some houses belonging to the *Prettlacks* and *Ulners*. *Weiperthoffen*, held by the *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*.

Weipertshofen, held by the *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*.

Wemmersbach, appertaining to the *Adelsheim* family.

Wenkheim, held by the Counts of *Loewenstein-Wertheim*.

Wermuthausen, of which the Prince of *Hatzfeld* is proprietor.

Upper, Middle and Under-Western, held by the Counts *Schonborn* of the *Speßart*.

Wibelsheim, belonging to the Barons of *Berlichingen*.

Wickbach, of which the Elector of *Mentz* is proprietor.

Wickenstein, possessed by the house of *Loewenstein-Wertheim*.

Widdern, a co-inheritance held in common by the *Gemmingens*, the *Zyllnbardts*, the see of *Wurzburg*, and the Dukes of *Wurtemberg*.

Upper and Lower Winden, estates appertaining to the *Seckendorfs* and *Erffas*.

Winterkasten, to the families of *Prettlack* and *Uher*.

Witweiler, held by the *Erffa* family.

Wolmershausen, by that of *Holz*.

Wurzburg, of which Count *Erbach*

is proprietor.

Wurzburg, in which the see of that name is possessed of an estate.

Zottishofen, held by the *Stettens*.

Zuttlingen, belonging to the *Ehrichshausens*.

Zwingenberg, a lordship purchased in 1474 and 1484 by the Elector Palatine of the *Hirschborn* and *Bodikeim* families; but in 1504 sold again as an hereditary fief to the *Hirschborns*, from whom it descended to the *Goblers* of *Ravensburg*; who in 1746 again parted with it to the Elector Palatine, for the sum of 400000 florins, with an express reservation in the instrument of sale of an unlimited freedom of religious worship for the *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* peasants and freeholders. In this lordship is *Zwingenberg*, a village and seat; together with the village of *Strumpfelnbronn*, *Dilbach*, *Weiszbach*, *Katzenbach*, *Friderichsdorf*, *Upper and Under-Ferdinandsdorf*, *Mulwer* and *Wachenschwend*; as also *Balsbach* and *Robern*, two hamlets.

II. The Canton of the *STEIGERWALD*: containing

Adelsdorf, belonging to the *Bibra* family.

Aisch, to the Counts of *Schonborn*.

Albertshofen, to the *Mauchenbeims*.

Aschbach, to the *Polnitzes*.

Bibergau, to the *Mauchenbeims*.

Breitenlohe, to the *Munsters*.

Burg-Breitbach, to Baron *Fuchs*.

Burg-Hafzlach, to the *Munsters*.

Burg-Rennbach, to the *Hefzbergs* and *Oberlanders*.

Deutenheim and

Dutzenthal, to the *Seckendorfs*.

Eckersbach, to the *Schrottenbergs*.

Erlabron, to the *Eichlers*.

Etzelheim, to the *Seckendorfs*.

Fatschenbron, to Count *Rieneck*.

Froststockheim, to the *Creilshaims*.

Geubach, to one of the Counts of *Schonborn*.

Gleisenberg, to Count *Dangriesz*.

Gochsheim, to Count *Erthal*.

Grieshof, to Count *Dangriesz*.

Hallburg, to the *Schenks* of *Stauffenberg*.

Hallerndorf, to a Count of *Schonborn*.

Hembhofen, to a nobleman of the name of *Winkler* of *Mekrenfels*.

Hobolz to the *Seckendorfs*.

Hohn am berg, a *Lutheran* parochial village, to Baron *Polnitz*.

Kost, to a Count of *Schonborn*.

Langensfeld, to a *Seckendorf*.

Litzberg, to the *Munsters*.

Markt-Sugenheim, to the *Seckendorfs*.

Mayn Sonthheim and

Mayn Stockheim, to Baron *Mauchenheim*.

Upper and *Under Melsendorf* to the *Schrottenberg* families.

Muhlhausen, to a nobleman of the name of *Egloffstein*.

Munch-Steinach, to the *Seckendorfs*.

Pommersfelden, to the Counts of *Schonborn*. A little above this place is a most beautiful seat called the *Weissenstein*, built by Count *Lotharius Francis* Elector of *Mentz*, for the residence of his family.

Reichmansdorf, appertaining to the *Schrottenbergs*.

Rockenbach, to the *Seckendorfs*.

Rotelsee, to the *Creilshaims*.

Safferfarth, on the *Rednitz*, to the *Schlammersdorf* family.

Schernau, to that of the *Kunsbergs*.

Scherzenbach, to the *Hefzbergs* and *Oberlanders*.

Alten-Schonbach, to those of *Creilshaim*.

Schwebheim, to the family of *Bibra*.

Steinbach:

Stubach and

Taschendorf, to the *Eichlers* of *Auritz*.

Trabelfdorf, to the *Marschalls* of *Ostheim*.

Traustadt, to a nobleman of the name of *Erthal*.

Uhlstadt, to a *Frankenstein*.

Vestenbergsreuth, to a *Bernegger*.

Walsdorf, to a *Creilshaim*.

Weingartsgreuth, to the *Seckendorfs*.

Wustenbuch, to the *Polnitzes*.

Zeilitzheim, to the Counts of *Schonborn*.

Zeisenbrun, to those of *Hefzberg* and *Oberlander*.

III. The Canton of the G E B U R G: in which is

Altenblos, belonging to Baron *Stein* of *Altenstein*.

Abtenburg, to the *Schaumbergs*.

Auffesz, to the Barons of that name.

Upper-Auffesz here is a seat;

Under-Auffesz, a village on the river *Auffesz*.

Biberbach, appertaining to the *Egloffsteins*.

Bischberg, to the *Zolners* of *Brand*.

Brand, to the *Baumaus*.

Breitenreuth, to the *Guttenbergs*.

Buchau, a lordship and bailiwick near the *Mayn*, which together with the lordship of *Thurnau* are represented in a particular map. This map constitutes the seventy-third in *Homann's Atlas* of *Germany*. The country belongs to Count *Giech*, and exclusive of the large village of *Buchau* contains also *Peeßen*, *Ratschenreuth* and other places.

Bug, belonging to the *Bunaus*.

Burg

Burg Gailerfreuth, to Baron *Voit* of *Rieneck*.

Burggrub, to the *Schenks* of *Stauffenberg*.

Burgbaig, to the *Varels*.

Burg Losau, to the *Egloffsteins*.

Burkersaorf, to the *Redwitzes*.

Buttenheim, to the *Stiebars* of *Buttenheim*.

Cunreuth, to the *Egloffsteins*.

Dannendorf, to the *Kunsbergs*.

Dondorf, to the *Luchaus*.

Upper Dornach, to the *Redwitzes*.

Ebneth, to the *Seckendorfs*.

Eckersdorf, to the *Luchaus*.

Egloffstein, to the Barons of that name.

Elferfreuth, to the *Voits* of *Rieneck*.

Emersheim, to the *Redwitzes*.

Ermreuth at *Grafenberg*, to the *Kunsbergs*.

Fischbach, to a nobleman of the name of *Reitzenstein*.

Fort, to the *Bunaus*.

Freyenfels, to the family of *Auffesz*.

Gartenroth, to the *Redwitzes*.

S. Gilgenberg, to the *Luchaus*.

Greifenstein, to the *Schenks* of *Stauffenberg*.

Guttenberg, to the Barons of that title.

Hagenbach, to the *Stiebars* of *Buttenheim*.

Hahn, to the *Kunsberg* family.

Heckenhof, to the *Auffesz*.

Heimersfreuth, to *Voit* of *Rieneck*.

Heroldsberg, to the *Geuders*.

Hummendorf, to the *Guttenbergs*.

Hundskaupten, to the Barons *Polnitz*.

Kainach, to the *Auffesz* family.

Katschenreuth, to the *Guttenberg* family.

Kirchaborn, to the Counts of *Schönborn*.

Kirchleis, to the *Guttenberg* family.

Königsfeld, to the family of *Auffesz*.

Koblstein, to the *Grosz* of *Trokau*.

Kublenfels, to the family of *Guttenberg*.

Kups, to that of *Redwitz*.

Upper-Langenstatt, to the *Kunsbergs*.

Under-Langenstatt, to the *Redwitzes*.

Under-Leinleiter, to the *Luchaus*.

Under-Letterbach, to one of the Counts of *Brockdorf*.

Leupoldstein, to those of *Egloffstein*.

Leuzenhof, to the *Polnitzes*.

Leyfau, to a Baron *Schönbeck*.

Lindenberg, to the *Labners* of *Huttenbach*.

Lutherisch-Heiligenstatt, to the *Schenks* of *Stauffenberg*.

Marlesfreuth, to the *Wildensteins*.

Melanger, to the *Redwitzes*.

Mengersdorf, to the family of *Auffesz*.

Meynleis, to the *Kunsbergs*.

Upper and Under-Mittwitz to the family of *Wurzburg*.

Monchsfield and

Nagel, to the *Kunsbergs*.

Neidenstein, to the *Auffesz*.

Neubof, to the *Welfers*.

Plankenfels, to the *Schlammersdorf*.

Plankenstein, to the *Auffesz* family.

Pretsfeld, to the *Stiebars* of *Buttenheim*.

Rabeneck, and

Rabenstein, to the Counts of *Schönborn*.

Rathsberg, to those of *Huls*.

Redwitz, to the Barons of that title.

Rugendorf, to the *Guttenberg* family.

Russenbach, to the *Tuchers* of *Simmelsdorf*.

Schlep, to the *Voits* of *Rieneck*.

Schimmendorf, and

Schmeilsdorf, to the *Kunzbergs*.

Schmolz, to the *Redwitzes*.
Schnabelneid, to the *Bibra* family.
Seiboldsdorf, to a nobleman of the name of *Eichinger* of *Eichstam*.
Seidewitz, to the *Arnims* and *Artners*.
Seitenhof, to the *Gutenbergs*.
Stechendorf, to the house of *Auffesz*.
Stechertumbach, to that of *Pchnitz*.
Steinenbausz, and
Steichenreuth, to the *Guttenbergs*.
Strossendorf, to the *Schaumbergs*.
Teisenorth, to the Barons of *Redwitz*.
Teublitz, to those of *Kunzberg*.
Thurn, to one of *Schonfeld*.
Thurnau, a lordship and bailiwick near *Buchau*, belonging to the Counts of *Giech*. *Thurnau* the chief place in this lordship is a small town, which together with several villages is annexed to it.
Tischnitz, an estate of the *Kunsbergs*.
Trokau, of the Barons *Grosz* of *Trokau*.
Truppach, of the *Auffesz*.
Tuchersfeld, of the *Groszes* of *Trokau*.
Veitlahm, appertaining to the *Kunsbergs*.
Wadendorf, to the *Schlammersdorf* family.

Wasserknoten, to the *Schirndings*.
Weidenberg, to those of *Lindenfels*.
Weidnitz, to the family of *Schaumberg*.
Upper, Middle and Under-Weilersbach, to Baron *Karg* of *Bebenburg*.
Weisenbrun, to the family of *Redwitz*.
Wernstein, to the *Zolners* of *Brand*.
Weyber, to the Counts of *Schonborn*.
Weyber, to those of *Auffesz*.
Wiesentfels, a bailiwick of the Count of *Giech*, in which is the magnificent seat of *Wiesentfels*, together with the village of the same name lying on the river *Wiesent*, and other places.
Wiesentbau, belonging to a noble family of that name.
Wildenroth, to the *Redwitz* family.
Windisch Leibach, to the *Arnims* and *Artners*.
Winterstein to the *Tuchers* of *Simmelsdorf*.
Wohnsdorf, to those of *Auffesz*.
Wolkenstein, to the *Stiebars* of *Buttenheim*.
Little-Ziegenfeld, to the *Schaumbergs*.

IV. The Canton of *ALTMUHL*, in which is

Absperg, belonging to the *Teutonic* order.
Adlitz, to a nobleman of the title of *Stauff*.
Upper and Under-Altbernheim to the *Seckendorf* family.
Bernhardswinden, to a nobleman of the title of *Eyb*.
Birnbaum, to a *Wildenstein*.
Böckthofen, to a *Hesberg*.
Breitenau.
Brunn, to Count *Pickler*.
Buch, to Baron *Winkler* of *Mohrenfeld*.
Buchklingen, of which the Prince of *Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst* is proprietor.
Dennenlobe, belonging to *Eichler* of *Auritz*.
Diesbeck, to the *Stengers*.
Durnhof, to the *Clingels*.
Durrenmungenau, to the *Kresses* of *Kressenstein*.
Egenhausen, to one of the *Seckendorfs*.
Under

Under-Erlbach, to a *Leibefing*.
Ermetshofen, to a *Seckendorf*.
Falbenthal, to a *Liebefing*.
Farnbach, to the Counts *Pickler*.
Geyern, to the *Schenks* of *Geyern*.
Gottesgabe, to a *Seyboth*.
Greuth, to the Counts *Schonborn*.
Hausen, to a *Forstner*.
Hornfegen, to a *Leonrod*.
Illesheim, to a nobleman of the title of *Berlichingen*.
Kalben-Steinberg, of which the Imperial city of *Nurnberg* is proprietor.
Kaltengreuth, appertaining to one of the title of *Eyb*.
Keyerberg, to a *Clengel*.
Kornburg, to the Imperial city of *Nurnberg*.
Krefzberg, to a *Knoringen*.
Lenzelsdorf, to a *Hefzberg*.
Leonrod, to the Barons of that name.
Linden, to a *Wildenstein*.
Markt Lusenau, to the *Knoringens*.
Miebenberg, to one of the title of *Seefried*.
Muggenbof, to a *Leonrod*.
Alten and *Neuen-Mubr*, to the *Lenstersheims*.
Upper-Megersheim, to a *Jaxtheim*.
Neudorf, to the *Leonrods*.
Neuburg, to *Stettner* of *Grabenbof*.
Neuendettelsau, to an *Eyb*.
Pflaumfell, of which the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* is proprietor.
Pofingen, belonging to a nobleman of the name of *Wolwart*.

Rammersdorf, to an *Eyb*.
Rosenberg and
Rugland, to a *Creilsheim*.
Upper-Schwanningen, to an *Eichler* of *Auritz*.
Sommersdorf, to a *Creilsheim*.
Steinhard, of which the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* is proprietor.
Stein on the *Rednitz*, appertaining to the *Geuda* family.
Syburg, to a *Schenk* of *Geyern*.
Tanzenbeid, to a Count *Pickler*.
Trautskirchen, to a *Seckendorf*.
Tempelbof, to a *Knoringen*.
Than, to a *Creilsheim*.
Trendel, to an *Appold*.
Urphetsbof, to the *Seckendorfs*.
Vestenberg, to an *Eyb*.
Wald on the *Altmuhl*, to a nobleman of the title of *Falkenhausen*.
Weifendorf, to the families of *Hutten* and *Langen*.
Wiederspach, to an *Eyb*.
Wiesenbruck, to the *Schenks* of *Geyern*.
Wilbermsdorf, a lordship on the river *Zenn*, to the Prince of *Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst*. In this lordship lies *Wilbermsdorf*, a seat and market-town, with the parochial village of *Neufes*.
Wilmersbach, to the *Wildensteins*.
Wolkerndorf, to a *Jaxtheim*.
Zeckern, to *Winkler* of *Mobrenfeld*.
Upper and *Under-Zenn*, two estates, to the *Seckendorf* family.
Zweernberg, to a nobleman of the title of *Berga*.

V. The Canton of *B A U N A C H*:

So called from the river *Baunach*, which discharges itself into the *Mayne*.
In this Canton is

Albersdorf, belonging to the Barons
Greiffenklaus.

Allertshausen, and

Altenstein, to the Barons *Stein* of
Altenstein.

Altmunster.

Bettenburg and

Birkach, to the *Truchsesses* of *Wez-*
hausen.

Birkenfeld, to the *Huttens*.

Bischweind, to the *Lichtensteins*.

Breitensee, to the *Julian* almshouse
at *Wurzburg*.

Eundorf, to the *Truchsesses* of *Wez-*
hausen.

Burg Preppach, to Count *Fuchs* of
Bimbach.

Ditterswind, to Baron *Stein* of *Al-*
tenstein.

Ebelsbach, to the *Rotenbans* and the
see of *Wurzburg*.

Eckartshausen, to the *Steins* of *Al-*
tenstein.

Edhausen, to the *Truchsesses* of *Dal-*
berg and the see of *Wurzburg*.

Upper and *Under-Eisfeld*, to the
Truchsesses of *Wezhausen*, and the
above-mentioned see.

Upper-Elldorf, of which the *Langheim*
convent at *Wurzburg* is proprietor.

Under-Elldorf, appertaining to the
Lichtensteins, the *Wills* and the
see of *Wurzburg*.

Ermerhausen, to the *Huttens*.

Eyrichshof, to the *Rotenbans*.

Fischbach, to the *Rotenbans*.

Friesenhausen, to the *Dalbergs*, to
whom it devolved from the *Fuch*

family. A great part of this
place belonged anciently to the
Zolmers of *Rodenstein*, as their
property, but in 1451 they ceded
it to the house of *Saxony* as a
male fief, and were again invest-
ed with it. The *Dominum direc-*
tum was yielded up by *Saxe-Hild-*
burghausen, to the see of *Wurz-*
burg; and *John Godfrey* of *Gut-*
tenberg, Bishop of *Wurzburg*, made
an absolute purchase of it from
the several co-heirs.

Under-Fulbach, to the Barons of
Reitzenstein.

Gercuth, to the *Greiffenklaus*.

Geyersberg, to the *Lichtensteins*.

Gleusena, to a Count *Fuch* of *Bim-*
bach.

Heiligersdorf, to the *Lichtensteins*.

Hereth, to the *Rotenban* and *Alten-*
stein families, the see of *Wurzburg*
and the convent of *Theres*.

Hofheim, to the *Truchsesses* of *Wez-*
hausen and the see of *Wurzburg*.

Kaltenbron, to the family of *Boten-*
ban and the *Ranz* convent.

Kalt-Herberg, to the Barons *Steins*
of *Altenstein*.

Kerfeld, to the *Truchsesses* of *Wez-*
hausen and the see of *Wurzburg*.

Little Munster, to the *Truchsesses* of
Wezhausen.

Upper-Lauringen, to the *Truchsesses*
of *Wezhausen*.

Lendershausen, to the *Altenstein* and
Hutten families and the see of
Wurzburg.

Leuzendorf,

Leuzendorf, to the *Ertbals*.

Manau, to the *Truchsesses* of *Wezhausen*.

Maroldswiesach, to the Barons *Stein* of *Altenstein*.

Memmelsdorf, to the *Greiffenklaus*.

Upper-Merzbach, to the *Rotenbans*.

Under-Merzbach, to the families of *Rotenban* and *Greiffenklaus*.

Meyles, to the *Truchsesses* of *Wezhausen*.

Neubausz, to the *Rotenbans*.

Pfarwiesach, to the *Altensteins* and the see of *Wurzburg*.

Pfaubausz, to the *Rotenbans*.

Ruppach, to the see of *Wurzburg* and other proprietors.

Rentweinsdorf,

Rotenban,

Rudendorf,

Salmisdorf, and

Sendelbach, all to the Barons of *Rotenban*.

Schottenstein, to the *Greiffenklaus*, and *Hendrich* families.

Schweinsbaupten, to a Count *Fuchs* of *Bimbach*.

Schwey, to the Count of *Brockdorf*.

Seerfeld, to the *Huttens*, the *Truchsesses* and the see of *Wurzburg*.

Sternberg, to the *Truchsesses* of *Wez-*

hausen. Some part of this place belongs also as a male fief to *Wurzburg*, another part to *Saxony*, and the third is free property.

Sulzdorf, to a *Guttenberg*. This place also is free property, excepting that in certain cases the see of *Wurzburg* by an agreement made in 1664 is possessed of the *Cent-Court*.

Unfind, to the families of *Rotenband*, *Altenstein* and the *Truchsesses* of *Wezhausen*.

Vockawinck, to the *Steins* of *Altenstein*.

Wachenfeld, to the family of *Hutten*.

Wasmuthhausen, to the *Voits* of *Rieneck*.

Weinberg, to the *Greiffenklaus*.

Weisenbrunn, to the family of *Varel*.

Wezhausen, to the *Truchsesses*, who are likewise Barons of this place.

Welkendorf, to the families of *Rotenban*, *Ertbal* and the see of *Wurzburg*.

Zimmerau, to the *Truchsesses*, the *Guttenbergs* and the see above-mentioned. This place is both a male and female fief of *Wurzburg*, some part excepted which is free property.

VI. The Canton of *ROHN* and *WERRA*:-

So called with respect to the former of these names from the *Robne*, a chain of mountains reaching from *Melpers* on the *Uister* to beyond *Bischoffheim*, and with respect to the latter, from the river *Werra*. With this Canton is likewise reckoned the *Buchan* quarter in the territories of the bishopric of *Fulda*.

Abersfeld, here belongs to the branch of *Stein* named *Steinruck*.
Altenhofen and

Amthof, to the *Kempinskys*.
Artenschwang, to the *Weybers* of *Ebersberg*.

Aschenhausen;

- Aschenhausen*, to the *Spezsbarts*.
Aura, in the vale of *Sinn* to the *Breidenbachs*.
Außstatt, to the *Bibras*.
Basßheim, to the family stiled from it.
Berkach, to the *Steins* of *Oßheim*.
Berstadt, to the *Schenks* of *Schweinsberg*.
Bibra, gave name to the noble family of *Bibra*, which is since become divided into those of *Schwebheim*, *Irmelshaus* and *Bibra*.
Bischoffsheim, appertains to the *Weyhers* of *Ebersperg*.
Boineburg, a lordship near *Sontra*, a town of *Hesse*, to the Barons of *Boineburg*. The castle of the same name, now lying in ruins, was anciently called *Bomeneburg*, and formed a part of the estates of the Counts of *Nordheim*. On the death of *Sigfrid* Count of *Bomeneburg*, in the year 1144, this castle escheated to the Empire. The Emperor *Rodolph* of the house of *Nassau* conferred it as a fief on the Landgrave *Henry I.* whose descendants still invest the Barons with that title. In it are thirteen villages
Buchenau, to the *Schenks* of *Schweinsberg*, the *Dalbergs* and *Buchenau*.
Burglauer, to the *Voits* of *Salzburg*.
Burg Sinn, a seat and bailiwick on the river *Sinn*, to the *Thungens*.
Dankensfeld, to the *Marshalls* of *Oßheim*.
Dolstadt, to the *Iltens*.
Dreyß, to the *Schutzbars* of *Milchbling*.
Dettern and
Ditloffrode, to the *Thungens*.
Durnau, to the *Degenfelds*.
Durrenbhof, to the *Voits* of *Salzburg*.
Ebernburg, to the *Sickingen* family.
Ebertshausen, to the *Diemars*.
Effelter, to the *Schaumbergs*.
Eichenhausen, to the *Voits* of *Salzburg*.
Eckarts, to the *Thungen* family.
Emestburn, to the *Schaumbergs*.
Euerbach, to the *Münsters*.
Gebaus, to the family of *Boineburg*.
Gersfeld, a market-town on the *Fulda*, which suffered extremely by fire in 1756, to the *Ebersbergs*.
Grafendorf, to the *Breidenbach*.
Grumbach, to the *Buttler* family.
Haig, to the *Schaumbergs*.
Hazelbach, a place of four houses.
Heiligkreuz, to the family of *Thungen*.
Helmershausen, to the *Wechmars*.
Henßladt, a parochial village to the *Hanßlein*.
Heszdorf, to the *Thungens*.
Hobenburg, to the *Sickingens*.
Hoben-Vippach, to the *Degenfelds*.
Hoflars on the *Rbone* to the *Thann* family.
Hollerich, to the *Thungens*.
Juchsen, to the *Diemars*.
Irmelshausen, to the *Bibras*.
Ketten, to the noble family of *Thann*.
Knoch, to that of *Schaumberg*.
Lebenhan, to those of *Gebßattel*.
Lehrbach, to the Barons of the like name.
Lengfeld, a small town to the *Boineburgs* and *Müllers*.
Letterbach, to the *Schaumbergs*.
Leutershausen, to the *Gebßattels*.
Limberg, to the *Kempinskys*.
Löfshausen, and
Lutter, to the noble family of *Lutter*.
Mansbach, to the *Geislaus*.
Mariengard, to the *Buttlars*.
Marisfeld, to the *Marshalls* of *Oßheim*.
Mauer,

Mauer, to those of *Fechenbach*.
Muhlſfeld, a parochial-village, to a *Bibra*.
Muppeug, to the *Schaumburgs*.
Neubauſen, to the *Degenfelds*.
Neuſtattchen, to the *Schenks* of *Schweinsberg*.
Lower-Fulbach, to the *Schaumburgs*.
Niederwehren, to the *Munſters*.
Nordheim, near the *Rhone*, to the *Thanns*.
Obernhoſen, to the *Breidenbachs*.
Oppach, to the *Bobenbauſens*.
Oſtheim, to the *Thanns*.
Pfandbauſen, to the *Munſters*.
Querbach, to the *Voits* of *Salzburg*.
Reichloſz, to the *Schleifraſz* family.
The *Riedefel* eſtates. The family of the *Riedefel* of *Eiſenbach*, at which place alſo is their reſidence, are barons and hereditary marſhals of *Heſſe*, and excluſive of the eſtates they hold under *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, of which mention has been made above, are likewiſe poſſeſſed here of ſome others by no means inconfiderable, ſuch as *Eiſenbach*, a ſeat and market-town, with the jurifdiction of *Stockbauſen*, *Altenſchleif*, *Freyenſtein*, the market-town of the ſame name, *Mais*, and *Ludwigſeck*, in the laſt of which lies the ſeat and market-town of *Ludwigſeck*, with other places.
Rodelmeyer, belonging to the *Voits* of *Salzburg*.
Rofzbach, to the *Thungens*.
Rofzdorf, a parochial-village to the *Weckmar* and *Geiſau* families.
Ruppertshayn, to the *Bodenbauſens*.
Saalmunſter, to the *Breidenbachs*.
Salzburg, to the *Voits*, who are likewiſe barons of this place.

Schaumburg, of which the barons of that name are proprietors.
Schlitz, a lordſhip of the Counts of *Schlitz*, who are named *Gorzs*. This lordſhip lies on the *Fulda*, between the *Darmſtadt* part of the landgravate of *Heſſe*, the principality of *Hersfeld*, and the dioceſe of *Fulda*. The anceſtors of its preſent proprietors were created barons in 1677, and in 1726 arrived to the dignity of Counts. The greateſt part of the lordſhip is a fief of *Fulda*, and pays alſo to the matricular aſſeſſment of that ſee. In it is 1. *Schlitz*, a town ſituated on the river *Altfeld*, which a little below this place joins the *Fulda*. The burghers here amount to near five hundred. 2. Five burghs belonging to the Count, and called the *Vorder*, the *Hinter*, the *Schachteln*, the *Otten*, and the *Halleburg*. Of theſe the four firſt lie within the town; but the fifth ſtands without it. 3. The jurifdictions of *Hutzdorf*, *Pfordt* and *Bernshauſen*. 4. The lordſhips of *Wegfurt* and *Reckberg*.

Schney, and

Schwabach, belong to the *Schaumburgs*.

Schwena, a market-town with a ſeat and an orphan houſe in it, to the *Hunds*.

Schweickershauſen, to the *Bronſarts*.

Sontheim, to the *Gebſattel*.

Stockach, to the *Hedersdorf*.

Struthof, to the *Thann* family.

Thann, a lordſhip on the *Ulſter*, to the very antient family of that name. Beſides the little town of *Thann*, this lordſhip further contains twenty-two villages, which

are divided into four quarters, each under a justice, who is nominated by the lord, and for his colleagues are appointed village judges, who are elected by each place in its turn. The names of these several quarters are the *Winder-skaufen*, consisting of four villages, the *Habeler* of eleven, the *Neufzwerthser* of three, and the *Schlitzzenhausen* of four.

Thungen, belongs to the *Thungens*.

Tomsbruck, to the *Berlepsch* family.

Trabelsdorf, to the *Marschalls* of *Ostheim*.

Trimberg, to the *Breidenbachs*.

Uemfleben, to the *Spefzkarts*.

Waldorf, to the *Diemars*, the *Marschalks* and *Wolfskehl*.

Walterksaufen, to the *Marschalks* of *Ostheim*.

Weickersgruben, to the *Thungen* family.

Weisenbach, a village and seat, also to the *Thungens*.

Wenigentaft, to the family of *Geisau*.

Weybers, to the *Weybers*.

Werda, to the *Trumbachs*.

Weylers, to the *Boineburgs* and *Mullers*.

Wilmers, to the *Schenks* of *Schweinsberg*.

Wolfsmunster, to the *Thungens*.

Zeitlofs, a market-town on the river *Sinn*, to the same family.

The RHENISH Circle of Nobility.

THIS circle of nobility consists of three cantons. Of these the canton on the *Upper-Rhine* is also called the *Ort-Gau* and the *Wasgau*, and its office lies at *Meuz*. The canton on the *Middle-Rhine* is divided into four parts, namely into those of the *Wetterau*, the *Rheingau*, *Hainrich* and *Westerwald*, together with the *Sebacher-Grund*. The seat of its office is kept at *Friedberg Burg*. The canton on the *Lower-Rhine* contains also the *Hundsruck* and *Eberwald*, and has its office at *Coblentz*. At present we are able to exhibit only a small part of the lordships, places and estates belonging to it, and these not ranged according to their respective cantons, being uncertain to which many of them properly belong, for which reason we shall insert them here promiscuously, but in alphabetical order.

Abenheim, a parochial-village, belongs to the *Dalbergs*.

Adendorf, together with *Arzdorf*, and the lordship of *Eckendorf*, which last is situated about three hours from *Bonn*, to the Counts *von der Leyen*. This place is a fief of the Empire.

Abrenfels, another lordship, belongs also to Count *Leyen*. In this

lordship is a seat of the same name lying on the *Rhine*, together with the market-town of *Honningen*, and *Argendorf* and *Gurgenroth*, both villages. The lordship itself is a fief of *Triers*.

Aifersheim, appertaining to the *Hohenfeld* family.

St. Alban.

Almech, belonging to the *Hohenfelds*.
Altstatt,

Altstatt, in the *Wetterau* is a seat and market-town lying on the river *Nidder*.

Arenrath, belongs to the *Kesselsstadt*, family.

Armada, to the Counts *Leyen*.

Arxheim, is held in part by the *Hettendorfs*.

Bechtolsheim, a market-town belongs to four coheirs, two of whom are Roman catholics, and two *Lutherans*, namely the *Dalbergs*, the *Ebersbergs*, &c.

Bermerstheim.

Bliescastell, antiently stiled the county of *Castelle*, (or *de Castris*) is a large lordship in *Westreich*, appertaining to the Counts of *Leyen*. In it are included the seat and market-town of *Bliescastell* on the river *Blies*, together with *Wolferdingen*, *Wußweiler*, *Rulchingen*, *Hahnweiler*, *Schweigen*, and other places. This lordship is also a fief of *Triers*.

Bongard cum Simpelfeld and *Bockholz*, a lordship of the Counts of *Leyen*, are fiefs of *Brabant*, and lie within the dutchy of *Limburg*.

Bopstätt, belongs to the *Frankenstein*. *Bosß*.

Boskiengernheim.

Bruch-Losenich, to the *Kesselsstadts*.

Burggraferod, to the Counts of *Elz*.

Burgstätt.

Burrestheim, to the *Breidbachs*.

Burweiler, is a lordship bordering on the prefecturate of *Germerstheim* in the *Palatinate*. Under it are included *Geysberg* seat, with the villages of *Wernersberg* and *Flemlingen*. The right of *Venery* and villenage in it formerly appertained to the Elector *Palatine*, but in

1665 he relinquished those privileges in consideration of the sum of 6000 florins.

Buschfeld, belongs to the *Hagens*.

Calenborn, a village in the *Eyffel*, to the Counts of *Leyen*. This place is also a fief of *Triers*.

Dalberg gives title to the Barons of that name, who were formerly treasurers to the see of *Worms*.

Dodenberg is the property of the *Kesselsstadt* family.

Ehrenberg, belongs to the *Clodt*.

Eppenberg, a village in the *Eyffel*, to the Counts of *Leyen*. This place is likewise a fief of *Triers*.

Eßpen, to the *Frankenstein*.

Faitzberg, is an estate of the *Wildbergs*.

Falkenstein, belongs to the *Bettendorf*.

Fenderstheim, to the Counts of *Elz*.

Florsstätt, to the *Lowens* of *Steinfurth*.

Frankenstein, to the *Walbrunns*.

Friesenheim.

Fruchten, to the *Steins*.

Fubren, to the *Kesselsstadt* family.

Fußgenheim.

Gabsheim, is an estate of the *Dalbergs*.

Gauerstheim.

Geissenheim, in the *Rheingau*.

Gerbach.

Gerolsheim, appertaining to the *Dalbergs*.

Guntheim, to the *Grieffenklaus*.

Hahnheim.

Hasborn, to the *Wildbergs*.

Heichelsheim, to the *Wree* family.

Hernsheim, to that of *Dalberg*.

Heuchelheim.

Heszloch, to the *Dalbergs*.

Hilsheim.

Hoch-Speyer, is a parochial-village, one third of which belongs to the *Walbruns*, and two thirds to Count *Leyne*.

Hochst, to the *Mansbachs*.

Holdinghausen, a lordship of the *Hees* family.

Holzbach.

Horckheim, belonging partly to the *Hettesdorf* family.

Huffelsheim, a village not far from *Kreutzenach*, belongs to *Waldeck* of *Montfort*, who holds it as a fief of the *Wild* and *Rheingraves*.

Ilstein, contains a mansion-house of the *Stockheim* family.

Illingen, belongs to the *Kerpens*.

Kiergernheim, lies on the *Selz*.

Landskron.

Landstuhl, is a barony of the *Sickingens*, containing four parochial-villages, viz. *Landstuhl*, *Horbach*, *Labach* and *Kirchen-Armbach*, with some other places.

Leiningen, on the *Hunsdruck*, belongs to Count *Leyen*.

Lind, a fief in the archbishopric of the same name.

Lixingen, an estate of the *Kerpens*.

Lorzweiler.

Lutz, to the *Wildbergs*.

Mansbach, to the family of the like name.

Manweiler, one part of it to the *Rindecks*.

Medesheim, together with *Seyweiler* and *Peppenkam*, a lordship near *Bliescastell*, to Count *Leyen*.

Meisenheim, a bailiwick, to the barons of *Steincallenfels*.

Meisterfeel, to the *Leyen* family, but the village and seat of the same name have long since lain in ruins.

Melbach, a town in the *Wetterau* belongs to Baron *Wetzel*, though *Hesse-Darmstadt* is possessed of several prerogatives in it, particularly of the patronage of the living.

Merten belongs to the *Hatzfelds*.

Mommernheim, to the *Dalbergs*.

Montfort, to the family of *Boos*.

Motten, contains a lordship of the *Hagens*.

Munchweiler, a lordship of the *Leyen* family, lies on the *Hunsdruck* on the river *Glan*, and is a fief of *Deux Ponts*. To it are annexed *Glan*, *Munchweiler*, *Nansweiler*, *Steinbach*, *Gries*, *Birsborn*, *Heischbach*, and *Dietzweiler*, &c.

Nalbachertal, appertaining to the *Hagens*.

Neuweyer, to the *Knebelns* of *Katzenelbogen*.

Lower-Hofheim, to the *Bettendorfs*.

Lower-Saulheim.

Nievern, with *Fachbach* and *Muhlheim*, a lordship on the *Labn*, situated about two hours from *Coblenz*, to the Counts of *Leyen*, but is a fief of *Sponheim*.

Ockslatt, to the *Frankensteins*.

Oedingen, to the *Hatzfelds*.

Otterbach, not far from *Kayserlautern*, is an estate of the Counts *Leyen*.

Partenheim.

Pauffendorf, appertaining to the *Kesselsbadts*.

Planig, a bailiwick to the convent of *Jacobsberg*. This bailiwick lies near *Kreutzenach*.

Remelsheim, to Count *Elz*.

Rollingen, to the *Kerpens*.

Ruchum, to the *Dalbergs*.

Rudelsheim.

Rupertsberg,

Rupertsberg, to the *Dalberg* family.
Saffig, a feat and village at a small distance from the *Nette*, to Count *Leyen*, but is a fief of the Elector of *Cullen*.

Sambach lying not far from *Kaysers-Lautern* is another estate of Count *Leyen*.

Schornsfheim.

Schonstein belongs to the *Hatzfeld*.

Schweigbausen, to the *Stein* family.

Schweibdingen, to the *Walbrunns*.

Straßheim, to the *Lowens* of *Steinfurth*.

Steinbach.

Tripstatt.

Udenheim.

Vendersheim.

Ulmen, to the *Wildbergs*.

Wachenheim, to the *Primen* family.

Waldeck, to the *Boofs*.

Waldlaubersheim, between *Stromberg* and *Bingen*, was once a patrimony of the Princes of *Nassau*, but has since been made over redeemably to the Counts of *Defeld*.

Walbausen, is a bailiwick of the Baron *Dalbergs*.

Warsberg, and

Wartelsstein, belong to the *Warsbergs*.

Wattenheim, to the *Blumenkrons*.

Weiterfweiler.

Werther, and

Wildenberg, to the *Hatzfelds*.

Upper and *Lower-Wiesen* to the *Hunoldstein* family.

Wisselsheim, is an estate of the *Lowens* of *Steinfurth*.

Wurzweiler, belongs to the noble family of *Kerpen*.

Certain GANERBSHAFTLICHE OERTER, Or COHERITAGES.

Forming no Part of the Nobility of the Empire.

THE *Ganerbschaftliche Oerter*, are such as are under the joint possession and government of various families. Of these some are members of the nobility of the Empire, but others not, and of the latter are composed the following articles, which contain, however, only a few of the principal.

The FRIEDBERG Burg.

FRIEDBERG, a free burg holding immediately of the sacred *Roman* Empire, is a *Lutheran* State thereof, consisting of a genuine and ancient nobility, who are both military and ecclesiastical. Its name it derives from the *Burg*, or castle, which stands on a rock above the imperial town of *Friedberg* in the *Wetterau*, being very strong both by nature and art. This castle has a castellan, with regent-burgmen and a great many common burgmen. The descendants of a burgman, though by the mother's side, are entitled to the freedom of the *Burg*. Its rights in the town of *Friedberg* have been taken notice of under the account of the latter.

latter. To it also belong the county (or *comecia*) with the *Freygericht* of *Kaichen*. The *Burg*, though it acknowledges itself a member of the *Rhenish* nobility collectively, and concurs in the subsidies or *Charitativ Gelder*, payable to the Emperor, yet will not allow itself to be an incorporated member of the canton of the *Middle-Rhine*.

The GAN-ERBSCHAFT of STADEN in the WETTERAU.

THE seat and jurisdiction of *Staden* on the river *Nidda* in the *Wetterau*, to which is annexed the little town of *Staden*, with the villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Mockstatt*, *Hegheim*, *Stamheim*, and *Upper* and *Lower-Flöstatt*, of which the three first are fiefs of *Menz*, but the others, as likewise the town of *Staden*, fiefs of the see of *Fulda*, was purchased in 1405 by *John* Count of *Isenburg* in conjunction with some noble independent families, of *John* of *Limpurg* and his consort *Hildegard* of *Saarwerden*. In the same year the purchasers made a division of this inheritance into four parts, but till 1662 held the jurisdiction and other privileges in common. In that year the sole jurisdiction of *Mockstatt* was absolutely and wholly ceded to the house of *Isenburg*. Till 1729 the co-inheritance of *Staden* was divided in the following manner: *viz.* the first quarter was possessed by the Counts of *Isenburg*, of the second quarter five eighths by the *Carben* family, and three eighths by the *Burg* of *Friedberg*, the third quarter was the sole property of the *Corbens*, as the fourth was of the *Lowens* of *Steinfurth*, but the male line of the *Corbens* failing in 1729, the house of *Isenburg* intended, by virtue of a compact made in 1709 with the coheirs, to divide the *Corben* share with the *Lowens pro rata proportionis sue*. The *Burg* however took possession of that share, which occasioned a process, but whether it be terminated, or what is the present state of the coheritages, we are not certainly informed.

The Burg of GELNHAUSEN.

THIS *Burg* stands near the town of *Gelnhausen*, described above under the county of *Hanau*. It is said to have been erected by the Emperor *Frederick I.* and to have been inhabited some time before the year 1444. The present coheirs to it are the *Formeisters* of *Gelnhausen*, the *Kemps* of *Freudenstein*, the *Schelmes* of *Bergen*, and some others. It is greatly fallen from its former grandeur, insomuch that the *Burg* regency at present consists only of two master builders and a few regency burghmen.

The

The D U T C H Y of S I L E S I A.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

§. I. **T**HE first map of *Silesia* was published in 1561 by *Martin Helwig* on four large sheets. This map is also to be seen in *Ortelius's theatrum orbis terrarum*, and *Cellarius's speculum orbis geographi- cum*, and has been inserted with amendments and divisions in the subse- quent editions of *Munster's Cosmography*, and likewise in *Blaeu's atlas*. In 1738 also it was reprinted by *Baumann* of *Breslau* from the original copper plates, which are still in being. *Mercator* in his *atlas* has given us another, but this has been far surpassed by a more recent one delineated by *Jonas Scultetus* and published by *Blaeuw*, *Hond*, *Jansson*, the *Waes- berges*, *Schenk* and *Valk*. The same *Scultetus* has likewise designed particular maps of *Lower-Silesia*, and the principalities of *Breslau*, *Grotkau*, (more properly called *Neyfze*) *Lignitz*, *Oels*, *Wolau* and *Glogau* all appertaining to it. Further we have from *Jauer* and *Schweidnitz* by *Kbunow* the same maps as those first published by *Blaeuw* and *Jansson*, but which were afterwards greatly improved by *Schenk* and *Valk*. Another good map of the principalities of *Schweidnitz* and *Jauer* is that drawn by *Kobler*. Who was the author of a map entitled, *Abrisz der Land- schaft Schlesien, sammt den angranzenden Konigreichen und Landen*, which appeared in 1627, is uncertain. The *Dankerts*, *Schenk*, *Homann*, *Covens* and *Mortier* have likewise published new maps of *Silesia*, but these are all so defective and erroneous, that a more correct one would be highly ac- ceptable to the public. In 1724 *Nigrinus* delineated a map of the prin- cipality of *Teschén*, and even engraved it himself on a copper-plate, which being suppressed, *Schenk* put forth a much more elegant edition of it. By order of the Emperor *Charles VI.* Mr. *Muller* a captain of engineers
famous

famous for his excellent maps of *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, in 1720 set about a map of *Silesia*, but his death, which followed in 1721, put a stop to so desirable a work. Hereupon in 1723, the Emperor gave a like commission to Mr. *Wieland* lieutenant of the engineers, who finished it at the expence of the Princes and States of *Silesia*; but his work still abounding with historical errors, and his premature death preventing him from making the intended amendments, it was put into the hands of Mr. *Schubarth*, at that time lieutenant, afterwards major of the engineers, and the engraving and publication of it committed to *Homann's* heirs, under the inspection of Count *Haugwitz*. These employed professor *Hafé* to rectify the scale, and other errors of *Wieland* in the admeasurement of degrees, besides which they inserted all Mr. *Schubarth's* amendments. The faults however committed in the mensuration were not to be remedied. The publication of particular maps of this country first took place in 1736; but the *Silesian* war breaking out in 1740, and the greater part of *Silesia* falling under the power of *Prussia*, the publication of the said maps was by order of the King deferred till 1750, when it was permitted on condition that the maps should be published as they were, and no further amendments made in them. Thus in 1751 (though the title page says 1750) *Homann's* heirs put forth an *Atlas Silesiæ* in a larger size than the usual maps of that house, containing *Meyer's* map of all *Silesia* dated 1749, with a map of *Lower-Silesia*, published in 1745, one of *Upper-Silesia* dated 1746, one of the diocese of *Breslau* dated 1751 and sixteen of the particular principalities of *Silesia*. Among the latter fourteen are dated 1736, and two 1739. *Wieland's* maps of the principalities of *Oels*, *Munsterberg*, *Oppeln*, *Ratibor* and *Teschén* were not corrected by Mr. *Schubarth*, though by mistake said to be so in the titles of the two former. In the three general leaves of *Silesia* are also some important errors. In the leaf containing the whole dutchy of *Silesia*, the division of the county is erroneously marked, and even three governments of *Prussian Silesia* not very accurately delineated, the principality of *Jauer* belonging to the prefecturate of *Breslau*, and the county of *Glatz*, not incorporated with *Silesia*, though under the judicature of the prefecturate of *Breslau*, whereas the illuminatory strokes include it within that of *Brieg*. The two leaves also of *Lower* and *Upper-Silesia* are erroneous in making the principalities of *Neyse* and *Munsterberg* parts of *Upper-Silesia*, seeing they actually belong to *Lower-Silesia*, and it is not the observation of this in the leaf of *Upper-Silesia* that can sufficiently correct so gross an oversight. The faults common to all the three leaves are that they still place the district of *Katfcher* in *Moravia*, whereas by virtue of the peace of *Berlin* it appertains to *Silesia*, and they still call the present principalities of *Trachenberg* and *Carolath* State-lordships, the principality of *Bilitz* an inferior lordship, and the State-lordship of *Goschütz* an inferior lordship. It is hoped however that

we shall soon see these errors corrected by the industry of *Homann's* house, which when done, this *atlas* notwithstanding the above-mentioned inaccuracies, with some others of less consequence, will deserve the character of an useful and valuable performance. During the times when its publication in the manner above-mentioned was permitted, *Schleuen* of *Berlin* put forth a general map of all *Silesia*, and likewise sixteen separate half sheets of its principalities, some of which are tolerable, but others full of blunders. In 1757 was published at *Vienna*, a set of maps entitled *Novissimum Silesiæ Theatrum—studio et opera Io. Iac. Lidlii*, which if the title may be believed, are quite new and excellent beyond all others, though in reality they are only copies of *Homann's* general maps of *Upper* and *Lower-Silesia*, with the addition of a few names of places borrowed from more particular delineations. This map has been republished by *Covens* and *Mortier* of *Amsterdam*, but both these also have their defects. Another edition of the *atlas* of *Silesia* has been given us by Mr. *Julien*, and published in 1758 at *Paris* in the first part of his *Atlas topographique et militaire*.

§. 2. *Silesia* terminates to the east on *Poland*, on which side likewise the country is wholly level and open, southward is separated from *Hungary* by a chain of mountains, and a wild thicket in some parts a *German* mile broad, and in others more or less, which thicket properly belongs neither to *Silesia*, the principality of *Teschén* nor *Hungary*, though both countries have frequently attempted to make it their own. But as neither are to part this wilderness; and it has but one way to it, namely the main road, which has been cut through the same, it remains a natural and impenetrable barrier both to *Silesia* and *Hungary*. Towards the west it joins *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, *Lusatia* and the county of *Glatz*. From the two first of these it is separated by a vast chain of hills, concerning which we shall say more in the sequel, but towards *Lusatia* is level and open. Northward it borders on the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*, on which side likewise it is level and open. Its whole extent is about six hundred and fifty geographical square miles.

§. 3. To the west and south *Silesia* is environed by a chain of hills, for height and extent some of the most remarkable in all *Europe*. This chain is called the *Sudetische Gebirge* or *Montes sudeti*, and commences at *Friedberg* on the *Queis* in *Upper-Lusatia*, forming two ridges. The first of these, which is in *Lower-Silesia*, passes through the principality of *Fauer* and *Schweidnitz* into the principality of *Munsterberg* and the county of *Glatz*, being about fifteen geographical miles in length, and dividing *Silesia* from *Bohemia* and *Glatz*, on which account it is generally called the *Boheimische Gebirge*. A considerable part of it, however, lying in the principality of *Fauer* is known by the name of the *Riesengebirge*, or *montes gigantai*, the highest peak of which is the *Schneekoppe* (or *snow head*) otherwise called the *Riesenkoppe* (or *giant's head*.) This ridge, or rather a part of it, is likewise

stiled the *Montes Riphæi*, or more properly *Rhipæi*, but its other appellation of *Montes Cerconessi* is devoid both of sense and property, as being coined from *Krkonošs*, a *Slavonic* word signifying a mountain. To this ridge in the principality of *Schweidnitz* belongs the mountain called the *Eule* or *Owl*. The second ridge of the *Sudet* chain begins in the principality of *Munsterberg*, at the end of the first, and passing through the principalities of *Neyſze*, *Jagerndorf*, *Troppau* and *Teschén*, terminates at *Jablunka*, being about twenty-four geometrical miles in length. This ridge is called the *Mabrische*, (or *Moravian*) *Gebirge*, and of it the *Reichensteinische Gebirge* in the principality of *Munsterberg*, with the *Gesenke*, or *Montes Demersorii*, between the county of *Glatz* and the principality of *Troppau*, are two branches. Near *Jablunka* also in the principality of *Teschén* begins the *Hungarian* or *Carpathian* chain, in *Latin* *Carpates*, and *Montes Sarmatici*, which afterwards divides *Poland* and *Hungary*. Below it also, in the middle of the *Zotenberg*, is the highest mountain in the principality of *Schweidnitz*. Among the other mountains here the most remarkable is the *Spitzberg*, lying in the principality of *Lignitz*, the *St. Georgenberg* close by *Strigau*, the *Gratzberg* in the principality of *Lignitz*, the *Rubeberg* situated between *Schweidnitz* and the *Reichenbach*, or *Jahnsdorferberg* in the principality of *Brieg*.

§. 4. In the above-mentioned mountains and all over that part of *Upper-Silesia* lying towards *Moravia* and *Hungary*, the winter sets in earlier, is of longer continuance, and much more severe, than in the levels. In those very months, when, at the foot of the *Riesengebirge* and the *Gesenke* every thing is covered with ice and snow, the trees at *Breslau* are in full verdure in winter. The inhabitants of the mountains are not only confined to their houses by the snows, but like the *Laplanders* and people of *Carniola* use a kind of skaites, by the help of which they pass over the snows with amazing swiftness. The sandy parts in the principality of *Glogau*, and beyond the *Oder* towards *Poland*, with the mountainous tract, which is of considerable extent, produce but little, besides which their grain also is far short of a sufficiency for the inhabitants. This deficiency however in good years is compensated by the fertility of the other and larger part of *Silesia*, which exclusive of wheat, rye, barley and oats, yields likewise maize or turkey wheat, spelt, buck-wheat, millet, linseed, peas and beans. The culinary vegetables, about *Breslau*, *Brieg*, *Neyſze*, *Frankenstein* and *Lignitz* are excellent, and the neighbourhood of *Grunberg* and *Lower-Beuthen* afford plenty of fine fruits. Such spots likewise as are unfit for tillage or not duly improved that way, either make good pasture grounds, or are covered with wood, inasmuch that there is scarce any part of *Silesia*, which may be said to be absolutely useless and barren. Even in the circle of the principality of *Oppeln*, which lies contiguous to *Poland*, and bears so indifferent a character, are many substantial families, who live
in

in the most desirable affluence. Persons of rank are also seen to purchase estates there, and in those purchases it is always an article of their agreement that the estates shall yield six *per cent.* but of many, after some years, the produce amounts even to ten or twelve. Of flax too here is abundance, but hemp not in such plenty as is wrought, considerable quantities of that commodity being imported from *Hungary* and *Poland*. *Himmel*, which is also spun here, is already become sufficiently known. Hops likewise are seen every where, but principally abound near *Munsterberg*. Madder which was first brought hither in the sixteenth century, by a *Flemish* merchant, is cultivated with such success about *Breslau*, *Lignitz*, *Oblau* and *Strelen*, as to form one of their most considerable exports. *Scharte*, a yellow die is gathered by cartloads, besides which here are tobacco plantations, but the saffron of this country has little to recommend it. In many seasons the wine here is such as may be drank with pleasure, especially when it has continued for some years in the cellar. In the mountains and *Upper-Silesia*, tar, pitch and resin is made from the pine, fir, and beech, and the larch tree yields turpentine. From these resinous trees, especially the trunks of the coarser pines, the inhabitants among the mountains make a lamp black. Yet however great the plenty of wood for all uses may have been in *Silesia*, and in many places still continues; in other parts, particularly on this side the *Oder*, it sensibly diminishes. *Terra sigillata* is found near *Strigau* and many other places, but instead of being used as a medicament is principally applied towards the making of an earthen ware. In the mountains are found agate, jasper and even some gems, particularly amethysts of an uncommon hardness and beauty; and the diamonds of *Prieborn* in the principality of *Brieg*. Of lime here is a sufficiency; but a greater plenty of blocks of stone, which are formed into grave stones, pillars, decorations, millstones, &c. and at *Neufalz* in *Lower-Silesia* the King has even a factory of the latter, in which a windmill stone four *Rhenish* feet and a half in length, sells for twenty-seven rixdollars, a watermill stone four *Rhenish* feet long for twenty-two, and a shorter one of three *Rhenish* feet and a half for nineteen. The principality of *Schweidnitz* yields plenty of pit-coal, which is likewise found in the principalities of *Neyfze*, *Munsterberg*, *Jauer*, and among the hills of *Upper-Silesia*. In the level parts are good turf moors, particularly in the principality of *Breslau* near *Neumark* at *Flemischdorf*, and a German mile's distance from *Brieg*, on the other side the *Oder*, where the turf is excellent. Formerly also at *Benischau* and *Wirbenthal*, in the principality of *Troppau*, were silver mines, and on the *Engelsberge*, some miles from *Oppeln* town, one of gold. In the principality likewise of *Neyfze* near *Zuckmantel*, as also in that of *Schweidnitz* at *Striegau*, *Gottesberg* and *Zotenberge*, at divers places in the principalities of *Jauer* and *Lignitz*, at *Lignitz*, the *Goldberg* and *Niklasstadt*, as also in the principality of *Brieg*, were gold and silver mines of considerable

produce, and even at present at *Tarnowitz*, the *Silberberg* and *Reichenstein* some of the latter are still worked. Vitriol is also found here in several places. At *Kupferberg* too, or the *copper hill*, in the principality of *Jauer*, are mine works of copper and lead; at *Rudelsdorf* also some of the former, and at *Mosel* of the latter, exclusive of great numbers of iron foundries. *Warmbrun* one German mile from *Hirschberg* has a warm bath. In the principality of *Schweidnitz* and other parts are several mineral springs. Their breeding of horned cattle extends no further than what is just necessary for the plough and a sufficiency of milk, butter and cheese, and their oxen are still fewer in number, on which account the markets are principally supplied from *Poland* and *Hungary*. The most noted of these ox markets are those of *Brieg*, *Breslau* and *Schweidnitz*, where formerly at the annual fair, it was usual to see ten, twelve or fifteen thousand head of *Polish* and *Hungarian* cattle, and sometimes even more. The studs here breed many fine and stout horses; but the country does not afford a sufficiency of this species of cattle, wherefore besides those bought up at *Frankfort* fair, great numbers are brought hither likewise from *Lithuania*. The inhabitants of the hilly tracts keep goats, and estimate the profit of two good ones to be equal to that of a cow, a great deal of cheese being made of their milk. The breed of sheep here also is very profitable on account of the excellency of their wool. These sheep are shorn by them twice a year, but the summer wool is reckoned preferable to that of winter, though somewhat lighter. The most frequented wool fairs are kept twice a year at *Breslau*. Of venison and game some parts enjoy a tolerable plenty, whilst in others they are scarce. The wild beasts of this country, whose skins are valuable, are lynxes, which frequent only the mountainous parts, foxes, weasels, otters and beavers, but those in no great number. In the *Oder* are caught salmon and sturgeon, the latter of which are sometimes six or seven ells in length, Zante, skate from forty to fifty pounds and upwards, lampreys, &c. The other rivers here, but more especially the lakes and ponds abound in various kinds of fish, such as pyke, carp, trout, mullets, &c. The breeding of bees in this country is not so considerable as to answer the consumption of honey and wax, for which reason great quantities of both are imported from *Poland*, but their culture of silk is in a fair way of being carried to its utmost extent.

The *Oder* or *Ader*, in *Latin* *Odera*, *Viadrus*, and *Viader*, has its course in *Moravia*, but is not of any considerable bigness till it reaches *Silesia*, which it traverses nearly from end to end, and at *Ratibor* becomes navigable. Its depth is very unequal and no less uncertain on account of its sandy bottom; besides which, as the shifting of these sands cannot be prevented, and great numbers of oaks undermined by the torrents fall into the rivers, especially in *Upper-Silesia*, where its course lies principally through forests of that wood; the gravel gathering among them occasions shoals and banks. Its margins

margins too are generally low and sandy, insomuch that it frequently overflows them, to the great damage of the adjacent country. Into it run all the lesser rivers of this territory, as namely, the *Oppa*, the *Oster* or *Ostravice*, the *Else*, the *Neyße*, the *Ohlau*, the *Stober*, the *Loke*, the *Weyde*, the *Bartsch*, the *Bober*, &c. the course of which through the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* and *Pomerania* has been already described in those countries. Two other rivers, *viz.* the *Vistula* and *Elbe* have their source also in this dutchy, the former issuing from three springs or rivulets situated among the lofty mountains in the principality of *Teschén* on the frontiers of *Poland*, after which it runs northward through the principality of *Teschén*, from whence meandering eastward it passes through the state-lordship of *Plesz* into *Poland*. The source of the *Elbe*, though generally placed in *Bohemia*, yet lies in reality within *Silesia*, and therein on the *Riesengebirge* or *giant's hill* in the principality of *Jauer*. However it immediately enters the circle of *Königsgratz* in *Bohemia*, where it is further increased.

§. 5. With respect to the number of cities in *Silesia*, even the historians and geographers themselves, who are natives of that country, differ. *Schwenkfeld* reckons one hundred and thirty walled cities and towns; *Schickfus* computes them at one hundred and fifty, but this *Lucas* makes a difficulty of assenting to. The *Silesiographia*, as corrected by *Fibiger*, enumerates in all *Silesia*, the dutchy of *Crossen* included, one hundred and seventy-seven cities, exclusive of five charter-places, though at present in low circumstances. *Sommer* affirms that *Silesia* actually contains one hundred and seventy-three large and small places endowed with city charters, and professor *Burk* is of opinion that this computation is right, to which he adds, that thus in the whole of *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz* are one hundred and eighty cities and market towns, but concerning these last words two things are to be observed; *viz.* first that market-towns are not cities; and secondly that the county of *Glatz* contains nine of the latter, whence of course the true number of places there, endowed with city charters amounts to one hundred and eighty-two; from which if we deduct the cities in the dutchy of *Crossen* and the county of *Glatz*, one hundred and sixty-nine would remain still to *Silesia* in its present state. In the *Atlas* of *Silesia* we find one hundred and eighty-two places marked as cities either walled or open: and in all *Silesia*, the principality of *Crossen* and the county of *Glatz* excluded, I have reckoned one hundred and sixty nine cities walled and open, with fourteen market-towns. No less variation is there in the number of its villages, but instead of propagating the absurd exaggerations of some writers, we shall only observe that *Henelius* of *Hennenfeld* asserts that the number of villages returned, after a formal computation of them in 1613, amounted to 4761. *Fibiger* in a note upon this author is for correcting him, and thinks that their number must be

be nearly 6000 more or less; but professor *Burk* very justly gives us to understand that this computation carries a considerable excess with it, and that the number set down in the register is about 5000. This being supposed true, and the deduction made of the villages on the dutchy of *Crossen* and the county of *Glatz*, which are included therein, the number for *Silesia*, in its present state will be found to amount pretty nearly to that given by *Henelius*, which we therefore adopt as the most exact and probable. The *Itinarii*'s of *Nurnberg* in their *Atlas of Silesia* have been at the pains of numbering all the cities, towns, villages, seats, farms, sheephouses, forges, mills, pitch and glass-houses therein, together with the convents and chapels, and in a word all places distinguished by any particular appellation, the sum total of which is 6397. To these we shall add that the largest and most wealthy villages here, with the greatest number and best of the small cities, as also those that enjoy the most thriving trade, with the richest likewise of the nobility and commoners, are all situated in the hilly parts. That the number of people in *Silesia* exceeds one million and a half will appear from the following probable computation. In our account of the *Mark of Brandenburg* we have asserted from unquestionable authority, that betwixt the years 1750 and 1756, the annual number of burials in all the King of *Prussia*'s dominions amounted to 125,348 one year with another. Now Mr. *Suszmilch* in his work entitled *die bestatigte gottliche ordnung in den Beranderungen des menschlichen Geschlechts* or an *illustration of Gods stated method in the change of the human race*, p. 79, says that during the aforesaid years, there died annually in the ancient *Prussian* territories, exclusive of *Silesia* and *Eastfriesland* 78,000 persons, which sum being subtracted from the foregoing, the yearly number of deaths for *Prussian Silesia* and *Eastfriesland* will amount to 47,348. For *Eastfriesland* may be reckoned equal to the *Bohemian* part of *Silesia*. Deducting therefore this number of annual burials from all *Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*; let us next suppose that in these countries, of thirty-eight living persons, there annually dies four, then must the number of the living of course amount to near 1800000. Thus we hope we have made good our assertion. The principal nations in *Silesia* are the *Germans* and *Poles*. Of the latter are chiefly composed the country people in *Upper-Silesia*, but in the principalities of *Troppau* and *Jagerndorf*, with the *Germans* and *Poles*, are intermixed some *Moravians*. Formerly the country dialect here was the same with that spoken in *Poland*, but *Silesia* devolving to the son of *Ladislaus II.* and great numbers of foreigners, particularly *Germans*, settling in the country, the old language not only became gradually changed to a *Slavonic*, and very different from the *Polish*, but the *German* has also diffused itself among them. Till the fourteenth century all law instruments, as well as all writings both public and private were drawn up in the *Slavonic* or

Latin,

Latin, but at that time, and more especially in the year 1352, the *German* was introduced into their offices, and to this very day is spoken by most of the inhabitants, though in *Upper-Silesia* and beyond the *Oder* the *Slavonic* is very common, but in some places bears a nearer affinity to the *Polish*, but in others to the *Moravian*. Further, in all the courts within the principalities of *Oppeln*, *Ratibor*, *Troppau* and *Teschén* all proceedings are carried on in the *Bohemian* language.

Exclusive of the clergy, in *Silesia* reside dukes, princes, counts, barons, gentlemen, citizens and peasants, with all either immediately or mediately subject to the grand duke or sovereign of *Silesia*. The dukes or princes here, with the free *Standesherren* or State lords, assisted by the nobility, who are immediately subject to the sovereign of the country, both in the *Erbfürstenthumern*, or hereditary principalities, and the chief cities of those principalities, compose the States of the duchy of *Silesia*, which in general are called *Fürsten* or Princes, and *Stände* or States, and their general assembly, from the first rank thereof, is distinguished with the title of *Fürstentage*. Whilst *Silesia* was under a sovereign of its own the *Fürstentage* were generally at *Breslau*. Its dukes or princes till the year 1740 were only five, namely the Bishop of *Breslau*, who is always first Duke or Prince, the Prince of *Oels* and *Bernstadt*, who is Duke of *Wurtemberg* and *Teck*, the Prince of *Troppau* and *Jägerndorf*, who is Prince also of *Lichtenstein*, the Duke of *Sagan*, who is Prince of *Lobkowitz*, and the Duke of *Münsterberg* and *Frankenstein*, who is likewise Prince of *Auersberg*. To these, since the King of *Prussia* has been sovereign of it, are to be added the Prince of *Carolath*, who is Count *Schonaich*, with the Prince of *Trachenberg*, who is likewise Prince of *Hatzfeld*. In the *Bohemian* part of *Silesia* the *Minderherrschafft* or inferior lordship of *Bilitz* has been raised to a principality under the title of *Sulkowsky*. The free *Standesherrschaffen* here were formerly six; viz. *Wartenberg*, *Militsch*, *Plesz*, *Trachenberg*, *Beuthen* and *Carolath*, but of these the fourth and sixth are now principalities. On the other hand, the *Minderherrschafft* of *Goschütz* is at present a *Standesherrschafft*. The proprietors of the free *Minderherrschaffen* (or *Status minores*) were (and indeed are still) possessed of divers privileges above other Counts and Barons, but are not admitted to the Diet. The Princes and States here when assembled in Diet were divided into three classes or councils. The first consisted of the Princes and free *Standesherren*, in which each Prince had a distinct vote, whereas all the free *Standesherren* collectively have now but one. The second council was composed of the nobility in the hereditary principalities, and capital of *Breslau*, which unitedly enjoyed but nine votes, that is to say the nobility of the principalities of *Schweidnitz* and *Fauer* jointly one, those of *Glogau* one, those of *Oppeln* and *Ratibor* one, those of *Breslau* one, those of *Lignitz* one, those of *Brieg* one, those of *Wolau* one, those of *Teschén* one, and the city of *Breslau* also one. The members of the third council were the eight representatives of

of the cities of *Schweidnitz* and *Jauer*, with their precinct towns; of *Glogau* with the precinct towns of the principality of the same name; of the cities of *Oppeln*, *Neumark* and *Namslau*, with those of *Lignitz*, *Brieg* and *Wolau*; but the greater part of *Silesia* falling under the *Prussian* dominion, this form of government was superseded, and no longer any *Furshentage* held. This innovation, however, was mitigated by his majesty's confirmation of the *Fursthrecht*, concerning which more in the sequel. With respect to the *Incolat* in the dutchy of *Silesia*, and county of *Glatz*, King *Frederick II.* in 1754 issued an edict to the following purport. *viz.* that the families of nobles settled there, should at all times be at liberty to dispose of their estates to other noblemen; but that all, both natives and aliens not descended of a noble family of uncontroverted antiquity, that is to say of such as were ennobled before the year 1701, and at the same time possessed of estates in *Silesia*, or between that year and the present time, have been favoured with the *Incolat* diploma, for the attainment of the *Incolat* privileges (such not being ranged under any particular rank) must qualify themselves at the several courts to which their estates are subjected, which courts are empowered to grant such licence. Nobiliary estates also at present enjoyed by noble families shall be alienated only to nobles; but on the other hand, nobiliary estates of which the present proprietors are commoners shall remain in the hands of commoners. Further, commoners who have obtained the *Silesian incolat* in its full extent, shall be capable of purchasing other such nobiliary estates.

§. 6. The inhabitants of *Silesia* are of different sects in their religion. His majesty King *Frederick II.* was pleased at the peace of *Berlin* in 1742 to promise that the popish religion should continue in *statu quo*, though without detriment to the freedom of conscience of the protestant inhabitants, or to his own prerogative as sovereign. This promise has accordingly taken place so happily that all parties enjoy a perfect liberty of conscience. The greatest number of papists are in the diocese of *Breslau*. Though the principality of *Troppau* belongs to the diocese of *Olmütz*, yet the part of *Silesia* bordering on the *Polish Weywodschafft* of *Posen* is under the Bishop of *Posen*; and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Cracow* extends throughout the dutchy of *Teschén*, the *free Standesherrschaft* of *Plesz*, and the country bordering on the dutchy of *Severia*. This see was first founded in 966 at *Schmoger* (or *Szmogrow*) in the precinct of *Namslau*, but in 1041 removed to *Pitschen*, though soon after to *Breslau*. Formerly its bishop was a suffragan to the archbishop of *Gesnia* in *Poland*, but at present holds immediately of the Pope. He is always the first among the princes or dukes of *Silesia*, and as first duke thereof receives the principality of *Neyse*, which belongs to him, in fief from the King of *Prussia*, to whom he does homage for it, and takes an oath of submission, fidelity and allegiance. King *Frederick II.* has also declared the Bishop vicar-general of all the
popish

popish clergy within his dominions. In 1751 a map of the bishop's diocese in *Silesia* was published by *Homann's* heirs from a draught of *Felbiger*, and is to be seen in the *Atlas of Silesia*. This diocese or the bishopric itself is divided into four archdeaconries, namely those of *Breslau*, *Glogau*, *Oppeln* and *Lignitz*, which, exclusive of the cathedral of *Breslau*, comprehend under them seven collegiate churches, with seventy-seven arch-prefbyteries, sixteen priories, five hundred and seventy-six parishes, and eighty-six convents, that is to say sixty-eight of monks and eighteen nunneries, of which, however, several are exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction. All ecclesiastical benefices here, not even excepting the see of *Breslau* are in the King's gift.

The reformation in *Silesia* was first introduced in the year 1522 by the principality of *Lignitz*, under the auspices of *Frederick II.* Duke of *Lignitz*, and soon extended itself from thence into the hereditary principality of *Brieg*. The city of *Breslau*, which had before sequestered some monastical lands towards charitable uses, likewise embraced *Lutheranism*, and its example was followed by the city of *Schweidnitz*, as it was also afterwards by the Dukes of *Munsterberg*, and *Oels* with great numbers of their vassals, next by the principality of *Sagan*, and then by the hereditary principalities, so that by degrees the reformation became propagated all over *Silesia*. In 1609 the Emperor *Rodolphus II.* granted to the Princes, States and vassals of the *Augsburg* confession in *Upper* and *Lower-Silesia* the *Majestatsbrief*, by which the free and unmolested exercise of their religion, with the possession of their churches, schools and consistories were confirmed to them, as well as permission to build others, &c. but on the decease of that Emperor violent measures were used for bringing back the *Lutherans* to popery. In 1635 the treaty of *Prague* seemed to promise them quiet and safety, but these blessings were of short duration, though so far restored by the peace of *Westphalia* in 1648 that it was therein expressly stipulated, that the Princes of *Silesia* professing the *Augsburg* confession, that is to say, the Dukes of *Brieg*, *Lignitz*, *Munsterberg* and *Oels*, with the city of *Breslau*, should continue possessed of their former privileges, as also of the free exercise of their religion, in such manner as was permitted them before the war. To the counts, barons, gentlemen and vassals of *Upper-Silesia*, professing the *Augsburg* confession, his imperial majesty is pleased to permit, that they may perform divine worship in their neighbouring places, and if not voluntarily disposed to depart the country, they are allowed to remain there. To those of the *Augsburg* confession in the cities of *Schweidnitz*, *Jauer* and *Glogau*, he grants to build three churches, &c. The *Lutherans*, however, thus lost not only the above-mentioned duchies and the city of *Breslau*, together with their churches, the three new built churches excepted, but their oppressions also were soon renewed, and prevailed on too many to embrace popery. These conveniencies fell heaviest on the *Lutherans* in *Upper-Silesia*, who had many miles to go to the nearest *Lutheran* church, and in the principality of *Teschen* and *Troppau*, even above twenty German miles. By the protection

however of *Charles XII.* the religious state of the *Lutherans* in *Silesia* was greatly amended, that monarch in the convention concluded between him and the Emperor *Joseph* at *Old-Ransstadt* in 1707, obtaining for them, besides other religious liberties, licence also to build six new churches, which were distinguished by the appellation of the *Gnadenkirchen*, with the restitution of one hundred and eighteen more in the principalities of *Lignitz*, *Brieg*, *Wolau*, *Munsterberg*, *Oels* and the city of *Breslau*, which they had been deprived of, so that they became possessed of three hundred and twenty-five churches, to which one was afterwards added under the Emperor *Charles VI.* These benefits were confirmed in 1709 by an act of State at *Breslau*, though it is to be observed that they cost the *Lutherans* no less than 487000 florins, partly as a loan to the Emperor, and partly as a gift. Lastly, under the auspicious government of the King of *Prussia*, a perfect liberty of conscience has been granted them, with permission likewise to build new churches under the title of *Bethhaufer* or oratories, which have increased to the number of two hundred and thirty. But in places where the benefices are in the hands of the popish clergy, the *Lutherans* pay the *jura stolæ* (or surplice fees) to the incumbents, though the ministerial functions are performed by ministers of their own sect. On the other hand in *Lignitz* the papists pay the *taxam stolæ*, or parish dues, to the *Lutheran* ministers, as the established incumbents.

The *Calvinists* were also formerly possessed of churches in divers parts of *Silesia*, with the free exercise of their religion; but the papists having gradually ejected them out of the former, the extirpation of the latter soon ensued. After the convention of *Old-Ransstadt*, in which no express mention was made of them, they likewise petitioned for the restitution of their churches, but though they did not want mediators, their petition proved ineffectual. *Frederick II.* however granted them the privilege of public worship at *Breslau*, and many other places.

The *Hussites* or *Bohemian Reformed* have also some congregations in *Silesia*, as at *Munsterberg*, and *Huszinetz* near *Strelen*, at *Friederichstabor* and *Ziska*, not far from *Wartenberg*, and likewise at *Friederichgratz*, near *Oppeln*. Of these some being *Lutherans*, and others *Calvinists* each sect has its own distinct pastors. The *Herrnkuthers* or *Moravian brethren*, so early as the year 1742, obtained a grant from King *Frederick II.* to settle in *Silesia*, with an entire freedom of conscience and public worship, as also of their peculiar church discipline. Their ministers in spiritual and ecclesiastical matters acknowledge no consistory, as being under the King's immediate sovereignty and protection, and subject only to their Bishop. For this reason in 1746 the King on his confirming to them the above-mentioned privileges, assigned likewise to them for settlements the following places: *viz. Neusatz*, *Bubrau*, *Rosnitz*, *Upper-Peyle* and *Groszkrauschke*, out of the boundaries of which not a single family of this sect within all *Silesia* is to settle

or reside. The *Schwenkfelders* likewise, by a royal edict dated in 1742, had liberty to return into *Lower-Silesia*, where they were taken into immediate patronage. At *Breslau* is a *Greek* church, besides which the *Jews* also are permitted their synagogues.

§. 7. *Silesia* has ever been famous for producing men of learning, of whom not a few have very eminently distinguished themselves: among them is that great improver of philosophy *Baron Wolf*. The *Lutherans* for the instruction of youth, beside some *Latin* schools, such as those in the new town at *Breslau*, *Lignitz* and other places, are further possessed of two *Gymnasiums* at *Breslau*, and of one at *Brieg*. Among the papists the principal seminaries are the *Jesuits* colleges, with the university at *Breslau*, and at *Lignitz* is an academy, where young gentlemen of both religions are instructed in martial exercises.

§. 8. The principal manufacture, and at the same time one of the greatest means of subsistence in *Silesia*, is that of thread, twine, linen, flax and damask, for which *Landeshut*, *Hirschberg*, *Schmiedeberg*, *Greiffenberg*, and other places in the hilly country, as well towns as villages, are the most noted. The printing of linen in water and oil colours, is also at some places here carried to great perfection, besides which canvases and buckrams of several kinds are made of thread and worsted, and for this last manufacture *Reichenbach* is the staple. The plain, striped and flowered veils, with a mixture of red *Turkish* thread, are made in this country of such fineness as to sell for four florins and upwards per ell. For these manufactures the most famous place is *Hirschberg*. Laces are also made here of tolerable fineness, and of paper, *Silesia* makes more than for its own uses. Strong woollen cloths of a middling fineness are wove at *Breslau*, *Brieg*, *Grunberg*, *Luben*, *Steinau*, the *Goldberg*, *Parchwitz*, *Strelen* and other places. Besides stockings too and hats, here are likewise manufactures of linsley-woolsey, serge, druggets, plain and figured fustians, plush, calamanco, and other stuffs; as also of cotton, ginghums, &c. besides which leather-dressing is well understood here. In their glass-houses too, which are numerous enough, are made those beautiful kinds of glasses known by the name of *Kristall*, and *Kreiden* or chalk glass; and in no country is glass more exquisitely polished and cut. In *Silesia* also are great numbers of powder-mills, with a greater number still of iron mills and manufactures of that metal.

§. 9. The principal exports of this dutchy are madder, millstones, thread, yarn, linen, veils, wool and woollen cloths, with stuffs and paper. The *Silesian* merchants deal likewise largely in wax, honey, hides, leather, and furs, which are for the most part brought them from *Poland*, *Hungary*, and *Russia*. On the other hand, they import *Polish* wheat, oxen, horses, and rock-salt, with wines, though chiefly from *Lower* and *Upper-Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Austria*, the countries about the *Rhine*, and *France*; black cattle, and horses from *Hungary*, boiled salt from *Hall* and *Schonebeck*, spices, drugs,

manufactures and fabrics, besides many other commodities. Since *Silesia* has fallen under the dominion of the Kings of *Prussia*, commerce has been considerably improved, divers excellent regulations having been made for that purpose. With respect to its coin, accounts here are made up sometimes in rixdollars, silver *grofchen* and *Denaren*; sometimes by florins or *Rhenish* guilders, kreutzers and hellers; and frequently, one sees *Tumpfe* or six *Bohmers*, five of which make a rixdollar of twenty-four good *grofchen*. Besides these all manner of *Prussian* and *Saxon* money is current here. It is not very long since rixdollars were known in this country, till which *Silesian* dollars and *Weiszgrofchen* only were used. In some computations they even still go by them. A silver *Grofchen* or *Bohmer* is three *Kreutzers*, twelve *Denare*, nine and three fifths *Mefnian Pfenninge*, or four *Grofchel*. Five silver *Grofchen* make four good *Grofchen*, one *Kreutzer* makes four *Denare*, one *Grofchel* three *Denare*, or two and two fifths good *Pfenninge*; thus the silver *Grofchen* with the addition of a *Grofchel* makes exactly one good *Grofchen*. A kreutzer is equal to six hellers, eighteen of which go to a *Kaifergrofchen*. A *Weiszgrofchen* contains only two *Kreutzers*, and thus is nearly one *Kreutzer* less in value than the *Silbergrofchen*, which gave occasion to the difference between a *schweren* (heavy) and *leichten* (light) mark: the former of these containing thirty-two *Silbergrofchen*, and the latter only the like number of *Weiszgrofchen*, and those which are very light being equal only to twenty-four *Weiszgrofchen*. By a *Mark Geldes* is commonly understood a heavy mark, and by a *Mark Grofchen* a light mark of thirty-two and sometimes only of twenty-four *Weiszgrofchen* *.

§. 10. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the *Lygii* and *Quadi*, till about the middle of the sixth century, when the *Slavi* having overrun the country of the latter, a part of it came to *Poland*, and was called *Zlezia*, the *Polacks* using the *Slavonic* word *Zlezi* to denote the meaning of the appellation of *Quadi*; the latter in the old *Teutonic* language, as well as *Zle* in the *Slavonic*, importing evil, whence to this very day, the *Poles* stile the *Silesians* *Zlesjaks*. Under the *Polish* sovereignty *Silesia* received the *Polish* language, manners and usages with the *Christian* religion; the last of which was confirmed in it its footing there by the See, which *Micceflaus* I. in 966 founded at *Schmoger*. This See was afterwards removed to *Bitfchen*, and last of all to *Breslau*. In the year 1138 by the partition made of the territories of *Boleslaus* III. King of *Poland* among his sons, the eldest named *Wladislaus* II. besides the provinces of *Cracau*, *Siradia* and *Pomerania*, obtained likewise *Silesia*, with the chief share in the government. Attempting however to deprive his brothers of their portion, he was driven out of *Poland*, and his brother *Boleslaus* IV. took possession of his lands and dignity, but in conjunction with his other brothers, in 1163 ceded to *Boleslaus* surnamed

* For the understanding of these coins we must refer the Reader to the notes on the coins in other parts of *Germany*; which with the help of the computations here made by the Author himself, will easily enable him to come at their value.

altus, *Mieciſlaus*, and *Conrad* ſons of *Wladislaus II.* the territory of *Sileſia*, which at that time was not exactly bounded by the ſame limits as at preſent. Theſe three brothers ſhared the country among themſelves in ſuch a manner that the firſt obtained the middle part, the ſecond the upper, and the third the lower. The middle part of *Sileſia* in thoſe days included the preſent principalities of *Neyſze*, *Brieg*, *Oels*, *Munſterberg*, *Breſſau*, *Schweidnitz*, *Jauer*, *Lignitz* and *Wolau*, as alſo *Militſch*, *Trackenber*g and *Wartenberg*. To *Upper-Sileſia* belonged the preſent principalities of *Teſchen*, *Ratibor*, *Oppeln*, *Pleſz* and *Beuthen*. Laſtly, under *Lower-Sileſia* were included *Glogau*, *Sagan*, *Croſſen*, *Beuthen*, *Schwiebus*, and all the country between the *Mark of Brandenburg* to the *Warta*. *Conrad* dying in 1178 without heirs, *Boleſlaus* ſeized on all *Lower-Sileſia*, and kept poſſeſſion thereof againſt the oppoſition of his brother *Mieciſlaus*. From this æra the title of *Middle-Sileſia* again became obſolete, and *Lower-Sileſia*, which was thereon annexed to it, was rendered almoſt twice as large as the *Upper*. How the ſeveral principalities in *Sileſia* came to be erected by the deſcendants of *Boleſlaus* and *Mieciſlaus*, who all ſtiled themſelves Dukes of *Sileſia*, ſhall be related under the particular deſcription of each, only obſerving here, that every appenaged Duke named his own portion, or principality from the chief town. *John King of Bohemia* availed himſelf of theſe diviſions and occurrences, by which *Sileſia* had been weakened, to bring it under his dominion, in which he ſucceeded; for from the year 1327 all the Dukes of *Sileſia*, two only excepted, ſubmitted one after another to hold their territories in fief from him, with a reſerve only of the moſt conſiderable *Regalia*. His ſon and ſucceſſor King *Charles IV.* by virtue of his conſort *Anne*, inherited the ſtill ſubſiſting principalities of *Schweidnitz* and *Jauer*, and thereon in 1355 incorporated all *Sileſia* with the *Bohemian* dominions, *Cafmir* the Great, King of *Poland*, in 1335 and 1338, and his ſucceſſor King *Lewis* in 1356 and 1372 reſigning their claim to it. Under the *Bohemian* governors great revolutions happened in *Sileſia*. The doctrines of *Huſz*, *Luther*, *Schwenkfeld* and *Calvin* found their partiſans, who ſometimes by formal compacts were permitted the public exerciſe of their worſhip. The *Ober* or *Furſtenrecht* in *Latin* (*ſupremum tribunal principum atque ordinum*,) granted in 1498 by King *Wladislaus* to the Dukes and States of *Sileſia*, united the ſeparate dutchies into a cloſer connection with each other: but the power of theſe dutchies was continually declining, and that of the governor's increaſing. Further the Dukes of the *Piaſta* family failing, a part of their lands fell under the immediate vaſſalage of the governors, though other parts indeed were conferred on Dukes and Princes, but on a much worſe tenure than that by which the *Piaſta* race held them. Thus all things in *Sileſia* came gradually to be put on the *German* footing, and many *German* families of all ranks removing thither, they introduced a better œconomy, with great improvements in trade and manufactures; and the proſperity of the country would

would have been carried still higher, had the Protestants been treated less rigorously, and the natives invested with a proper share of the employments in the court of the governors. The death of the Emperor *Charles VI.* in 1740, produced also great changes in *Silesia*, *Frederick II.* King of *Prussia* laying claim to the following principalities: *viz.* First, to the principality of *Jagerndorf*, which in 1524, with the approbation of *Lewis* King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, was purchased by *George* Marggrave of *Brandenburg* from the house of *Schellenberg*, and bequeathed by him to his son *George Frederick*, from whom by agreement it devolved to *Joachim Frederick*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, who left it to his son *John George*, whom the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* put under the ban of the Empire, by which in 1623 he lost the principality of *Jagerndorf*, the Emperor, notwithstanding a protest from the several branches of the whole house of *Brandenburg*, conferring it on the Prince of *Lichtenstein*. Indeed the Elector *Frederick William* in 1686 renounced his claim to it, in consideration of the circle of *Schwibus* being made over to him; but this, in 1695, his son *Frederick* restored to the house of *Austria* in lieu of the sum of 250,000 florins: but King *Frederick II.* maintained by several arguments, that those cessions and compacts on which they were founded, were invalid. Secondly, to the principalities of *Lignitz*, *Brieg* and *Wolau*, by virtue of the compact of inheritance entered into in 1537, between *Frederick* Duke of *Lignitz* and *Brieg*, and *Joachim II.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, by which the former was fully empowered to seize it by virtue of the privileges granted the Kings of *Bohemia* in the years 1329, 1505, 1511, 1522, 1524, and 1529, to his ancestors and himself, notwithstanding the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* in 1546, had declared such compact of inheritance void. These principalities therefore had been unjustly withheld from the electoral house of *Brandenburg*, ever since the failure of the Dukes of *Lignitz*. The above claims were so effectually supported by the march of an army into *Silesia*, that *Maria Theresia* daughter and heiress to the Emperor *Charles VI.* and Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by a preliminary treaty at *Bresslau*, which was soon followed by a ratification of the same at the peace of *Berlin*, did on behalf of herself, her heirs and successors of both sexes, for ever cede to the King of *Prussia* and his heirs and successors of both sexes, with intire sovereignty and independency of the crown of *Bohemia* the countries of *Upper* and *Lower-Silesia*, together with the district of *Katzeher*, formerly belonging to *Moravia*, as also the county of *Glatz*, reserving, however, to herself some parts of *Upper-Silesia*, forming at most about ninety or one hundred geographical square miles, that is to say, the principality of *Tetschen*, with the lordships annexed thereto, the part of the principalities of *Troppau* and *Jagerndorf*, beyond the *Oppa*, the part of the principality of *Neytze*, bordering on *Moravia*, and a district, which, though surrounded by *Upper-Silesia*, belongs to *Moravia*, and contains under it the lordship of *Heunersdorf*, with *Hoxenplotz*, *Johannsthal* and other places. On the other hand,

hand, the King of *Prussia*, for himself and successors renounced all demands on the Queen of *Hungary*, and took on himself the discharge of the *Silesian* debt due to the subjects of *Great-Britain*, *Holland*, and the states of *Brabant*. The same year also the limits between *Prussian* and *Austrian Silesia* were settled and distinguished by one hundred and thirty-eight pillars, with plates of lead affixed to them. This peace however, in 1744 was interrupted by a new war, which, was terminated by the treaty of *Dresden*, on the twenty-fifth of *December*, 1745, wherein those of *Breslau* and *Berlin*, with the convention of 1742 were renewed and ratified. The year 1756 produced the third *Silesian* war, which still continues to the very great desolation of that country.

§. 11. The King of *Prussia* is styled *souveraine* and *oberste herzog von Schlesien*, and in his title, these words immediately follow that of Elector. By the treaty of *Berlin*, the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* has also retained to herself her heirs and successors the title of Sovereign Dutchess of *Silesia*, but the Empress Queen *Maria Theresa* properly styles herself Dutchess of *Upper* and *Lower-Silesia*, placing this title immediately after *Burgundy*. The arms of the dutchy of *Silesia* are topaz, an eagle crowned, diamond with a half moon pearl on its breast, the ends of which are sometimes in form of an acorn and sometimes resemble little crosses.

§. 12. *Silesia* was never immediately connected with the Empire, having at no time been an imperial fief, nor obtained a seat or vote in the diet. Neither has it been ever subject to the supreme tribunals of the Empire, so that here the imperial laws are of no force, and though in the antient matriculas of 1431, 1447, 1471 and 1481, it stands assessed with *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and *Lusatia*, this was afterwards discontinued; yet when it came to be annexed to the crown of *Bohemia*, it acquired a mediate conjunction with the empire; and in 1708 when the Emperor *Joseph* reassumed his seat and vote in the electoral college as Elector of *Bohemia*, he engaged both for that kingdom as well as for all the territories appertaining thereto (consequently therefore for *Silesia* also) to pay to the several imposts and taxes of the Empire and the Circle the assessment of an Elector, with three hundred guilders besides, annually to the chamber of *Wetzlar*. On the other hand, the *Germanic* body obliged itself to take into its defence and protection the kingdom of *Bohemia* with all its incorporated territories, and of course *Silesia*; in which mediate conjunction with the Empire the *Bohemian* part of *Silesia* still continues, whereas the King of *Prussia* having obtained the greater part of this country with intire sovereignty, and absolutely independent of the crown of *Bohemia*, (see §. 10.) governs it accordingly, as a state absolutely free and divested of the least connection with the Empire. But in 1751, the Empire becoming a guarantee to his *Prussian* majesty for the secure possession of the dutchy of *Silesia*; a proviso was made for its rights consequential to such an engagement.

§. 13. In lieu of the ancient courts in the *immediate* principalities, such as those of the *Oberamt* of *Breslau*, as far as it is juridical, with the *Landeshauptmannen*, the *Mamngericht*, the *Zwölfergericht*, the *Zaudenrechts*, the *Ritterrechts*, the *Hof* and all other courts held in the sovereign's name, the King of *Prussia* in his part of *Silesia*, has erected three *Oberamtsregierungen*, that is to say those at *Breslau*, *Glogau* and *Oppeln*, but in 1756 the last of these was removed to *Brieg*. To the first belong the *immediate* principalities of *Breslau*, *Schweidnitz*, *Jauer* and *Brieg*; under the second are *Glogau*, *Wolau* and *Lignitz*; and the third includes *Oppeln* and *Ratibor*. To these *Oberamtsregierungen* is also in a delegatory manner committed the care of the administration of justice in the *mediate* principalities, with the *Standesherrschaften* or state lordships, and the city of *Breslau*; and on any complaint to them of a denial or delay of justice, the papers of the process are to be delivered to the chief presidents of the *Oberamtsregierungen*, who thereupon prescribe the method and manner of the procedures. But by the distribution of the regency of the *mediate* principalities and *Standesherrschafts* among the *Oberamtsregierungen*, under that of *Breslau* are the principalities of *Oels* and *Munsterberg*, with the free *Standesherrschafts* of *Wartenberg*, and the town of *Breslau*: under that of *Glogau*, the principalities of *Sagan*, *Trachenberg* and *Carolath*, with the free *Standesherrschafts* of *Militzsch* and *Goschütz*; and under that of *Brieg*, the *Prussian* part in the principalities of *Troppau*, *Jägerndorf* and *Neyße*, with the free *Standesherrschafts* of *Plesse* and *Beuthen*. Each *Oberamtsregierung* is composed of an *Oberpräsident*, a *präsident* (excepting that the third has no such officer) a director, counsellors, referendaries, secretaries, registers and clerks. These take cognizance of all civil criminal, feudal and financial cases; and hear appeals likewise from the courts in the *Minderherrschafts*, the royal castellanies, magistrates and other inferior places of judicature, but from them also, when the sum exceeds five hundred rixdollars, causes may be moved to the court at *Berlin*. Before these *Oberamtsregierungen*, all persons whose causes both in personals and reals were cognizable by the supreme tribunal in every principality, have their first hearing. The principal rule of proceeding in these courts is the *Codex Fridericianus in formalibus et materialibus*. Next to this are the royal ordinances and rescripts, with *Brachvogel's* collection of the imperial *sanctiones pragmaticæ*, besides which there are certain particular constitutions in every principality and lordship, and even in every town. The old *Saxon* law is also called in as far as it suits with the present times, as likewise the *Roman* and canon law; but in the principalities of *Troppau* and *Jägerndorf* the former is become almost obsolete, having in a great measure been superseded by the *Moravian* institutes of 1627. The *Lutheran* churches and schools are under the inspection of the *Upper-consistories* at *Breslau*, *Glogau* and *Brieg* with right of appeal to the tribunal at *Berlin*. The members of these consistories are the

the presidents and counsellors of the respective *Oberamtsregierungen*, with an ecclesiastic to each, but the principality of *Oels* and the city of *Breslau* have their own distinct consistories. Church affairs among the papists are cognisable by the Bishop's court at *Breslau*, from whence also appeals lie to the tribunal of *Berlin*.

The princes with the free *Standesherren* and the city of *Breslau* have their own regencies and courts both in civil and penal causes, from which no appeal lies to the *Oberamtsregierungen*, excepting that when the sum in question amounts to upwards of one hundred rixdollars, a cause may be moved to *Berlin*. The *Ober* or *Furstenrecht* granted to the Princes and States in 1498 by King *Wladislaus*, and in 1528 augmented and confirmed by the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* was in 1742, with some limitations and a new preamble, further ratified by King *Frederick II.* and the Prince of *Carolath* appointed perpetual president of the *Oberfurstenrecht*. At present it consists of the following privileges, viz. that the deputies of the princes and *Standesherren* shall assemble twice a year at *Breslau*, and that these together with the *Oberamtsregierung* of that city, and the above-mentioned perpetual president, shall make enquiry into, and decide all contests which may have arisen among the princes and *Standesherren*, concerning a principality and a *Standesherrschaft* or any tract of land once belonging thereto, but so that the party which thinks itself aggrieved may apply to the King in person, though before the country came under the *Prussian* government both the *Ober* and *Furstenrecht* judged without appeal. At present the Princes and *Standesherren*, both in personals and in reals, when sued on account of the rights or properties of others, or in disputes between themselves and their vassals or subjects, must stand trial before the *Oberamtsregierungen* under their respective presidents, to which such causes are referred by special delegation. The *Minderberrschfts*, inferior lordships, *Burglebens* and other country corporations and magistracies with the upper and lower courts, are held without any controul or molestation, excepting that in capital or penal cases they require the royal confirmation; and in others may be appealed from to the nearest *Oberamtsregierung*.

The regency of the *Bobemian* part of *Silesia* has been erected at *Troppau*, but of its constitution we are able to say nothing particular.

§. 14. Whilst *Silesia* was annexed to the crown of *Bobemia*, the sovereign by his commissioners used to lay before the Diets of the Princes and States, demands of pecuniary supplies, which were taken into consideration and the resolution of the Diet notified to the said commissioners, as well as to all the principalities and towns, by their respective deputies. Hereupon meetings were held in the principality to deliberate on the best means of raising the quota, which each principality was to pay towards the sum agreed to at the general Diet. One principality paid it out of the tax on cattle, another out of the duty arising from liquors, and a third out of the tax on mills, especially in case of extraordinary

demands, and when the taxes on lands and houses were in force. Sometimes also head-money was demanded of the States, and from this neither Dukes nor Princes were exempt. The whole produce of the contributions and taxes levied by the collectors of the Princes and States in their several principalities and lordships were remitted to the general subsidy office at *Breslau*, which was dependent on the said Princes and States, and paid the monies so received either into the sovereign's treasury or war-office, but monies granted for the sovereign's free use were sent to the place of his residence, and paid to the treasurer of the household. The Princes and States assembled in the Diet usually reserved out of the supplies or sometimes out of the residues a certain sum to be expended for public services. From the year 1729 to 1740, that is within twelve years, they granted to the Emperor the sum of 28,606256 florins, which *totidem annis* produced at least 2,020000 florins, and at most 2,769369 florins. The principal source from whence these sums were derived, was the excise, which having been introduced both into the country and towns, produced within the said twelve years no less than 16,406348 florins, so that to make up the grants only 12,199908 florins remained, or every year one with another 1,0166659 florins, though the imposts were always laid higher. This method of taxation, however, together with the subsidy office were abrogated at the same time with the Diets by King *Frederick II.* and two war and domain treasuries erected at *Breslau* and *Glogau* for the management of the several branches of the public revenue. The excise here is on the same footing with that in the old dominions of *Prussia*, and limited to the walled towns; whereas the contributions or payments in the open towns, villages and seats were fixed and continue at the same height both in peace and war. Every principality or lordship, as also every circle into which they are divided, receives notice of its annual and monthly contingents, which are payable to the contribution. The two war and domain offices, each of which has its president, directors, counsellors and other officers, superintend the contributions, cause them to be duly received and accounted for by the receiver general's office, and in the particular receivers offices of the principalities and *Standesherrschafte*, take care that such an œconomy be observed as that the contributinal and subsidial assessments may be laid and revised in the same precise manner, the several sums notified for collection, and duly paid every month into the provincial receiver's offices and from thence remitted to the receiver-general's offices at *Breslau* and *Glogau*, or disposed of by the fore-mentioned offices, as circumstances may require. Under the war and domain treasury at *Breslau* are the principalities of *Breslau*, *Brieg*, *Schweidnitz*, *Neyse*, *Oels*, *Munsterberg*, *Oppeln*, *Ratibor*, *Jagerndorf* and *Troppau*, on this side the *Oppa*, with the free *Standesherrschafte* of *Wartenberg*, *Goschütz*, *Beuthen* and *Plesse*, and the free *Minderherrschafts* of *Neuschloß*, *Freyhan*, *Sulau*, one half

half of *Oderberg* and *Loßlau*. To the war and domain treasury of *Glogau* belong the principalities of *Glogau*, *Sagan*, *Wolau*, *Lignitz*, *Jauer*, *Trachenberg* and *Carolath*, with the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Militzsch*. The *Landesältesten* or elders have been superseded by the *Landrathe* or counsellors of the King's nomination, who are governors of the circles and superintend the revenues of the receivers and other inferior officers under them, all of whom have a settled annual salary excepting the *Landrathe*, who is always a nobleman of good estate in the Circle. The nobles of each Circle also choose from among their own body, a *Marschcommissair*, with two *Deputirten*, who however must be confirmed by the war and domain offices. Their office is to assist the *Landraths* in levying and taking account of the imposts, for paying the contingent of the Circle, regulating the marches of troops and other pecuniary affairs thereof. The country of *Lower-Silesia* pays annually 1,181,044 rixdollars, according to the fixed and invariable regulations, but of the amount of the contribution in *Upper-Silesia* we have no precise account. It is generally supposed, however, that all *Prussian Silesia* in conjunction with the county of *Glatz*, the produce of the domains, regalia, excise, contribution, salt-works, the duty on stamp-paper (which is much easier now than formerly) and the rights of the sovereignty all included, bring in above four millions of rixdollars *per annum*. That part of *Silesia* which has continued incorporated with *Bobemia* was in 1743 compelled to raise 186,000 rixdollars.

§. 15. Ever since the close of the twelfth century *Silesia* has been divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, as may be seen in §. 9. and this division is still in use. Antiently, exclusive of the duchy of *Crossen*, which has been long a part of the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*, it consisted of sixteen principalities and six free *Standesherrschaften*, of which eleven of the former and four of the latter were reckoned in *Lower-Silesia*, the five other principalities and two *Standesherrschafts* constituting the *Upper*. But at present two *Standesherrschafts* having under the *Prussian* government been raised to principalities, and a *Minderherrschaft* to a *Standesherrschaft*, *Lower-Silesia* contains thirteen principalities, the names of which are as follow, viz. *Breslau*, *Brieg*, *Glogau*, *Jauer*, *Lignitz*, *Münsterberg*, *Neyße*, *Oels*, *Sagan*, *Schweidnitz*, *Wolau*, *Trachenberg* and *Carolath*, 2. the free *Standesherrschafts* of *Wartenberg*, *Militzsch* and *Goschütz*, and 3. divers *Minderherrschaften*. To *Upper-Silesia* belong 1. the six principalities of *Teschen*, *Troppau*, *Jägerndorf*, *Oppeln*, *Ratibor* and *Bilitz*, 2. the free *Standesherrschafts* of *Plesz* and *Beuthen*, and 3. certain *Minderherrschafts*. *Silesia* being at present under two sovereigns, the capital division must necessarily be into that of *Prussian* and *Bobemian*. The appurtenances of the latter have been specified above (§. 10.). Though the King of *Prussia* has ranged his part under three *Oberamtsregierungs* or prefectures (see §. 13) yet I know not whether on that account it may properly be divided into *Upper*, *Middle*

and *Lower-Silesia*. At least *Abel's* opinion that this division agrees with the first constitution of the dutchy of *Silesia* is groundless, the antient division into the *Upper*, *Middle* and *Lower-Silesia*, which continued for some time in the twelfth century relating to all *Silesia*, and differing widely from the present one into *Oberamtsregierungs*, as will evidently appear on comparing §. 10 and 13. In our opinion the *Prussian* part of *Silesia* cannot be better divided than into those of *Lower* and *Upper*, and each of these parts again subdivided into *immediate* principalities, which belong to the sovereign or first Duke, after that into *mediate* principalities, *Standes* and *Minderberrschafts*. The more precise political division of *Silesia* is into *Weichbildern*, which in the *Prussian* part are commonly called *Kreise* (or *circuli*) and over each of these is a *Landrath*, and sometimes even two. On the other hand several circles are under one *Landrath*. These officers are always chosen from among the nobility, and each has two gentlemen belonging to him as assistants, under the title of *Commissarii perpetui*. Next to these is the circle receiver, who superintends the levying of the taxes in the country. The States of the Circle are such towns as are possessed of any lands, and the proprietors of manors within the Circle, this dignity not descending to meaner tenures. The officers of the Circle are subordinate to the war and domain offices at *Breslau* or else to those of *Glogau*. In the *Bohemian* part of *Silesia* the principal officer of the *Weichbilds* retains the antient appellation of *Landesältesten* or *elder of the land*.

We now proceed to the description of

1. The *Prussian* part of *Silesia*, which consists of

A. The greater part of *Lower-Silesia*, and includes under it

1. Seven *immediate principalities*, viz.

a *The Principality of B R E S L A U.*

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Breslau*, exclusive of the Circle of *Namslau*, which though belonging to it, lies separate, to the north borders on the principalities of *Oels* and *Wolau*, westward on those of *Lignitz* and *Schweidnitz*, southward joins the principalities of *Schweidnitz* and *Brieg*, and eastward the latter also and *Oels*. *Namslau* circle, to the northward borders on the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Wartenberg*, westward on the principalities of *Oels* and *Brieg*, southward on those of the latter and *Oppeln*, and eastward on certain districts of the principalities of *Oels* and *Brieg*, and likewise on *Poland*.

§. 2. The *Oder* in its course through this country receives the little rivers *Oblau*, *Lohe*, *Weyda* and *Weistritz*, the last of which at *Romberg* is joined by the *Polnitz*, which comes from the principality of *Schweidnitz*. The circle of *Namslau* is watered by the *Weyda* and *Stober*. The
principality

principality itself is every where flat and level, and the parts near the *Oder* and other rivers either sandy or swampy. It is notwithstanding an excellent corn country, and not devoid of rich pasture grounds, the *Namslau* Circle alone excepted, but this abounds again both in timber and wood for fuel, which are so scarce in the other Circles, that the country people use straw, with the stalks of thistles and burdock, as also those of sun-flowers and potatoes, which in summer supply the place of hedges. In many places which are suitable to that purpose, willows are planted merely for burning. In most parts they have good cattle and sheep, and the breeding them turns to very great account, but the most celebrated kine are the *Krauter-kube herbeows* about *Breslau*, which are of an uncommon size and yield a proportionate quantity of milk. The parts near the rivers are well supplied with fish, of which every where else there is a scarcity. The neighbourhood of *Breslau* produces great quantities of madder. The roads are very bad, and where the soil is black in wet weather scarce passable, and for want of timber and quarries of stone not to be repaired without great difficulty and expence, and even at best not thoroughly. One single mile, known by the name of the *black mile*, sometimes takes up all the *Schweidnitz*, *Reichenbach*, *Frankenstein*, *Strelitz* and *Bobrau* carriers a whole day or more. The city of *Breslau*, however, in order to facilitate its intercourse with other places, has at a prodigious expence, caused dykes to be made along all the roads, with ditches, canals and bridges over them, and the roads themselves to be paved with stones, a work of several years labour. Some of these dykes are not less than a mile in length, and the keeping them in repair is an annual charge of some thousands of dollars.

§. 3. If the villages of this dutchy are not very large, the deficiency is made up by the great number of them, as being every where placed within cannon shot of each other. Of cities it has nine, and two market-towns.

§. 4. On the partition of *Silesia* in 1164 between the sons of *Wladislaus II.* *Breslau* came to *Boleslaus*, surnamed *Altus*. In 1202 this Prince was succeeded by his son Duke *Henry the Long-bearded*, who dying in 1238 likewise had for successor his third son *Henry II.* who created the Bishop of *Breslau* Prince of *Neytze*. His son *Boleslaus II.* or the *Bald*, made an exchange of the territory of *Breslau* with his brother *Henry III.* who after conferring many benefits on the city died in 1266; on which *Breslau* descended to his son *Henry IV.* and on his demise in 1290 to *Henry V.* son to the above-mentioned *Boleslaus the Bald*. The sons of this Prince dividing their patrimony, the principality of *Breslau* fell to the second son named *Henry VI.* who applied to *John King of Bohemia* for assistance against his elder brother *Boleslaus III.* and sold it him, together with the county of *Glatz*, during his life, and with this clause annexed to it, that in case of his dying without heirs the principality

principality of *Breslau* should escheat to the King, on whom he conferred it as a fief. Accordingly *Henry* dying in 1335 King *John* incorporated the principality of *Breslau* with the crown of *Bohemia*, endowing the city at the same time with divers important privileges.

§. 5. The Kings of *Bohemia* always appointed governors over this principality. In 1337 King *John* made a grant of that post to the city of *Breslau*, which grant was confirmed by his son King *Charles IV.* and in 1505 King *Wladislaus* transferred the judicature of the whole principality, as well as of all the *Weichbilders* or districts hereditarily on the city, by which means the nobility no less than the commoners were rendered subject to the governors. The premier counsellor of the city was always at the same time governor. In 1635 it was obliged to surrender up to the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* both the government and judicature, with all other rights appertaining thereto, and that Prince reserved to himself the disposal of all offices in the regency. On this footing things continued till the *Prussian* sovereignty, and at present the principality is under the royal *Oberamtsregierung*, with the war and domain treasuries at *Breslau*.

§. 6. It is divided into four Circles or *Weichbilders*, viz.

1. The Circle of *Breslau*, which name, though actually subsisting, yet is omitted in *Schubarth's* map of this principality. In it is

1. *Breslau*, in *Latin Vratislavia*, the capital of this circle and principality, and likewise of the whole duchy of *Silesia*. It lies on the *Oder*, which on the north side runs close by the walls, and in that part receives the *Oblau*, after its winding course through *Old Breslau*. In 1241 this last mentioned place was set on fire by the *Tartars*, and is most probably thought to have stood above the *Dominsel* or cathedral island, on the *Old-Oder* near *Scheitnig*, if not beyond it in the country of *Gruneich*, some considerable remains of the castle being still to be seen near *St. Martin's* church on the *Dominsel*. The present old city was formerly environed by the *Oblau*, as with a moat, all without the *Oblau* to the walls of the city in their present position, that is to say from the *Schwibbogen* arch behind the *Ketzerkunst* to the *Burgfeld* fronting the hospital, called *aller Heiligen*, being additions made by the Emperor *Charles IV.* The *Neustadt*, that is all within the *Schwibbogen* or gate at the *Ketzerkunst* and the *Ziegel* or gate bill, beyond the armoury at *Blind gate* is more modern, and since the year 1529 has been included within the fortifications. These several parts, which are comprehended under the simple appellation of *Breslau*, are collectively of great circuit, and if to these be added its large suburbs, viz. that of *St. Moritz* without the *Oblauer* gate, the suburb before the *Schweidnitz* gate, that before the *Nickols* gate, the *Burgerwerder*, the *Elbing* suburb, the suburb before the *Sand gate* or the *Sandinsel* (in *English* the sand island) with the suburb of *Poland* on the other side the *Oder*, the whole circumference is not less than two long *German* miles.

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The fortifications of the city are of no great importance. It has several large and regular squares. The main streets also are broad, and besides many stately public edifices, it contains likewise numbers of very elegant houses and other private buildings. The *Dominsel* though lying without the circuit of the town, is fortified with low walls and some bastions. In it stands the *Dom* or cathedral of St. *John*, which in 1759, together with the deanery was destroyed by fire. In the same part likewise is the Bishop's library forming a particular building, with the abbey of the *Holy Cross*, having under it another church called *Crypta* St. *Bartholomai*, St. *Martin's*, St. *Peter's* and *Paul's*, all small churches, the Bishop's palace a very spacious edifice, the Prebend's dwellings, some of which have very beautiful gardens belonging to them, and the electoral hospital for poor children of both sexes. On the *Sandinsel* is St. *Mary's* church, a very beautiful building, wherein the regular *Augustine* canons, who, in 1181 were removed from *Zotenberg* to *Gorkau*, and in 1190 invited hither, have a splendid convent, with a large library; St. *James's* church containing an *Augustine* nunnery, and St. *Anne's* belonging to the canons of St. *Mary*. Beyond the *Sandinsel*, at the end of the *Leimdam* is St. *Michael's*, a popish parochial-church built of timber. Near the *Sandgate* lies the superb *Præmonstratensian* monastery of St. *Vincent*, and adjoining to it is the no less magnificent nunnery of St. *Clare*. Near these fine structures stands also the beautiful abbey of St. *Matthias*, with a parish-church and a valuable collection of books, belonging to the *red Star* prebends, and fronting this last is St. *Agnes's* church. In the same street likewise, which is called the *Schubbrücke*, is an *Ursuline* nunnery. The *Jesuits* college with its splendid church stands on the site of the castle, which was once the residence of the Dukes of *Breslau*, but by the Emperor *Leopold* given to the *Jesuits*. The other popish churches and convents in the city are the *Franciscan* or *barefooted* convent dedicated to St. *Anthony*, to which is annexed also a regular built church; St. *Hedwiga's* belonging to a capuchin convent standing behind it, St. *Dorothy's*, of which the *Minorites* are in possession, the parochial-church of the *holy corpse* belonging to the *Johannite* commandery-house facing it, which is also possessed of a right in a common near *Breslau*, but lying within the dutchy of *Schweidnitz*; the parochial-church of St. *Adalbert* near the *Dominican* convent, together with the beautiful chapel of St. *Cesslaus* contiguous to it; as also St. *Joseph's* a small church, where is another *Dominican* convent, with the nunnery of St. *Catherine*. To these are to be added the mansion-house of the sisters of St. *Elisabeth*, though no regular convent nor possessed of any particular church; St. *Nickel's* church before the *Nickelsgate*, St. *Maurice's* without the *Olau* gate, the small hospital church of St. *Lazarus*, with the church and convent of the *bons hommes*.

The churches here belonging to the *Lutherans* are the following, viz. St. *Elisabeth's* which is the principal, and St. *Mary Magdalen's*, both in the Old

town, and containing valuable libraries; to which are to be added, St. *Bernardine's* in the *New town*, likewise having a good collection of books; St. *Barbara's* church appropriated to the use of the garrison, three hospital-churches, and that of St. *Christopher's*, not to mention a large hall in the *house of correction*, wherein also the *Lutheran* service is performed; and without the town, the *Lutherans* are still possessed of the church of St. *Salvator* on *Schweidnitz* common near the city moat, which serves for the soldiery who are quartered without the city, with that of the eleven thousand virgins on the *Steindamme* without the *Odergate*. The *Calvinists* assemble in a building on the other side of the *Oder*, which was once the general tax office. The *Greek* christians, the greatest part of whom are *Armenians*, have also a church here, and the *Jews* their synagogues. The *popish* university, which by the Emperor *Leopold* was committed to the care of the *Jesuits*, is a noble structure. The *Lutherans* at St. *Elisabeth's* and St. *Mary Magdalen's* have two flourishing *Gymnasiums*, each under the direction of eleven professors, with a grammar school at St. *Bernardine's* in the *New town*. The council house is a large old-fashioned building, and the *Oberamt* house likewise makes no very grand appearance; but the exchange adjoining to it is an elegant structure. On the *Burgfelde* is an armoury and another also at the *Sandgate*. The city besides a governour, has an *Oberamtsregierung* with which are connected an upper consistory, and *Pupillen collegium*, or court of wards, an aulic and criminal court of judicature, a court of exchequer, the war and domain office, with those for salt, for custom, excise and trade, as likewise the war domain and tax treasuries, a college of physicians, a mint, &c. King *Frederick II.* granted to *Breslau* the third place in rank among all his capitals, that is to say, to be next to *Berlin* and *Königsberg*, with two fairs, besides its two yearly markets and two high markets for wool. The magistracy is *Lutheran*, and consists of a town court and a council: Its consistory likewise is *Lutheran*. This city is at present the centre of all the trade in *Silesia*, and carries on divers manufactures. It was in the year 1741 that it fell under the *Prussian* government. In 1757 a small *Prussian* army under the command of Duke *Augustus William* of *Brunswick Bevern* fortified itself in this neighbourhood, and being attacked on the twenty-second of *November* by the *Austrian* forces, made a most vigorous resistance till evening, but in the night quitted their camp and again crossed the *Oder*, on which the city surrendered to the *Austrians*. On the twentieth of *December*, however, it was retaken by the King of *Prussia*, and the *Austrian* garrison, which amounted to near 18000 men made prisoners of war. In the last siege divers of its churches were damaged, and St. *Mary Magdalen's* library demolished by the falling of a bomb. The greatest part likewise of the suburbs suffered extremely, and that part lying without the *Sandgate* was entirely burnt down.

To the city belong the following villages: namely, *Bohmischdorf*, *Cawallen*,
Dambf-

Dambisdorf, Domslau, Kleinburg, Klettendorf, Kriettern, Mickwitz, Pretsch, Ranfer on the *Oder*, where in 1614 several *Pagan* urns were dug up, *Rienberg, Old and New-Scheitnig, Schweitsch, &c. Elbing* estate, &c.

To the city treasury belong the estates of *Hauffen, Jackel, Riemberg* and *Voigtswalde*.

2. *Auras*, a royal *Kammeramt*, which till the year 1745 was a *Burglehn*, contains under it

1. *Auras*, commonly pronounced *Auris* or *Aures*, and in *Latin Aurafium*, an open little town situated on the *Oder*, near which is also a seat standing on the same river. In this town is a popish church with a *Lutheran* oratory.

2. The estates of *Lubenau, Sorgau, Henningsdorf* and *Kunzendorf*.

3. The following royal *Burglehns*: viz.

1. The *Burglehn* of *Lissa*, belonging to the princely abbey of the holy Cross of *St. Matthias* in *Breslau*.

Lissa is a market town here, with a seat on the *Weistritz*.

2. The *Burglehn* of *Malkwitz*, so named from a church-village and seat on the *Weistritz*, belongs to the *Oberg* family.

3. The *Burglehn* of *Krolchwitz*, which also receives its name from a church village belonging to Count *Burgbaus*.

4. The *Groszbürger Halt*, in 1234 conferred on the see of *Lebus* by Duke *Henry* the Long bearded, whence accordingly on the sequestration of the bishopric by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, this district was included therein, and granted by the Elector as a fief to the *Canitz* family, who still possess it. Belonging to it are five villages, viz. *Groszburg*, containing a *Lutheran* church and seat, *Little-Lauden, Schweinbraten, Ottwitz* and *Krentsch*.

5. The *Burglehn* of *Bogenau*, so named from a village in it, and belonging to the Counts of *Sternberg*.

6. The *Burglehn* of *Kreyka* and *Weygwitz*, appertaining to the lords of *Bachstein*.

4. To the Bishop of *Breslau*, within this circle belongs

1. *Pogel Halt*, containing the villages of *Great* and *Little-Pogel*, both lying on the *Oder, Eschanz, Neudorf* and *Stuben*.

2. *Lange, Meleschwitz, Rattwitz* and *Kottwitz*, all villages, lying in a direct line on the other side of the *Oder*.

3. Divers scattered villages, as namely, *Pilsnitz, Wasserjentsch* and *Leopoldowitz* or *Lieenthal*, all three lying on the *Lobe*, with *Lanisch* on the *Oder, &c.*

5. The chapter of the cathedral is likewise proprietor of many scattered villages here, such as, *Althof, Bischwitz, Cammelwitz, Cosel* on the *Oder, Eckersdorf, Kentschkau, Kuntschütz, Malsen, Mandelau, Great-Mochber, Melowitz, Oltaschin, Opperau, Paschwitz, Great* and *Little-Pischkowitz*, the former of which is situated on the *Weyda, Pijlohl* or *Puschkozwa, Polnisch-*

Neudorf, Polanowitz, Pogussawitz, Little-Rasselwitz, Radwanitz, Repplin, Siebenhubau, lying not far from *Breslau*, *Little-Sirnig, Little-Tjchansch, Tjschauchelwitz* and *Tschirnau* on the *Oder*.

6. *Dybrensfurt*, an open town standing on the *Oder*; and which till towards the end of the seventeenth century was only a village known by the name of *Prsig*. But about that time, by the sollicitation of its proprietor, *George Abraham* Baron of *Dybr*, it obtained a charter, and he called it by his own title. At present however, it is in the *Sternberg* family. In this town is a *Lutheran* oratory, with a *Jewish* printing house.

7. *Borau*, an open little town, or *Stadtmarkt*, situated on the *Lobe*, and belonging to Count *Posadowsky*.

8. *Rothenfirben*, another open town seated on the little river *Setine*, which joins the *Lobe*. This place obtained its charter in 1608, but at present looks little better than a village.

9. *Feltsch*, a fort and pass on the *Oder* appertaining to the Barons *Sauermann*, who took their rise from it. This pass is frequently mentioned in the histories of former wars.

10. A village not far from the *Weyda* belonging to Count *Neidbard*, whose gardens here are very beautiful and celebrated all over this country.

11. *Goldschmieden*, a village appertaining to Count *Karwarth*, and likewise containing fine gardens.

12. *Ratben*, a village having a most exquisite garden, laid out at the expence and under the direction of Baron *Mudrach*, head surveyor of the King's works in this country.

13. *Weyda*, a village and important pass on the *Weyda*, one long *German* mile from *Breslau*.

14. *Jackschenau, Marschwitz, and Stabelwitz*, with other estates and places belonging to nobles.

II. The *Neumarkt* circle, containing

1. *Neumarkt*, the circle town, and a place of some antiquity, as having been burnt in 1250 by *Boleslaus* the *Bald* Duke of *Lignitz*. In this town is a popish church with a convent of *Minorites*, and a *Lutheran* oratory. In 1747 there were fifty-four buildings here, lying in ruins. Its antient mansion-house, with the estates of *Stephansdorf, Jaschkendorf* and *Kobelnick*, dependent thereon, belongs to the city of *Breslau*. *Neumarkt* is also noted for its carriages. The estate of *Schlaup* belongs to the town-treasury. In 1757 an action happened at this place between a body of *Austrian* and some *Prussian* pandours and hussars, in which the second suffered greatly.

2. *Flemischdorf*, a village near *Neumarkt*, and belonging to the village of *Rebel*. Its neighbourhood yields plenty of turf.

3. *Kostenblut*, a small town belonging to *St. Vincent's* abbey at *Breslau*.

4. *Great-Peterwitz*, a royal *Burglehn* and parochial-village on the *Strigau* river.

5. *Rom-*

5. *Rommenau*, a royal *Burglehn* and village.

6. *Leutben*, a village, where on the fifth of *December* 1757, the *Prussians* obtained a signal victory over the *Austrians*. In this village is a *Lutheran* oratory.

7. *Stephansdorf*, a village belonging to Count *Schlegenberg*, whose seat here is particularly noted for its fine gardens.

8. *Nimpka*, a village, with a manor house, appertaining to the *Jesuits* of *Breslau*.

III. The Circle of *Canth*, under the same *Landrath* with that of *Neumarkt*, and belonging to the Bishop of *Breslau*.

1. *Canth* or *Kant*, the circle town lies on the *Schweidnitz* water, being small, and its seat very old. It belonged to the Dukes of *Oels*, and was more particularly the residence of *Conrad V.* who also took his title of Duke from it. After being mortgaged to the see of *Breslau*, in 1471 it was intirely made over to it. In 1428 it suffered much by the *Hussites*, and in 1512, Duke *Barthel* of *Munsterberg* was defeated there by the people of *Breslau*. In 1752 it was almost totally destroyed by fire.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Fursenau*, so called from the village and seat of *Fursenau*; which formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Holstein*. This district lies on the *Schweidnitz* water.

3. *Borganie*, *Lorzendorf*, *Vickau*, *Lower-Struse*, &c. villages and estates belonging to noblemen.

IV. *Namslau* circle, lying a-part from the others. The best view of this circle is to be met with in the map of the principality of *Brieg*.

1. *Namslau* or *Nambslau*, the circle town, lies among morasses on the river *Weyda*, and contains a seat, with a popish church and a *Franciscan* convent, a *Polish* church, and two *Lutheran* oratories, one for *Germans* the other for *Poles*. This town once belonged to the Dukes of *Breslau*, next to those of *Glogau*, and afterwards to the Dukes of *Lignitz*, till in 1348 Duke *Wenceslaus* sold it to the Emperor *Charles IV.* who in 1350 walled it in. The Emperor *Wenceslaus* included it under the same government with the principality of *Breslau*. *Ferdinand I.* mortgaged it together with seven valleys to the city of *Breslau*, and this mortgage still subsists. In 1619 it was destroyed by fire, and in 1741, after a cannonade of three days, taken by the *Prussians*. In 1746 it had sixteen empty houses and forty-six ruinous buildings. To its corporation belong the estates of *Deutsch-Marchwitz* and *Ellgut*.

2. The seven villages mortgaged to *Breslau* at the same time with the city of *Namslau*, are: *Altstadt*, *Jaubendorf*, *Strelitz*, *Glausche*, *Oblschau*, a part of *Reinersdorf* and *Windisch-Schmarchwitz*.

3. The *Skorischau Halt* belonging to the see of *Breslau*, and comprehending

1. *Reichtal*, a small town.

2. *Skorischbau*, a church-village giving name to the *Halt*.
3. Other villages, such as *Kreuzendorf*, *Proschbau*, *Wallendorf*, &c.
4. *Schnogger* or *Smogra*, formerly called *Szmogrow* a church-village, where, in the year 966 was erected the first Christian church in all *Silesia*, together with the See, which, in 1041 was removed to *Bitschen*, and last of all to *Breslau*. In 1731, however, it purchased the restoration of it.
5. *Stadtel* or *Stadlein*, a church-village seated on the *Stober*.
6. *Bankwitz*, *Eckersdorf*, *Tammer*, and other villages.

VI. *The Principality of BRIEG.*

§. 1. **T**HE Principality of *Brieg* is on all sides environed by those of *Oels*, *Breslau*, *Schweidnitz*, *Munsterberg*, *Neyfze* and *Oppeln*, a detached piece excepted which borders also on *Poland*. It is one of the largest principalities in all *Silesia*.

§. 2. The *Oder* traverses the *Weichbilder* of *Brieg* and *Oblau*, and on the confines of the principality of *Oppeln* receives the *Neyfze*, after which in its further course it is joined by the *Stober*. The *Oblau*, which comes from the principality of *Munsterberg*, passes through the *Weichbilds* of *Strehlen* and *Oblau*, into the principality of *Breslau*. The source of the *Lobe* is in the circle of *Nimptsch*. The highest hill in the whole country is the *Jahnsdorferberg*, not far from *Langen Oels*, which is seen at the distance of many miles. With respect to grain it is one of the most fruitful principalities in all *Silesia*. *Strehlen* likewise, and *Oblau* cultivate madder and tobacco. In the *Weichbilde* of *Brieg* and *Oblau* are large forests of oak, beech and pine; and in the *Galgenberge*, a hill not far from *Strehlen*, quarries of a very hard and durable stone.

§. 3. In the whole principality are nine cities and two market towns. The first Duke of *Brieg* was *Boleslaus III.* eldest son of Duke *William* the *Fat*, to whom this principality came by the partition made in 1314 with his brothers, and soon after was added to it his third brother's portion, that is to say, the principality of *Lignitz*. In 1328 this Prince made a tender of his lands as a fief to *John* King of *Bohemia*. His sons *Wenceslaus I.* and *Lewis I.* in 1359, came by the mediation of the Emperor *Charles IV.* to an agreement that the former should have *Lignitz*, and the latter *Brieg*. Duke *Wenceslaus II.* youngest son to the above-mentioned *Wenceslaus*, in 1418 ceded the principality of *Lignitz* to *Lewis II.* grandson to *Lewis I.* In 1523 *Frederick II.* Duke of *Lignitz* and *Brieg* embraced *Lutheranism*, in 1524 purchased the principality of *Wolau*, and in 1537 concluded a compact of fraternity and succession with *Joachim II.* Elector of *Brandenburg*. In 1539 he divided his territories among his sons, giving *Lignitz* to Duke *Frederick III.* and to Duke *George II.* *Brieg* with the *Weichbild* of *Wolau*.

Wolau. In 1596 *Joachim Frederick* and *John George* sons to the latter, inherited also the principality of *Lignitz*, and by a partition made in 1611 between *John Christian* and *George Rudolphus* sons to *Joachim Frederick*, the former obtained *Brieg*, and the latter *Lignitz* and *Wolau*. *George Rudolphus* dying without issue in 1652, the sons of *John Christian* divided the lands, by which division *George III.* acquired *Brieg*, *Lewis IV.* *Lignitz*, and *Christian Wolau*. The last however succeeding to the territories of his two brothers, left the three principalities to his son *George William*; who dying in 1675 in the 15th year of his age, the line of the *piasta* Dukes of *Silesia* thus came to a period; and on this the Emperor sequestrated the principalities of *Lignitz*, *Brieg* and *Wolau*.

§. 4. The principality of *Brieg* is under both the *Oberamtsregierung*, as well as the war and domain offices of *Breslau*. Its division is into six circles or *Weichbilders*.

I. The circle of *Brieg* is divided by the *Oder* into two almost equal parts.

1. *Brieg*, in *Latin Brega*, the circle town and the capital of the whole principality, stands high on the river *Oder*, whence accordingly in the patent granted by Duke *Henry* in 1250 it is stiled *Civitas altae ripae*. It is one of the largest, handsomest and most considerable cities in all *Silesia*, and is likewise well fortified. It has a very long, lofty and strong built wooden bridge. Without the *Breslau* gate lies the suburb of *Ratben*, without the *Briegischdorf* gate another large suburb, without the *Oppeln* gate that of the *Neubause*, and since its falling under the dominion of *Prussia*, a fourth suburb has been built on the other side the *Oder*. The castle here which was once the residence of the Dukes of *Brieg*, was burnt down during the siege of the city in 1741. In 1756 the *Oberamtsregierung* of *Upper-Silesia* was removed from *Oppeln* hither, and with it is connected the consistory of *Upper-Silesia*. On the south side of the town stands the abbey of *St. Hedwiga*, which the papists are in possession of, besides which here is also a *Jesuits* college and a *Franciscan* convent. To the *Lutherans* belongs the parochial-church of *St. Nicolas*, over which, as the chief, is appointed a superintendent, and they have likewise a *Gymnasium illustre*, founded by Duke *George II.* with the church of the *Holy Trinity*, where the *Polish* congregation hold their meetings. Further, here is a house of correction, and in this town is made a good cloth. In 1618 a great fire happened here. In 1643 it held out a siege against the *Swedes*; but in 1741 the *Prussians* made themselves masters of it in four days.

Half a *German* mile north of *Brieg* is a large forest of oak, beech and pines, partly belonging to the city. Also between this forest and it is a spacious meadow to which the *Poles* bring many thousand head of cattle, and on *St. James's* day hold a great kine and horse fair. Through the middle of the meadow runs a high and broad dike paved with stones, being very little short of a quarter of a *German* mile in length.

Abraham-

Abrahamsgarten here is a small island surrounded by the *Oder* and overrun with bushes, and in extent also about one fourth of a German mile.

Besides the above-mentioned suburbs and the villages of *Ratzen* and *Briegisdorf*, with their farms, to this city likewise belong, 1. the villages of *Giersdorf*, *Schonfeld*, *Pegareh*, *Alzen* (the last of which has a seat) and all four containing *Lutheran* oratories. To these is to be added *Bobmischdorf*, with its *Lutheran* church, one half of *Schlusfeldorf*, the other half belonging to the cathedral of St. *John* in *Breslau*, *Schreibersdorf* and one half also of *Leupasch* or *Leubisch*, a *Lutheran* parochial-village situated in a turf country. 2. The lordship of *Canterdorf*, containing the village and seat of that name, with the village of *Little-Neudorf*. 3. The lordship of *Schonfeld*, in the village of which so called, is a *Lutheran* oratory and a farm.

2. The royal *Kammerburgamt* of *Brieg*, to which belong *Gruningen*, *Linden*, *Bankau*, *Zundel*, *Berzdorf*, *Briesen*, *Paulau*, *Great-Neudorf*, *Tschepplowitz*, *Michelwitz*, *Scheidelwitz* and *Dobern*.

3. The royal *Stift* or abbey *amt* of St. *Hedwiga* at *Brieg*, forming also a *Kammeramt*. Its villages lie in the *Weichbilds* of *Brieg* and *Olau*, in the former of which are, *Conradswaldau*, *Laugwitz*, *Pampitz*, all three having *Lutheran* oratories, with *Jagendorf* and *Schonau*, containing churches belonging to the same sect; in the latter, *Great-Peiskerau*, *Frauenhayn* and a part of the village of *Ottig*.

4. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Carlsmarkt*, taking its name from *Carlsmarkt* a town on the river *Stober*, having a *Lutheran* oratory. This district was formerly called the *Ketzerndorf amt* from *Ketzerndorf* castle, which stood on the *Bober*. The village of *Cohn*, also lying in this *amt*, is the original estate of the Counts of *Bees* to whom it belonged, as well as the ancient lordship of *Ketzerndorf*. The other villages in the *amt* are *Kauern*, *Raschwitz*, *Tarnowitz* and *Steberau*.

5. *Lowen* or *Loben*, otherwise called *Lowin*, a small town on the *Neyfze*, containing a *Lutheran* oratory, and belonging to the Counts of *Bees* as a *Majorat*.

6. *Michelau* or *Upper-Michelau*, a town, which obtained its charter in 1615, and having a *Lutheran* church. This place, together with *Lower-Michelau*, belongs to the abbey of *Camenz*.

7. *Schwanowitz*, a village having a manor-house, and which with *Prambsen* another place here both contain *Lutheran* oratories, and belong to the *Waldau* family.

8. The commandery of *Lossa*, appertaining to the order of St. *John*, as likewise does *Lossa* a large village here, with *Jeschken*, *Buchitz* and *Rustels*.

9. *Mokwitz*, a village having a *Lutheran* church, and belonging to the abbot of St. *Vincent* in *Breslau*. In 1741 *Frederick II.* King of *Prussia* gained his first victory at this place over the *Austrians*, *Hermisdorf* a neighbouring village also belongs to the above-mentioned abbot.

10. *Mangschutz*,

10. *Mangschutz*, a large village and manor with a *Lutheran* oratory, and appertaining to the Counts *Puckler*.

11. The mansion-houses of *Great-Jankwitz*, *Great-Neudorf*, *Kreyschwitz*, *Johnsdorf*, *Koppen*, *Michelwitz* and *Taschenberg*.

II. The circle of *Oblau*, which in 1654 was detached from the principality of *Brieg*, and annexed to that of *Wolau*, but in 1680 after the decease of the Dutchess *Louisa*, whose property it was as a dowery, it became again incorporated with the principality of *Brieg*.

1. *Oblau*, *Olavia*, the circle town lies on the river of the same name, not far from the *Oder*. In this town is a castle, the church of which is the property of the papists; but the *Lutherans* are possessed of the parish church, whose minister is inspector of the circle of *Oblau*. Besides these here is also a *Polish* church, with a copper flatting-mill. *Oblau* has suffered much by war, and in 1502 and 1641 one half of it was destroyed by fire. In 1741 it was taken by the *Prussians*. Great quantities of tobacco are produced here. The village of *Zedlitz* is the property of the town.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Oblau*, to which belongs *Gusten* and other villages.

3. The commandery of *Little-Oels*, appertaining to the order of *St. John*. *Little-Oels* is a country town containing a mansion house, and has belonged to the aforesaid order ever since the year 1243.

4. The estates and villages of *Gaulau*, *Heide*, *Laskowitz*, *Mechwitz*, *Weigwitz*, all containing *Lutheran* oratories, with *Krausenau*, &c.

III. The circle of *Strehlen*, forming one of the best countries in all *Silesia* for wheat and all manner of grain.

1. *Strehlen*, the circle town stands on the *Oblau* being environed with a double wall and having large suburbs. The parish church here is *Lutheran*, and its head minister the inspector of the circle. The *Polish* church here also belongs to the *Lutherans*, who have likewise a grammar school. Further, in this town is an *Augustine* convent, with divers good manufactories of cloth. In 1619 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. Near *Strehlen* is a very profitable quarry of stone.

2. *Hufzinctz*, a village lying close by *Strehlen*, and built by a *Lutheran* community of *Bohemians*, who called it after the native place of *John Hufz*. Formerly here were two very considerable farms, which were purchased by the *Bohemian* brethren of the town, for the sum of 11000 rixdollars, and paid for out of their collections. The Emperor *Frederick II.* granted to this place this singular privilege, that none but professors of the genuine *Bohemian* confession should be permitted to dwell here. This community perform divine service at a church in the old town at *Strehlen*, which was given to them.

3. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Strehlen*, which, exclusive of the town of that name, comprehends under it the villages of *Rugersdorf* and *Friedersdorf*, both containing *Lutheran* oratories, *Toppendorf*, *Wojfelwitz*, &c.

4. The

4. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Priborn*, a lordship of which the family of *Czirn* were proprietors till the extinction of that house, on which it escheated to the Duke of *Brieg* as lord paramount. In 1654 this place was incorporated with the *Weichbilde* of *Oblau*. In 1664 it was bequeathed by Duke *George* to his brother-in-law *Augustus* Count of *Lignitz*, but on his death in 1667, the Emperor took possession of it, and in 1687 it was mortgaged for the sum of 100,000 guilders to a person of the name of *Waffenberg*. Among other places belonging to it is

1. *Priborn*, a seat and village having a *Lutheran* church. In the neighbourhood of this place is a quarry of green marble.

2. *Siebenbuben*, a seat and village containing a popish church, and lying at the foot of the *Nummelsberg*.

3. *Habendorf*, a village, having an allodial estate.

4. The village of *Ischammendorf*, &c.

5. *Praus*, a seat of the Counts of *Zierotin*.

6. *Middle-Ansdorf*, *Eisenberg*, *Krippitz*, *Kurtwitz*, *Rankau*, *Upper-Rosen*, *Ruppersdorf*, *Schonborn*, *Middle-Schreibersdorf* and *Weinewitz*.

7. *Ulbendorf*, a village and seat, where in 1741 a sharp rencounter happened between a corps of *Austrian* hussars and another of *Prussians* and *Ulans*, to the advantage of the former.

IV. The circle of *Nimptsch*.

1. *Nimptsch*, in *Latin* *Nimitium*, the circle town lies on the *Löbe*, having a castle standing on an eminence. The *Lutherans* and *Papists* have each their church here. In 1500 and 1633 *Nimptsch* was burnt down, and in 1728 another terrible fire broke out there, which did great damage. The *Altstadt* or *Old-Nimptsch*, *Pangel* and *Vogelsang*, are reckoned its suburbs.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Teiche* or *Rothschloßz*. The amthoufe of this name lying on a large *Teiche* or pond has brought the first appellation into more general use. In 1741 a very sharp skirmish happened here between the *Prussians* and *Austrians*, in which the latter were worsted. The villages within this amt are *Senitz* and *Great-Knignitz*, both having *Lutheran* oratories, *Wammelwitz*, *Gregersdorf*, *Brockut*, *Great-Jeseritz*, *Karsen*, *Karsche* and *Tieffensee*.

3. The commandery of *Great-Tinz*, appertaining to the knights of *St. John*. At the village of this name, which lies on the *Löbe*, is the commandery house. This district is noted for its studs. The other villages in it are: *Little-Tinz*, *Gleinitz*, *Heydersdorf*, *Jaschwitz*, *Kanigen*, *Langen*, *Oels*, *Mlitsch*, *Naschwitz*, *Poppelwitz* and *Wilschwitz*, with three farms at *Jordenfmühle*.

4. The lordship of *Schwentnig*, in which is the village of *Schwentnig* with a *Lutheran* oratory, *Little-Knignitz*, also containing a *Lutheran* oratory, *Weinberg*, *Carlsdorf* and *Prschiederwitz*.

5. The

5. The manors and villages of *Dirschdorf* and *Jordanfinubel*, both containing *Lutheran* oratories, *Kurtwitz*, *Siegroth* and *Rudelsdorf*, in the two last of which are *Lutheran* churches, with *Great-Wilka* and *Zulzendorf*; both having *Lutheran* oratories, &c. Not far from the last also is a warm spring, whence issues the river *Lobe*.

V. The circle of *Creutzburg*, under the same *Landrath* with the following.

1. *Creutzburg* or *Creutzberg*, the circle town, lies on the little river *Brinnitz*, and contains a castle, with a *Lutheran* and a popish church. In 1588 this place was sacked and burnt by the *Poles*. To it belong the villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Elgut* and *Czapel* farm.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Creutzburg*, includes under it *Zigainer* farm, with the villages of *Burgsdorf*, *Gottersdorf*, *Ludwigsdorf*, *Margsdorf*, *Schonwald*, *Sarnau* and *Ulrichsdorf*, as also a part of *Wuttendorf*.

3. The manors and villages of *Bankau* having a *Lutheran* church, together with *Rosen* and *Niederschmardt*, (all three containing *Lutheran* oratories) and *Matzdorf*, &c.

VI. The circle of *Pitschen* under the same *Landrath* with the foregoing, and containing

1. *Pitschen*, or *Bitschen*, in *Latin Bicina*, the circle town, having a *Lutheran* and popish church. The see of *Smogra* seventy-five years after the erection of it was removed hither, but in 1052 translated to *Breslau*. In 1588 the *Poles* having defeated *Maximilian* of *Austria*, in the neighbourhood of this place, pillaged and burnt the town. In 1627 and 1633 it was sacked a second and third time, and in 1654 suffered much by fire. To it belong the villages of *Jaschkowitz* and *Pottanowitz*.

2. The estates and villages of *Baumgarten*, *Bischdorf*, *Golkowitz*, *Omcchbau*, *Proschlitz*, *Reinersdorf*, *Roskowitz* and *Wilmsdorf*, all containing *Lutheran* oratories.

VII. The following two *Bergstadte* or mine-towns, which, though lying within the principality of *Munsterberg*, yet do not belong to it, having so early as the year 1581 been sold to *William Ursin* Prince of *Rosenberg*, from whom they descended to *Peter Wock* Prince of *Rosenberg*, who in 1599 sold them to *Joachim Frederick*. This last being Duke of *Lignitz* and *Brieg*, the Dukes of those countries are accordingly joint proprietors of them, notwithstanding which they are reckoned within the principality of *Brieg*, though in no particular circle thereof.

1. In *Reichenstein* is a free mine-town, having a *Lutheran* and popish church. In this town is likewise a royal mine-office. To the southwest of it also in a hill called the *Goldene Esel* or the *golden ass*, is a silver mine-work, in which is dug a kind of white arsenical gold ore.

2. *Silberberg*, a mine-town, also containing a *Lutheran* and popish church. This place is so named from a silver mine near it, in which is found a soft lead ore containing a great deal of silver.

c. *The Principality of SCHWEIDNITZ.*

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Schweidnitz* borders to the east on the principalities of *Brieg* and *Breslau*, northward on those of *Lignitz* and *Jauer*; westward also on the last; and southward on *Bohemia*, the county and principality of *Munsterberg*. It is one of the largest, most populous and best principalities in all *Silesia*, and in conjunction with the principality of *Jauer*, is supposed to form one eighth of the duchy.

§. 2. It is separated from *Bohemia* by the *Sudet* mountains, among which is the high mountain called the *Eule*. With this chain, the *Stajchendorf* and *Langenscyffersdorf* hills, as also the *Geyerbergs* or *Mons vulturius* intervening, is joined the celebrated *Zottenberg* or *Zotenberg*, the most ancient and best known *Latin* name of which is that of *Mons Sabothus* or *Zabothus*, which very probably owes its name to *Zobten* a small town at the foot thereof. It is however likewise called *Mons Zotensis*, *Zobtenfis*, *Silenfis* and *Silentius*, as also *Sequax*, and *Bockart* is of opinion that it is likewise the *Mons Asciburgius* mentioned by *Ptolemy*. It lies in the circle of *Schweidnitz*, two *German* miles from the town of that name, and five from *Breslau*. Towards the north, east and west, it is environed by a plain of considerable extent, but southward borders on the before-mentioned *Geyersberg*. *Bockart* judges its perpendicular height to be 2109 *Rheinland* feet, but *Henry* the jesuit makes it 2125, and *Luca* gives it a circuit of 10400 paces. On its loftiest summit once stood a castle, which *Peter Wlast*, who is supposed to have been a *Danish* Count, and whose father *William Wlast* resided here, in 1108 or 1110 transferred to the fraternity of *Augustine* regular canons, who however afterwards withdrew to *Gorkau*, and in 1181 from thence to *Breslau*. After this the Dukes of *Schweidnitz* used to spend some time here, and last of all it became a refuge for robbers, till in 1471 it was destroyed as such, by the people of *Breslau* and *Schweidnitz*. Instead of it the abbot *auf dem Sande* at *Breslau*, in 1702 caused to be built a small church with an ascent of sixty stone steps to it. To this church on *Annuntiation* day, a very numerous train of pilgrims repairs from *Zobten*. Southwest of it is a rocky peak of so vast a height that it commands a view of by far the greater part of *Silesia*. This amazing summit is covered with a thick forest. That this is the *Furstenberg* or *Prince's hill*, which the antient Dukes of *Schweidnitz* bore in their title, is a mistake; this lordship of *Furstenberg*, together with the town which gives name to it, lying in *Lusatia*. In the principality is a sufficiency of grain, timber and fruit, and it abounds in game of all kinds, as also in cattle and pit-coal. Besides these commodities here is likewise excellent flax with good wool, and it gives place to no part of *Silesia* in an industrious improvement of them by a variety of manufactures, but
this

this being mostly done in the hilly parts of the principality, its greatest trade is carried on there. It has no large rivers, the principal of them being the *Weißritz*, *Polsnitz* and *Bober*. The first of these or the *Weißritz* issues from the *Rumpel*, a spring in the *Sudet* mountains near *Upper-Gierdorf*, and running to *Schweidnitz*, passes from thence into the principality of *Breslau*, where it has been already taken notice of under the title of the *Schweidnitz water*. The *Polsnitz*, sometimes called the *Zirla*, rises in *Barengrunde*, and directing its course towards *Waldenburg* and *Freyburg*, receives the rivulet which runs by *Striegau*, after which it enters the principality of *Breslau*, where it joins the *Weißritz*. The source of the *Bober* lies near *Schatzlar* in *Bohemia*, from whence it soon enters the circle of *Landesbuth* in the principality of *Schweidnitz*, and so continues its course to *Fauer*.

§. 3. In the whole principality are fourteen towns. The ancient Dukes of *Schweidnitz* were descended from the line of *Lignitz-Brieg*. By the partition of this country made in 1278 among the sons of Duke *Henry the Bald*, *Boleslaus I.* obtained *Munsterberg*, and in 1286 *Henry IV.* Duke of *Breslau* gave him *Schweidnitz* in consideration of the *Glogau* war. His brother *Henry the Fat* in 1291 also ceded to him *Fauer*, *Striegau*, *Frankenstein*, *Reichenbach* and *Strehlen*, and in 1296 left him *Zobtenberge* castle, with the guardianship of his children. *Bunzlau* he wrested by force of arms from *Conrad* Duke of *Glogau*. His three sons, though they governed jointly, yet resided at different places; that is to say *Bernbard* at *Schweidnitz*, *Henry I.* at *Fauer* and *Boleslaus II.* at *Munsterberg*. *Bernbard* left behind him two sons, of whom the eldest named *Boleslaus III.* succeeded his father in the government of the principality of *Schweidnitz*. On the second called *Henry II.* his father's brother *Henry I.* conferred the principality of *Fauer*, which by his death escheated to his elder brother; whose only son dying before him, and *Anne* daughter to *Henry II.* marrying King *Charles IV.* it was agreed between him and *Boleslaus*, that on his decease, the principalities of *Schweidnitz* and *Fauer* should devolve to the King and crown of *Bohemia*, which accordingly came to pass in 1368. Hereupon King *Charles IV.* conferred several important privileges on both principalities, which privileges the succeeding *Bohemian* Kings augmented, from whence it is that the nobles and other inhabitants of these territories, in feudal and other concerns, still enjoy several immunities superior to those of the other principalities.

§. 4. The principality itself is under the *oberamtsregierung* and the war and domain treasuries at *Breslau*, and divided into five circles or *Weichbilders*. Of these

1. The circle of *Schweidnitz* is the largest.

1. *Schweidnitz*, in *Latin Suidnicium*, the circle town and the capital of the principality, is a strong fortress situated on the *Weißritz*, in one of

the most delightful countries in all *Silesia*. Its strength, formerly, consisted in a triple wall, but in 1748 King *Frederick II.* caused it to be fortified with regular and very strong works. The parish-church here is in the hands of the *Jesuits*, who got footing in this town in 1629 and are likewise possessed of a college and seminary adjoining to it. The *Dominican*, *Minorite*, and *Capuchin* monasteries, with the *Ursuline* nunnery have also all their respective churches. St. *Michael's* church without the lower gate is a *Commendam* of the *red Star* prebends of St. *Matthias* at *Breslau*. Without the town is a *Lutheran* church, the head minister of which is inspector of the churches within the circles of *Schweidnitz*, *Reichenbach* and *Strigau*, as also within the principalities of *Munsterberg*. *Schweidnitz* was first walled in by Duke *Bolco I.* in 1295, but in 1716 the greatest part of it being burnt down, it has since been rebuilt with much more beauty than before and all entirely of stone. The new town-house in particular, is a most elegant structure. In 1757, however, it was taken by the *Austrians*, after a siege of sixteen days, during which it was in a great measure destroyed by the bombs, bullets, and fires occasioned by them. In 1758 the *Prussians* recovered it after a siege of the same continuance.

To the town belongs the village and estate of *Leutmansdorf*, in which is a *Lutheran* oratory.

2. *Zobten* or *der Zotten*, in *Latin* *Zobtena* or *Zabothum*, a small town situated at the foot of the *Zobtenbergs* or *Zotbenhill*. This place was a town so early as the eleventh century. It belongs, together with the priory of *Gorkau*, to the *Augustine* convent *auf dem Sande* at *Breslau*, and its parish-church is possessed by the *Papists*. It has frequently suffered by fire; the last of which was in 1741, when two thousand *Tolpatsches* and *Pandours* headed by Colonel *Trenk*, having been routed by two companies of *Prussian* grenadiers, in revenge pillaged and set fire to the town, so that the greatest part of it was consumed. To this circle likewise belongs the village of *Marxdorf*.

3. *Furstenstein*, a seat standing on a hill, of which as well as of the lordship appertaining thereto, the Counts of *Hochberg-Furstenstein* are proprietors, it having been mortgaged to them in 1509, and under the Emperor *Rodolphus II.* the property of it acquired by them. Within this lordship are the villages of *Dornbau*, *Upper-Rudolphswaldau*, *Niederwustegirschdorf*, *Oberwustegirschdorf*, *Dorsbach*, *Falkenberg*, *Lomnitz*, and *Kaltwasser*.

4. *Freyburg* or *Freyberg*, surnamed *unterm Furstenstein*, a small town situated on the *Polsnitz*, and belonging to the Count of *Hochberg-Furstenstein*. In this town is a popish church with a *Lutheran* oratory. In 1427 the *Huszites* attempted to storm it, but were repulsed.

Near it lies the village of *Zirlau*, which is under the same proprietor with the town.

5. *Gottesberg*, a small town containing a popish and *Lutheran* church, and belong-

belonging to Count *Hochberg-Furstenstein*. Great quantities of common worsted stockings are made here. In 1633 it was greatly damaged by fire, and in 1645 plundered by the *Swedes*. In 1555 in its neighbourhood was opened a silver mine, but this has been discontinued; of pitcoal however, it has plenty.

6. *Friedland*, a small town on the river *Steinau*, and containing a popish church with a *Lutheran* oratory. This place belongs to the Counts of *Hochberg-Furstenstein*; was built about the year 1325, in 1427 burnt down by the *Huszites*, and in 1639 pillaged by the *Swedes*. The lordship of *Friedland* also includes under it the districts of *Raspenau* and *Neudorf*.

7. *Waldenburg*, commonly called *Wallenberg*, a small town situated on the *Polwitz*, and belonging to the *Zettritz* family. In this town is a popish church with a *Lutheran* oratory.

8. *Rudelsdorf*, a mine town lying on the *Bober*, not far from the confines of the principality of *Fauer*, and appertaining to the Barons *Schweidnitz*. At this place are some copper mines. Till the year 1754 it was only a village named *Rudelsdorf*. To the same proprietor likewise belong the neighbouring villages of *Jagerndorf* and *Stein-Kunzendorf*.

9. *Salzbrunn*, a village, one short *German* mile from *Furstenstein*, and hitherto the only known place in all *Silesia* where any traces of a salt-pit for culinary uses have been found, but the spring which produces this is also reckoned medicinal. In this village is a *Lutheran* oratory.

10. *Kinsberg* or *Konigsberg*, in *Latin* *Regiomontium*, a castle standing on a hill, at the foot of which runs the *Weisritz*. This is one of the oldest castles in all *Silesia*, and with its lordship belongs to *Aaron Eben*. Southward behind the castle is a valley called the *schlesier Thal* or *Silesian valley*. The lordship, among other estates, includes under it also that of *Dittmannsdorf*.

11. *Tannhausen*, a village situated on the *Weisritz*, and appertaining to Baron *Seer-Thosz*. Near this village is a chalybeate spring called *Charlottenbrunn*.

12. *Weisritz*, a village on the river of the same name, in which some researches have been lately made for the discovery of gold.

13. *Domanz*, a seat on a rock with the *Weisritz* running between. Its proprietor, as well as of its lordship, Count *Oppersdorf*. In the village of this name is a popish church with a *Lutheran* oratory.

14. *Kratzig* or *Kratzgau*, and *Rosenau*, two seats of Baron *Zedlitz*.

15. The seats and manors of *Schwenkfeld* and *Teichenau*, a *Saxon* fief held by the *Lucke* family: *Wurben*, whence the old Counts of *Wurben* had their title; but now belonging to the abbey of *Griffau*, *Great-Mohnau* and *Portschkenbayn*.

16. *Altwasser*, a village half a *German* mile's distance from *Waldenburg*, and containing two chalybeate springs: Close by this seat are very profitable coal mines.

17. *Mer-*

17. *Merzdorf* and *Stephansbain*, lying to the north-east of *Schweidnitz*. Between these villages in 1642, a body of *Imperialists* was worsted by some *Swedish* forces.

II. The Circle of *Striegau*.

1. *Striegau*, in *Latin* *Stregovia*, *Stregonum*, and *Trimontium*, the circle town, lies on a river by some called *Czysla*, by others the *Striegau water*, which joins the *Polsnitz*. Its parish-church belongs to the commandery of the order of St. *John* in this town. Here is also a *Carmelite* convent, with a *Benedictine* abbey and a *Lutheran* oratory. Its charter was conferred on it in 1289 by Duke *Boleslaus* the *Martial*. The pillages this town underwent in 1633, 1639 and 1642, with the fire in 1718 have very much reduced it. Formerly the *terra sigillata* dug in the *Georgenberge* here, and marked with three hills, was in much greater request than at present, the magistracy selling it at twenty-four *Silbergroschen* per pound. In 1745 between this town and *Hohen-Friedberg*, a pitched battle was fought, in which the *Prussians* obtained a complete victory over the combined armies of *Austria* and *Saxony*.

To the town belongs the village of *Haydau*.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Oelſe*, was formed out of *Oelſe*, *Ullersdorf*, and *Teichenau*, &c. estates of *Ckunt Niemptsch*, and at present belongs to Prince *Henry*. In *Oelſe* village here, is a *Lutheran* oratory.

3. *Saſterbauſen*, an estate at present belonging to *Griffau* abbey.

4. The manors and villages of *Damſdorf*, *Geulau*, *Pleſchwitz*, *Great-Roſen*, *Stanowitz*, *Taubnitz*, *Rubnern*, &c.

III. *Bolkenbain* circle, which is united with the following, and under the same *Landrath*.

1. *Bolkenbain*, in *Latin* *Bolconis fanum*, the circle town, is small, but contains a popish church, with a *Lutheran* oratory. Above this town stands a castle, which, together with the villages and rights belonging thereto, was mortgaged in 1703 by the *Zedlitz* family to *Griffau* abbey, though with power of redemption.

2. *Hohen-Friedberg*, a small town having a castle, with a popish church and *Lutheran* oratory. This town obtained its charter from King *Wenceslaus* in the year 1409. The battle above-mentioned happened in 1745, between this place and *Striegau*.

3. *Ronſtock*, a seat of Count *Hochberg*.

4. The manors, seats and villages of *Nimmerſat* and *Wederau*, containing a *Lutheran* oratory; *Schweinbauſz*, *Kauder*, *Rudolphsdorf* and *Gufzmannsdorf*, the last also having an oratory of *Lutherans*.

IV. The circle of *Landeskut*, united with the former, and containing

1. *Landeskut*, the circle town situated on the *Bober*, which at this place is joined by the little river *Zieder*. In this town is a popish church, with a *Lutheran*, *Gnadenkirch* or *Permissive-church*, (the head minister of which is inspector of the united circles of *Landeskut* and *Bolkenbain*,) and a *Latin* school.

school. This toleration of the church and school was purchased by a loan of 80000 florins to the Emperor, besides a present of 12000. The town itself was founded in 1292. In 1638 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire, and in the following year it was pillaged and demolished with so much barbarity, that only two persons remained there. It enjoys, however, a flourishing linen trade. In 1745 a smart skirmish happened here between the *Austrians* and *Prussians*; and in 1757 a body of the former in this neighbourhood defeated one of the latter.

The hill here called the *Burgberg* stands close by the town, and in it is a good stone quarry, with a small fort, where formerly stood a guard or watch-house. It owes its name of the *Burgberg* to a *Burg* or castle which once stood here.

2. *Liebau* or *Lubau*, an open little town seated in a valley. In this town is a popish church, but the place itself belongs to *Griffau* abbey.

3. *Schonberg* or *Schomberg*, another open little town situated among hills and wildernesses, and having a popish church. This place likewise belongs to *Griffau* abbey, by which it was purchased in the fourteenth century. In 1426 it was set on fire by the *Huszites*.

4. *Griffau* or *Gruffau*, an abbey of *Cistercians*, on the little river *Zieder*, but first founded in 1242 for *Benedictine* monks, by *Anna* widow to *Henry* Duke of *Lignitz*, pursuant to the will and intent of her son *Boleslaus*. In 1292, however, Duke *Bolco* placed a society of *Cistercians* here from *Henrichau* monastery. Its abbot wears a mitre, and is Vicar general of *Silesia*. In 1633 its convent was burnt down by the *Swedes* and *Saxons*. With this foundation is incorporated the priory of *Warmbrunn*. Besides the above-mentioned towns of *Schonberg* and *Liebau*, with the seats of *Bolkenhayn* and *Wurben*, the abbey is likewise proprietor of the neighbouring villages of *Zieder* and *Reich*, or *Great-Hennersdorf*, and several others.

5. *Kreppelhof*, a seat of Count *Promnitz*.

6. *Schwarzwaldau*, a seat of the *Zettritz* family.

V. The circle of *Reichenbach*, abounding in manufactures, and containing under it

1. *Reichenbach*, the circle town situated on the little river, *Peil*. In this town is a commandery of the order of St. *John*, (to which belongs the patronage of its parochial-church, which is popish,) and a *Lutheran* oratory. Without the *Frankenstein* gate also is a priory dedicated to St. *Barbara*, and appertaining to the *red Star* Prebends at *Neytze*, and without the *Schweidnitz* gate a hospital having a small church. In 1632 *Reichenbach* was pillaged by the *Saxons*, in 1633 by the *Imperialists*, and in 1634 suffered still greater calamities from the *Croats*. In 1642 it was sacked by the *Swedes*, and in 1643 the *Imperial* garrison here demolished upwards of one hundred and fifty houses for fuel. In this town are some considerable manufactures of linen, canvass and fustian.

2. *Peterf-*

2. *Peterſwaldau*, a very large and handsome village, divided into the *Upper*, *Middle* and *Lower*, and containing ſome manufactures, with a ſtately ſeat, a *Lutheran* oratory, and a colony of *Moravians*. This place belongs to Count *Promnitz*.

3. *Upper-Peyle*, a village having a colony of *Moravians*.

4. The caſtle and village of *Mellendorf*, with *Schlaupitz* another village belonging to the Prince of *Carolath*.

5. The ſeats and villages of *Habendorf*, *Lower-Peila* and *Pſaffendorf*.

6. The villages of *Langen-Bielau*, containing a *Lutheran* oratory, *Ernsdorf* and *Hennerſdorf*, alſo having a *Lutheran* oratory, with ſome flouriſhing manufactures.

d. *The Principality of JAUER.*

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Jauer* borders to the eaſt on the principalities of *Lignitz* and *Schweidnitz*, ſouthward on *Bobemia*, from which it is ſeparated by a branch of the *Sudet* chain, weſtward alſo is bounded by *Bobemia* and *Upper-Luſatia*, and northward by the principalities of *Glogau* and *Sagan*. It is one of the largeſt and moſt populous territories in all *Sileſia*. With reſpect to the *Bobemian* limits in the circle of *Hirſchberg*, in 1701 the lordſhips of *Starkenbach*, *Brauna* and *Hobenelb*, belonging to Count *Harrach*, and lying in *Bobemia*, had a conteſt with *Rynaſt* and *Greifenſtein* two lordſhips appertaining to Count *Schafgottiſch*, and conſequently with the dutchy of *Sileſia*, concerning a tract of land five *German* miles in length and in many parts upwards of one broad; which they inſiſted formed a part of *Bobemia*; but judgment was given in favour of *Sileſia*.

§. 2. The whole principality is in general mountainous. The branch of the *Sudet* chain, which to the ſouth and weſt ſeparates it from *Bobemia*, conſiſts of the *Flinſberg* or *Abendburg*, the *Iſerwieſe* and *Rieſengebirge*, to which belong the *Seiſenberg*, the *Krumbubel*, the *Bornberg*, the *Schneekoppe* and other ſummits. The *Schnee* or *Rieſenkoppe* is the higheſt of all the *Rieſen* or *Giant* chain, as well as of all in *Sileſia*; to which we may add, that it is one of the loſtieſt mountains in all *Europe*. It exalts its head giant-like far above all the neighbouring mountains and for the greateſt part of the year is covered with ſnow. Thoſe who have climbed it compute its aſcent, from the foot to the higheſt ſummit, at three *German* miles; and Mr. *Schilling* late rector of *Hirſchberg*, is ſaid to have diſcovered by means of mathematical inſtruments, that its perpendicular height is not leſs than 30 *Stades* or 22500 *Rheinland* feet. Were this height duly aſcertained, this mountain would be the very higheſt in all *Europe*, but we much queſtion the accuracy of the meſuration. For if this mountain was of ſuch a height, its ſummit would not only be covered with ſnow for the greateſt part of the year

year, but also perpetually loaded with it, besides which the cold would be much more intense and severe than it is in reality found to be. Its loftiest part is a steep stony rock of considerable circumference, and on this part in 1668 *Christopher Leopold* Count of *Schafgotsch*, to which family this mountain belongs, built a chapel, which was consecrated in 1681 and dedicated to *St. Laurence*. In this chapel mass is celebrated five times a year, namely, on *Trinity Sunday*, *Annunciation day*, *St. Laurence's*, the *Nativity* and *Ascension* of the *Virgin Mary*. This lofty summit is said to be 4500 feet higher than all the circumjacent mountains, and the way to it, which is from another summit called the *Kamm* or *Comb*, is reckoned one short quarter of a *German mile*; but the stone steps by which we ascend it, at eleven or twelve thousand.

If this principality does not produce a sufficiency of corn for the great number of its inhabitants, (though the *Lemberg* and part of the *Bunzlau* circle abound in it,) yet it has other resources and natural advantages. Its mountains are covered with wood, and its forests in the *Bunzlau* are not to be equalled in all *Lower-Silesia*. It yields likewise pit-coal and mill-stones. The mountains contain various ores, with numerous mines of iron and copper which are actually worked. In this principality too is a mineral spring, with some warm baths, which are much frequented. The *Hirschberg* circle affords an infinite variety of natural curiosities. Its many fabrics and manufactures shall be spoken of hereafter.

That the *Elbe* has its source in the *Riesengebirge* has been observed above in our general Introduction to *Silesia*. Besides that, the *Iser* also rises here in the *Iserwiese* below the *Riesengebirge*, from whence it hastens into *Bohemia*. The principal river which traverses the whole length of the principality, that is to say, from south to north, is the *Bober*, which comes out of the principality of *Schweidnitz*, and enters that of *Jauer* near *Kupferberg*, but leaves it again below *Leschen*, where it passes into that of *Glogau*. The *Queis*, in *Latin Quissus*, has its source also here from two springs; one on the *Iserwiese*, which runs to *Fegebeutel*, *Queise* and *Friedberg*; the other beyond the village of *Giebren*, or even beyond *Egelsdorf*, and directing its course to *Steinau* and *Queisbach*, after which at *Friedberg* it joins the former. These two streams being thus united, the *Queis* forms the limits between the principality of *Jauer* and *Upper-Lusatia*, and lastly, in the principality of *Sagan* mingles with the *Bober*. The *Wutende* or raging *Neyse*, otherwise called the *Jauerische Wasser*, passes by the town of *Jauer* with a gentle current, but is sometimes so swelled by the snows and rains, that it does considerable damage. The *Zaken* issues from the *Riesengebirge*, being formed by the three following currents, one of which commonly called the *Zakala*, comes from the *Zakelberge*, whence it precipitates itself down a height of two ells, and after that from the *Kranichswiese*. The second or *Great-Zaken* rises not far from *Katzenstein* near the *Pumpekwiese*, and

the third or the lesser *Zaken* comes from the limits of *Greiffenstein*, and after passing through the *Munchwald* or *Monks Forest* at *Upper-Petersdorf*, falls into the great *Zaken*. These united streams pass by *Warmbrunn* to *Hirschberg*, where they join the *Bober*. Near this last mentioned place also, this river is further increased by the *Lomnitz* which issues likewise from the *Riesengebirge*. The *Katzbach* has its rise beyond *Ketschdorf* in the circle of *Hirschberg*, and passes into the principality of *Lignitz*.

§. 3. Exclusive of twelve towns, in this principality are villages a *German* mile in length, and in general the largest and longest in *Silesia*, particularly those in the circle of *Hirschberg*. Some of these villages contain two hundred families and upwards; and among their inhabitants are artificers, particularly linen and veil weavers, whose goods are bought up for exportation. The *Bunzlau* earthen ware also is much esteemed.

§. 4. The history of this principality being included in that of the principality of *Schweidnitz*, we shall omit it here. The district itself, which is under the *Oberamtsregierung*, and the domain and war treasuries of *Glogau*, is divided into four *Weichbilds* or circles: namely

I. The circle of *Jauer*, which is the smallest. In this circle is

1. *Jauer*, in *Latin* *Iauravia*, *Iauravium*, *Iavoria* and *Iavorium*, the circle town and the capital of the principality, lying on the *Wutenden Neyse* or *Jauerschen Wasser*. Its old castle, which was the residence of the ancient Princes of *Jauer*, was burnt down in 1648, but built again by the States of the principalities of *Jauer* and *Schweidnitz*. The houses on the market place have a range of piazzas along the front for shelter from the rains, but these besides disfiguring both the buildings and the town, render the forepart of the ground floor of little or no use. The parish-church is popish, besides which, here is another small church belonging to the same religion, with a *Franciscan* convent having likewise a church; and without the *Goldberg* gate, the *Calvinists* are possessed of another church and a grammar school. In the year 1640 the town was taken by the *Imperialists* sword in hand and plundered.

2. *Brechelskof*, *Brechewitz* or *Brechelsdorf*, a large village belonging to *Leubus* abbey, and improperly called a priory.

3. *Lobris* and *Profen*, two villages having seats, and belonging to Count *Nositz*.

4. The villages of *Peterwitz*, *Seichau*, *Prausnitz*, &c. containing *Lutheran* oratories.

II. The *Hirschberg* circle contains

1. *Hirschberg*, in *Latin* *Cervimontium*, the circle town, situated on the *Bober*, which here receives the *Zaken*. This is one of the handsomest, most populous and opulent towns in all *Silesia*, having large and well built suburbs belonging to it, in which are some very beautiful gardens, and bleaching grounds, where every year many thousand pieces of linen veils
and

and other works of the loom are whitened. These gardens are likewise remarkable for their disposition, æconomy and decorations. The consecrated buildings here in the hands of the Papists are the parochial-church, to which belongs an arch-priest, who is inspector over six arch-presbyteries; and a residence of *Jesuits*. Without the town the *Lutherans* have a large and handsome *Gnadenkirche*, called *zum Kreuz Christi*, (the head minister of which is likewise inspector of the *Hirschberg* and *Lowenberg* circles) as also a school. For the grant of this church and school the *Lutherans* paid 30,000 ducats as a gift to the Emperor, and advanced him a loan of 100,000 florins besides. Next to *Breslau Hirschberg* is the principal place of trade in all *Silesia*, as having a very extensive commerce for its linens and veils. In 1549 it was burnt down: In 1633 pillaged by some *Saxon* troops, and in 1634 laid in ashes by the *Imperialists*.

Not far from the town are two mountains, one called the *Hausberg*, on the top of which stood a castle: the other known by the name of the *Sattler*. These mountains some *Hirschbergers*, sons of the *Muses*, have endeavoured to give celebrity to by erecting on it, with great toil, what they call a *Parnassus*, built entirely of stone.

2. *Schmiedeberg*, an open free mine town of considerable trade, seated among hills, some of which are half a *German* mile in length. This place owes its origin to the vast quantity of iron ore found in its neighbourhood. Among the inhabitants are a great many lock and gunsmiths, with other artificers in the iron branch. Here is also a damask manufacture, which makes linen, with half and whole silk damasks. It likewise deals largely in linen. The parochial-church here is in the possession of the papists, but the *Lutherans* at present have also an oratory. The town once belonged to Count *Tschernin*; till in 1747 King *Frederick II.* purchased it for 144,000 rixdollars. Formerly very few of the inhabitants were free from wens, which was imputed to the vitriolic and ferrugineous quality of the water in the mine trenches; as since the disuse of that water for drinking and dressing of victuals, they are become much less frequent. In 1746 it suffered greatly by fire, but these damages were immediately repaired.

3. *Kupferberg*, a small mine-town seated on an eminence near the *Bober*, and owing both its building and name to the copper-works near it, the profits of which however are greatly declined. This town belongs to the *Furst* family, and contains a *Lutheran* oratory.

4. *Schonau*, an open town situated in a country environed on all sides by mountains. It stands on the *Katzbach*, which has sometimes done the town considerable damage by its inundations. The parish-church here once belonged to the *Lutherans*, but about the year 1680 was given to the *Jesuits*. At present, however, it is in the hands of the secular priests. The *Lutherans* likewise have an oratory here. Fire, war, pillage, pestilence

pestilence and religious oppression have contributed to bring this town to low circumstances. It was built in 1296 by Duke *Boleslaus* or *Bolco* the *Martial*, but the great numbers of urns found hereabouts, shew, that even in the pagan times these parts were very well peopled. Not far also from the town are some vestiges of an ancient castle. In 1640 a party of the *Imperialists* was routed near this place by the *Swedish* troops.

5. *Warmbrunn*, a famous village standing in a high country in the *Zaken*, and being for the most part hilly and pleasant. At this place are two excellent warm baths, one called the *Schafgottische bad*, as belonging to Count *Schafgottische*; the name of the other is the *Probstbad* or *priory bath*, being the property of the *Cistercian* priory here, appertaining to *Griffau* abbey. Both also are called the *Hirschberg baths*, though lying one German mile from that town. Each is inclosed within its own distinct buildings. The water of these springs is not so warm as that of the *Carlsbad* or *Aix la Chapelle*. It is highly probable that the Emperor *Charles IV.* in 1377 granted these baths to *Gotthard Schaf*, an illustrious warrior, who in 1403, a little before his death, founded a priory here, which he annexed to *Griffau* abbey, conferring on it one of these baths, as ever since the baths and the village have continued divided as above. *Warmbrunn* contains also a *Lutheran* oratory.

6. The lordship of *Kunast* belongs to Count *Schafgotsch*. Its principal places are

1. *Kunast*, a seat, the greatest part of which is now in ruins. This seat stands on a high rock, and derives its name from a wild species of pines here. It is said to have been built in 1292 by Duke *Boleslaus* or *Bolco* the *Martial*. About the year 1377 the Emperor *Charles IV.* conferred the property of it on the *Schafgottische* family. In 1674 it was set on fire by lightening and only a small part of it escaped the flames, since which the proprietor has not yet thought fit to repair it. It commands a fine and extensive prospect of the *Riesengebirge* and other delightful countries.

2. *Herrnsdorf*, a village and seat, in the latter of which is a large library of Count *Schafgotsche*, and in the village a *Lutheran* oratory.

3. *Schreiberhau*, a village famous both at home and abroad for its glass-houses, in which are made very fine glasses ornamented with most beautiful figures. At this place also is a *Lutheran* oratory.

7. The lordship of *Giersdorf* likewise belonging to Count *Schafgotsch*, and containing under it the seat and village of *Giersdorf*, with a *Lutheran* oratory; *Seydorf*, a village, not far from the *Schneekoppe* hill, having a mineral spring, with a *Lutheran* oratory, &c.

8. The lordship of *Arnsdorf* appertaining to the Counts of *Waldstein*, and comprehending the villages of *Arnsdorf*, *Steinseiffen* and *Krumbubel*, in all which are *Lutheran* oratories.

9. The villages, estates and seats of *Boberstein*, belonging to the *Jesuits* of

of *Hirschberg*; namely *Fischbach* containing a *Lutheran* oratory; *Kemnitz*, *Langenau* and *Lomnitz*, the last of which has a *Lutheran* oratory; *Neukirche* the original house of the *Zedlitz* family; *Profen* and *Schildau*.

10. *Bolkenhaus*, situated at the conflux of the *Zaken* and *Bober*, *Bolken* or *Bolzenstein*, lying not far from *Kupferberg*, *Falkenstein* and *Molkenhaus*, all ruinous seats.

11. Between *Kauffung* and *Seiffersdorf*, or rather *Cunnerswaldau*, is a remarkable cavern, by the neighbouring country people called the *Kutzelloch* or *Kutzelkirche*, full of intricate passages, and on the top crufted with white and brown spars, which are very brittle and friable into a white powder like mundic.

III. The *Lowenberg* circle, which yields great quantities of mill and other stones, and is connected with the following.

1. *Lowenberg*, commonly called *Lemberg*, and in *Latin* *Leoberga* and *Leopolis*, the circle town, lies in a pleasant country on the *Bober*. In this town is a popish parochial-church belonging to the order of *St. John*, with a commandery, a *Franciscan* convent, also having a church, and a *Lutheran* oratory. It was once famous likewise for its manufactures of cloth. In 1704 it suffered much by fire, and still more in 1752, during which the parish-church and commandery house were both consumed. As long since as 1746 here were no less than eighty empty houses. It is to be wished the number may not have increased.

2. *Greiffenberg*, in *Latin* *Grypbimontium*, a small town seated on the *Queis*, and containing a popish parochial-church. This place enjoys a considerable linen trade. The *Lutheran* inhabitants frequent divine service at *Lower-Wiesa* in *Lusatia*, the church there being very near. It is said to have been founded about the year 1242 by Duke *Boleslaus the Bald*, and Duke *Boleslaus* or *Bolco* the *Martial* having environed it with a wall, in 1300 conferred it on the above-mentioned hero *Gotsche Schaf*, whose descendants the counts of *Schafgotsch* continue in possession of it. The seat here was destroyed by fire in 1603 at the same time with the place itself.

3. *Greiffenstein*, an old castle situated on a rocky mountain about one fourth, or according to the map half a *German* mile from *Greiffenberg*, and belonging to Count *Schafgotsch*, who has a bailiage office here. The castle is divided into three parts lying one above the other. In an adjacent spot of ground, called the *Rabenau*, is found a dark red amber.

4. *Friedberg am Queis*, an open little town, like the two last, belonging to Count *Schafgotsch*. The parochial-church here is in the hands of the papists, and the *Lutherans* have likewise an oratory. This town has been destroyed by fire no less than five several times, viz. in 1558, 1583, 1621, 1626, and 1642.

5. *Liebethal* or *Lubenthal*, called also *Lowenthal*, a small town seated in a most delightful vale, about one *Silesian* mile from *Greiffenberg*, and belonging to the neighbouring nunnery of *Benedictines*. The priest of the parochial-church is a prior and arch-priest.

6. *Lahn*

6. *Lahn*, a small town situated on the *Bober*, and containing a popish parochial-church with a *Lutheran* oratory. In the year 1427 this place was set on fire by the *Huszites*, in 1622 pillaged by the *Imperialists* and in 1640 laid in ashes by the *Swedes*. The ground whereon it is said to have been first built, which was in the year 1214, was called *Birkenaue*. It belonged to *Lahnbaus* or *Lehnbaus*, a neighbouring castle on a lofty eminence, but which after the peace of *Westphalia* was rased. In 1660 *Adam von Kublbaas* purchased the town and castle, near the latter of which he built him a handsome mansion-house with a church.

7. *Holstein*, a castle seated on a high rock, half a *German* mile's distance from *Lowenberg*, and once forming a fortress of great importance. It belonged formerly to the *Lefts*, from whom it passed to the Counts of *Gall*. Annexed to it are the villages of *Groszwalditz* and *Giersdorf*.

8. *Plagwitz*, an old castle belonging to Count *Schafgotsch*, and environed with a deep and marshy moat.

9. *Siebeneichen* or *Seven oaks*, a handsome village having a stately seat, not far from the *Bober*.

10. *Zobten*, a village and seat not far from the former and lying on the *Bober*. At this place also is a *Lutheran* oratory.

11. The villages and estates of *Langen-Oelfe*, *Neuland*, *Warta* and *Wenig-Rackwitz*.

IV. The *Bunzlau* circle, which is united with the foregoing, and divided into the *Upper*, *Lower* and *Hinder*.

1. In the upper circle is

1. *Bunzlau*, in *Latin Boleflavia*, the circle town situated in a fertile country on the *Bober*. The building of this town is placed in the year 1190. In it is an old castle laid in ruins by a fire, with a *Dominican* convent, a church belonging to the papists, a *Lutheran* oratory and an orphan-house. On the site of St. *Quirin's* hospital once stood a commandery house belonging to the order of St. *John*. In the year 1739 great part of this place was destroyed by fire. *Bunzlau* exports great quantities of its beautiful brown earthen ware. Not far from it is the *Queckbrunn* or *Quick spring*, the limpid and salubrious waters of which have been frequently celebrated by *Silesian* bards.

2. *Naumburg am Queis*, a walled town lying on the frontiers of *Lusatia*, and built in 1202. In this town is a popish church under the direction of an arch-priest, with a nunnery of regular *Augustine* canoneses at St. *Maria Magdalena de penitentia*, to which nunnery the town belongs. At *Naumburg* likewise is made a very beautiful brown earthen ware, and besides this place, the convent is also proprietor of the adjacent village of *Upper-Thiemendorf*.

3. *Great-Krauschke*, a village containing a *Moravian* seminary.

4. The estates and villages of *Seiffersdorf*, *Giszmandorf*, *Ottendorf*, &c. all having *Lutheran* oratories.

2. In

2. In the lower circle is

1. The lordship of *Klitschdorf* belonging to Count *Promitz*. The village of this name, lying on the *Queis*, once formed a good fortification.

2. *Lorenzdorf* on the *Queis*, with *Old-Oels* on the *Bober*, containing a *Lutheran* oratory; *Kitlitz-Treben*, also lying on the *Bober*; *Schonfeld*, *Thomaskwalde* and *Aßlau*, the three last of which have *Lutheran* oratories; *Weißdorf* and *Brockendorf*, all estates and villages.

3. In the *hinder* circle is only *Modlau* seat, with the village of the same name.

e. *The Principality of LIGNITZ.*

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Lignitz* to the westward is bounded by that of *Jauer*, southward by the two principalities of *Jauer* and *Schweidnitz*, eastward borders on those of *Breslau* and *Wolau*, and northward on the principalities of *Wolau* and *Glogau*; being one of the largest in all *Silesia*.

§. 2. The only considerable mountains here are the *Spitzberge* and *Gratzberge*. The *Oder* waters it for near two *German* miles, running along the borders of the principality of *Wolau*, where it is joined by the *Katzbach*, the largest river in all the country, but which by its inundations has frequently been very detrimental to it. Into this river run the *wutende Neysze*, with the *Schwarzwasser* and the *Weilach*. The principality itself is one of the most fertile in all *Silesia*, and contains some large woods. The horses bred here are also very good and strong; and the villages about *Lignitz* grow madder.

§. 3. In the whole country are five towns. The first Dukes of *Silesia*, as namely *Boleslaus*, *Henry Long beard* and *Henry the Good*, resided at *Lignitz*. *Boleslaus II.* or the *Bald*, son to the latter, succeeded to the principality of *Lignitz*, and in 1277 Duke *Henry IV.* left him *Breslau*, with many other towns. *Lignitz* at first came to his third son *Boleslaus Uladislaus*, but afterwards to the eldest named *Boleslaus III.*, Dukes of *Brieg*; from whom were descended the Dukes of *Lignitz*, *Brieg* and *Wolau*, who failed in 1675, as is observed above under the principality of *Brieg*.

§. 4. This district is both under the *Oberamtsregierung* and the war and domain chambers at *Breslau* and divided into four circles, with one single amt or prefecture.

1. The circle of *Lignitz*, containing

1. *Lignitz*, in *Latin* *Lignicium*, the circle town, and likewise the capital of the whole principality, as also one of the best in all *Silesia*. This town lies in the first circle of *Lignitz* close to the borders of the second; which extend to its very walls. It is likewise seated on the *Katzbach*, which below it receives

receives the *Schwarze Wasser* or *Black Water*. Not far from the *Glogau* gate stands the old palace of the Princes, which though within the town is environed with a distinct moat and a high wall. This palace since the fire in 1711, by which it was nearly destroyed, has been repaired. The States of the provinces assemble here in a very stately stone edifice. The *Lutherans* have two churches here, called *St. Peter's* and *St. Paul's* or the *Oberkirche*, standing on the market; the chief minister of which is a superintendent. The other is that of *our Lady* or the *Niederkirche*, lying in the lower town at a small distance from the *Breslau* gate. The papists are in possession of the collegiate church of *St. John*, which in 1698 was taken from the *Lutherans*, and being given to the *Jesuits* was entirely rebuilt; and the superb burial chapel of the Dukes of *Lignitz* and *Brieg* of the *Breslau* line added to it. Besides these, they have a college of suitable magnificence, with other religious popish foundations, such as the *Benedictine* nunnery of the *Holy Cross* with its church, the parochial-church of *St. Nepomuck*, not far from the *Nieder Kirche*, and the *Franciscan* church and convent lying without the *Goldberg* gate. *St. Nicolas's* hospital without the same gate belongs to the *Red Star* prebendaries at *Breslau*, who since the year 1417 have relinquished the temporal care of it to the magistracy in consideration of an yearly pension. Here is also a spacious academy founded by the Emperor *Joseph*, for the instruction of young gentlemen of both religions in military exercises. The church of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* is the *Vereinigte Konigliche* and *Evangelische Stadtschule*, which are so named from the Prince's school at *St. John's* church, which in 1657 was incorporated with it. Here is moreover an episcopal court. *Lignitz* carries on a pretty trade in its cloths and madder, and is also one of the most antient towns in all *Silesia*. In the year 1241, after the unfortunate battle with the *Tartars*, the inhabitants themselves set the town on fire and quitted it, but against the castle the *Tartars* vented their rage in vain. In 1338, 1411, 1438, 1495, 1532, 1558, 1609, 1639, 1648 and 1672, it was either wholly destroyed by fires or suffered variously by them. In 1741 the *Prussians* took it without opposition. In 1757 while in the hands of the *Austrians* its works were augmented, notwithstanding which, towards the end of the same year it capitulated to the *Prussians*. To the town belongs the estate of *Neudorf*, with the villages of *Prinkendorf*, *Greibnig*, *Hummel* and *Tentschel*.

2. The first *Lignitz* circle, or *vor der Heide*, in which is

1. The royal *Kammeramt*, or treasury prefecturate of *Lignitz*, containing

1. All the meal, fulling, paper, sawing, tan and powder mills, in and about *Lignitz*.

2. *Thier*, a farm lying without *Lignitz*, and once constituting a *Carthusian* monastery.

3. *Kunitz* and *Koschwitz* two villages. In the former is a mansion-house to which belongs a part of the village, and in the second a *Lutkeran* church.

church. Each has a lake belonging to it, and between them lies the highway. These lakes being supposed to communicate with each other by subterraneous passages, or as some say, this supposition having been proved by fish with marks on them, the tract of land between them has been distinguished by the singular appellation of the *broadest bridge in all Silesia*.

4. A part of the village of *Little-Schweinitz*, in the second *Lignitz* circle.

5. The large *Arnstorff Teich* or Mere, with five villages in the second *Lignitz* circle.

6. Four villages in the third *Lignitz* circle.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Great-Baudis*, containing

1. *Great-Baudis*, a village, having a *Lutheran* church.

2. The *Wirche-Teich* or Mere, being a full *German* mile in circuit, and one of the largest in all *Silesia*.

3. *Great-Wandris*, a village, having the prefecture-office, with a *Lutheran* oratory.

4. *Nickelsstadt*, a village and demesne formerly famous on account of the great expectation in 1342, that a gold mine of inexhaustible richness was discovered here: This supposition in 1345 procured it a charter, but in 1364 all the riches of the mine came to a period, and the works were discontinued.

5. *Great-Tinz*, a village, containing a *Lutheran* oratory, with a royal demesne, and situated on the little rivulet of *Leise*.

3. *Klemmerwitz*, an episcopal village.

4. The estates and villages of *Jeschendorf*, *Kummernig*, *Mertschütz*, having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Petersdorf*, *Prinsfenig*, *Rausze*, *Seifersdorf*, *Little-Wandris*, &c.

5. *Barschdorf*, a village half a *German* mile's distance from *Lignitz*, and where in 1757, for the space of two hours and a half, the *Austrians* and *Prussians* cannonaded each other with great fury.

3. The second *Lignitz* circle or *vor der beyde*, containing

1. *Sophienthal*, a royal farm lying without the *Glogau* gate at *Lignitz*, and so named from *Anna Sophia* dutchess by birth of *Mecklenburg*, and consort to Duke *Lewis*, who in 1657 embellished it with a beautiful seat.

2. *Little-Schweinitz*, a village partly belonging to the King's rent chamber in *Lignitz*. In the year 1570 this place passed away from the *Schweinitz* family, whose most ancient patrimonial house is in *Silesia*.

3. *Goldenhube* and *Lindenbusch*, two villages near *Lignitz*, between which in 1634 the *Saxon* army defeated the *Imperialists*.

4. *Waldau*, one of the largest villages in the whole principality, and containing a *Lutheran* church. Near this village in 1452, the people of *Lignitz* defeated Duke *John*. In 1664 *George III.* Duke of *Brieg* parting here with his only daughter *Dorothy Elisabeth*, consort to *Henry* Prince of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, and the separation drawing a flood of tears from the eyes of

both, he caused an elegant stone pillar with an inscription to be erected on the spot, to which also he gave the name of the *Tranentbal* or vale of tears.

5. *Rotkirch*, in ancient instruments usually called *Ruffa ecclesia*, one of the most ancient villages in the country, and famous for a very obstinate battle fought there in 1216 between the Dukes *Henry II.* and *Conrad*, both brothers, to the advantage of the former. In this village also is a *Lutheran* oratory.

6. *Wahlstadt*, i. e. the *field of battle*, a large village belonging to the prelate of *Braunau* in *Bohemia*, and near which in 1241 a most bloody battle was fought between Duke *Henry II.* and the *Tartars*, wherein the Duke being slain the victory fell to the latter. In memory of this event the village was built, and the narrative of this engagement is annually read to the people from the pulpit in the *Lutheran* church.

7. *Schlauphof*, a priory belonging to *Leubus* abbey.

8. *Great-Janowitz*, a village, where in 1669 some researches were made after gold mines, but the produce turned out to be only *terra sigillata*.

9. The seat and village of *Crain*, where, in 1684 several urns were dug up; together with *Dohna*, *Eichholz*, *Little-Janowitz*, *Kroitzsch*, having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Lubenau*, *Oibs* or *Oyas*, containing an oratory of *Calvinists*, *Schmoechwitz* and *Siegendorf*.

3. The third *Lignitz* circle, or *vor der Heyde*, comprehending two large forests or *Heydes*, viz. those of *Katzenau* and the *Stadttheyde*. The latter was sold by Duke *Rupert* in 1401, with all its rights and appurtenances, to the town of *Lignitz*, which in 1281 had also purchased the *Heyde* of *Henry V.* and in 1359 another part from Duke *Wincefflaus I.* Its most remarkable places are:

1. *Grunthal*, a royal farm near *Lignitz*, where, in 1710 was discovered a warm sulphureous bath, which has been fitted up with proper accommodations for use.

2. *Brauchitschdorf*, a royal *Kammeramt*, once an estate and manor of the *Brauchitsch* family. The village of the same name is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*.

3. *Pantzen*, a manor, seat and village, belonging to the Barons *Kottwitz*.

4. *Bienowitz* and *Muhlradlitz*, seats and villages.

5. *Kaltwasser*, a manor and village having a *Lutheran* church, and belonging at present to the abbey of *Braunau*.

6. *Great-Kotzenau*, a village and seat of the Counts of *Reder*. The seat was formerly a good fortification.

7. *Little-Kotzenau*, a market town having a seat, and also belonging to the Counts of *Reder*.

8. *Krebsberg*, *Ruchelberg*, *Polschbillern*, *Seebnitz*, *Schweidnig* and *Sprottichen*, villages and manors. Near the last mentioned place lies the source of the *Sprottau*.

II. The circle of *Goldberg*, which is united with the following

1. *Gold-*

1. *Goldberg*, in *Latin Aurimontium*, the circle town, with the *Katzbach* running near it, stands in a delightful country and next to *Lignitz*, is the best town in the principality. It is situated on a hill, which within the town is not every where level. The parochial-church here belongs to the *Lutherans*. In the sixteenth century it had also a celebrated *Gymnasium*, the building used for which had been a *Franciscan* convent, but, in 1704 it was restored to that order, so that the *Lutherans* have only a common grammar school here. In this town is likewise a commandery of the order of St. *John*. The place itself derives its name from a very rich gold mine formerly worked here. Its foundation is supposed to have been in the twelfth century. The *terra sigillata* dug here is at present little esteemed. The *Katzbach* is a great convenience to the town, yet its swellings have frequently, and particularly in 1608 and 1736, done it very considerable damages, besides which it has likewise more than once suffered very much by fire. To it belong the villages of *Lower-Au*, *Koppisch*, *Kosendau* and the *Haynwald*.

2. *Rochlitz*, a royal demesne and village situated on the *Katzbach*, and having a *Lutheran* church.

3. The *Gratzberg* or *Graditzberg*, formerly known by the name of the *Georgenberg*, a mountain of no common height, and on the summit of which once stood a castle, which was built by Duke *Frederick I.* in 1473, but in 1523 one half of it was burnt down, and towards the conclusion of the thirty years war it was totally demolished. At the foot of it now stands a stately seat of Count *Frankenberg's*.

4. *Harperisdorf* and *Probsthayn*, two large villages having *Lutheran* oratories. The inhabitants of these places are mostly *Schwenkfeldists*.

5. *Adelsdorf*, *Alzenau*, *Giersdorf*, *Hermisdorf*, *Neudorf*, *Pilgramsdorf*, all large estates having villages, containing *Lutheran* oratories.

6. *Roth* (or Red) *Brinigen*, an episcopal village.

7. The *Spitzberg* or pointed hill, standing on the confines of the principality of *Fauer*, and which at a distance has the appearance of a green pyramid.

III. The circle of *Haynau*, united with the foregoing and containing

1. *Haynau* or *Hayn*, in *Latin Hainovia*, the circle town, situated on the little river *Deichsa*; and having a castle which was once the usual residence of the dowager princesses of *Lignitz*, but the greatest part of it now lies in ruins. The *Lutherans* are in possession of the parish-church here, but the papists have another. In 1427, 1503, 1581 and 1651, this town was destroyed by fire, and in 1661 and 1672 suffered again greatly by the same dreadful calamity. To it belong the villages of *Michelsdorf* and *Polswinkel*, with *Hayn* heath.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Haynau*.

3. The villages and estates of *Becrsdorf*, *Kaiserswaldau*, *Kreibe*, *Lobendau*,

Pantbenau, *Reisicht* and *Stendnitz*, having *Lutheran* churches and oratories; as also *Buchwald*, *Konradsdorf*, *Upper-Goltschau*, *Reisicht* and *Vorbaus*.

4. *Bischdorf*, an episcopal-village.

IV. The *Luben* circle, containing

1. *Luben*, the circle town, seated in a plain, which though somewhat stony, yet is not unfruitful. The town of itself is small, but its suburbs, called the *Altstadt* and *Malmitz*, are large, and in them are some farms belonging to the town treasury. Of the ancient palace of the Princes here little more than the walls are now to be seen. Near this palace is a small popish chapel. The parish-church and school are in the hands of the *Lutherans*. Here are a great number of cloth weavers, but by no means so many as formerly. In 1431 it was set on fire by the *Huszites*, on which occasion a very small part escaped the flames. In 1453 another dreadful fire broke out here. To it belong the village of *Altstadt* and *Lubensbeath*.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Luben*.

3. *Ofzig*, a village, having a *Lutheran* oratory and a seat. In this village was born the celebrated *Caspar von Schwenkfeld*, but the tombstone in the church is that of a brother's son of his of the same name. At present it belongs to the *Johnson* family.

4. The villages and estates of *Braunau*, *Dietersbach*, *Great-Kricchen*, *Petschkendorf*, *Pilgramsdorf* and *Schwarzau*, having *Lutheran* oratories, with *Ziebendorf*.

V. The royal amt or prefecture of *Parchwitz*, which is annexed to no circle.

1. *Parchwitz*, a small town on the *Katzbach*, without the *Lignitz* gate, has a suburb, in which is the *Lutheran* parish-church, with another smaller one also *Lutheran*, and an almshouse adjoining. On the other side of the *Katzbach* is a seat formerly serving for the Prince's residence, and containing a chapel for the use of the papists. In this town are made good cloths. It was founded in 1280, by a gentleman of the name of *Parchwitz*, from whom it passed to the Dukes of *Lignitz*, and from them to the *Zedlitz* family, but in 1563, reverted again to the Dukes, who in 1568 mortgaged it to *Fabian von Schonaich*, but in 1597 redeemed it. In 1683 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire.

2. *Pirl*, *Lower-Heyde*, *Upper-Heyde* and *Heinersdorf*, four villages, which lying near each other form a street of near a mile in length.

3. *Dame*, an episcopal village.

f. The Principality of W O L A U.

§. 1. THE principality of *Wolau* to the south borders on the principalities of *Breslau* and *Lignitz*, westward on those of *Lignitz* and *Glogau*, northward also joins the latter, and eastward *Poland*, with the principalities of *Trachenberg*, *Oels* and *Breslau*.

§. 2. Its

§. 2. Its soil is for the most part either dry, marshy or overrun with woods and bushes; though several tracts also yield good corn land. The *Oder*, which traverses the whole principality from south to north, on the borders of *Lignitz* is joined by the *Katzbach*, where it likewise receives the little rivers of *Kaltenbach*, *Jusertitz* and several other streams with which the principality is watered.

§. 3. In the whole country are six towns; but anciently it formed no particular principality, the towns and districts of which it is at present composed being divided among other principalities; as for instance, *Wolau* belonged to the principality of *Oels*, and *Steinau* to that of *Glogau*. In 1524 *Frederick* Duke of *Lignitz* and *Brieg* purchased that part of which the present principality of *Wolau* consists. His sons making a partition of his lands, *George II.* obtained the principality of *Brieg* with the *Wolau weichbilders*, and these continued a long time annexed to the principality of *Brieg*, till the partition between his grandsons Duke *John Christian* and *George Rodolphus*, when the *Wolau weichbilders* came to the latter, together with the principality of *Lignitz*. On his decease the *Wolau weichbilders* were erected into a particular principality, which fell to *Christian*, the third son of Duke *John Christian*, but at the same time the *Oblau weichbild*, which at present belongs to the principality of *Brieg*, was annexed to that of *Wolau*. The same Duke *Christian* also inherited *Lignitz* and *Brieg*, which in 1675, on the decease of his son Duke *George William*, was sequestrated by the Emperor.

§. 4. The principality is both under the *Oberamtsregierung*, and the war and domain chambers at *Glogau*; and consists of six circles or *weichbilds*, of which, however, only the four first are under the same *Landrath*, the two last being under another.

I. The *Wolau* circle contains under it

1. *Wolau*, the circle town, and the capital of the whole principality. This town is on all sides environed with marshes and meres, which in wet weather are in some measure a natural defence to it. Belonging to it are two suburbs, namely those of *Bresslau* and *Steinau*: and even *Krum Wolau* and *Polnischdorf* are also reckoned as such. In it likewise is a palace with a popish church and a *Carmelite* convent, but the town church and school are held by the *Lutherans*. In 1640 it was taken by the *Swedes*, in 1642 surprised by the *Imperialists*, but soon retaken by the *Swedes*, and in 1644 recovered by the *Imperialists*. To the town treasury belong the estates of *Garben*, *Polnischdorf*, *Gansfuhr* and *Sandicken*.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Wolau*, to which belongs *Tomnitz*, in the circle of *Winzig*, with other villages.

3. *Leubus*, in Latin *Lubens* or *Luba*, a *Cistercian* abbey, founded about the year 1050 as a *Benedictine* monastery by *Ognir* the Great, King of *Poland*, but in 1150 by Duke *Boleslaus* established as a society of *Cistercian* monks.

monks. This abbey which stands on the *Oder* is a spacious structure, and before it is a large village forming one long street. About a quarter of an hour also below it, on the *Oder*, stands *Leubus*, which though commonly called a city corporate, yet is properly only a market-town. In the neighbourhood of this place in 1741, the *Prussian* hussars were roughly handled by the *Austrians*.

4. *Old-Wolau*, *Montschutz*, *Pulgsen* or *Polsen*, all containing *Lutheran* oratories.

5. *Kreydel* or *Kreyl*, a priory belonging to the convent of *St. Maria auf dem Sande* at *Breslau*, as to this also belong the villages of *Great* and *Little-Kreydel*.

II. The circle of *Winzig*, containing

1. *Winzig*, in *Latin* *Wincium*, the circle town. This place is but small, and stands high. The town church and school belong to the *Lutherans*, but the papists likewise have their church here. In 1514 *Winzig* was totally destroyed by fire.

2. The villages and estates of *Froschen* and *Gimmel*, having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Herren-Motshelnitz*, containing the same, *Seyfrau* or *Seyfrodau*, *Great-Wangern*, &c.

III. The *Herrenstadt* circle containing a greater number of large villages than any other, but which in 1759 suffered greatly from the *Russian* light troops. This circle contains under it

1. *Herrenstadt*, in *Latin* *Kyriopolis* the circle town, seated in a very fertile plain between two branches of the *Bartsch*, and having a popish church, with the town church, which is in the hands of the *Lutherans*. This place, once belonged to the Counts of *Dobna*. Its castle in the seventeenth century formed a good fortress and pass. In 1759 the town being set on fire by the *Austrians* was totally laid in ashes.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Herrenstadt*, to which the village of *Zeichen*, and many others belong, it being the most considerable amt in all this principality.

3. *Hoch-Beltsch*, *Daase*, *Hunern*, having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Leubel*, *Kotscheborwitz*, *Soberwitz*, *Tribusch*, containing a *Lutheran* oratory, *Great-Wirfowitz*, &c.

IV. The circle of *Rutzen*, comprehending

1. *Rutzen*, an open little town, situated on the *Bartsch*, and belonging to Baron *Roth*, whose seat stands on a hill here. In this town is a *Lutheran* oratory, with two mineral springs.

2. The villages and manor of *Globitschen*, *Herren-Lauerstz*, having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Lubichen*, *Tscheschkowitz*, *Wengstadt*, *Little-Wirfowitz*, and *Oder-Peltsch*.

V. The circle of *Steinau*.

1. *Steinau*, the circle town, lies in a very fine corn country on the *Kalten* or *Mublen* stream, not far from the *Oder*, to which the suburb of *St. Georgengasse*
or

or *Georgendorf* quite extends. In this town is an ancient structure belonging to the Prince, and by some called a palace, but by others a *Burglehn*. Here is also a *Lutheran* parish-church, with a popish chapel, and good cloth manufactures. In 1345 *Steinau* was set on fire by the *Polacks*. In 1455 above one half of it was burnt down, and in 1616 a considerable part suffered by the same calamity. In 1633 the *Imperialists* having surprised the *Swedes* and *Saxons* who were incamped near the town, and taken the greatest part of them prisoners, sacked and burnt the place, since which the like misfortune has twice befallen it in succeeding wars.

2. The *Preichauer Hald*, or district belonging to the Bishop of *Breslau*, and so named from the village of *Preichau*, besides which it contains five other villages.

3. *Bielwiese*, *Dieben* or *Dieban*, *Groszendorf*, *Lampersdorf*, *Kunzendorf* and *Zedlitz*, all containing *Lutheran* oratories, with *Damitsch* and *Little-Radlitz*, estates and villages.

VI. *Raudten* circle.

1. *Raudten*, in *Latin* *Rautena* and *Ruda*, the circle town, is open and small. The *Lutherans* are possessed of the town-church here, and the papists of a chapel. The town itself was burnt down in 1642 and 1644.

2. The estates and villages of *Altraudten*, *Little-Gafron*, *Mlitsch*, *Rosserfsdorf*, *Ursebka*, *Brodelwitz*, *Teschwitz*, *Thilau*, and *Wandritsch*.

g. *The Principality of GLOGAU.*

§. 1. THE principality of *Glogau* is surrounded by *Poland*, and the principalities of *Wolau*, *Lignitz*, *Jauer*, *Sagan* and *Crossen*. The circle of *Schwibus* which forms a part of it, is separated from the other circles by the dutchy of *Crossen*, at present incorporated with the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*. Of all the principalities in *Lower-Silesia* this is the largest.

§. 2. It is not only a good corn country but also produces a great deal of wine, particularly in the circle of *Grunberg*, which yields most of the wine made in *Silesia*. Of wood too it has a sufficiency, and its wool is wrought into different manufactures. The circle of *Sprottau* likewise abounds in iron. The *Oder* waters the greatest part of the circles of this principality, and within it receives the *Bartsch*, with several lesser streams. The *Bober* takes its course through a part of the *Sprottau* circle.

§. 3. In the whole principality are sixteen boroughs, and four market towns. Duke *Henry II.* otherwise surnamed the *Pious*, who possessed all *Lower-Silesia*, to which *Middle-Silesia* was already annexed, and who died in 1241, left behind him four sons, the third of whom, namely, *Conrad II.* obtained the principality of *Glogau*, with which were at that time incorporated *Crossen*, *Sagan*, *Steinau*, *Fraustadt* and *Kosten*. In 1280, that is to say, eighteen

eighteen years before his decease, he made a partition of his lands among his sons; to *Henry the Faithful*, assigning *Glogau* and *Oels*; to *Conrad the Crook-backed*, *Steinau*, *Raudten* and *Gurau*; and to *Przemislaus*, *Sagan* and *Sprottau*. The last of these dying, *Sprottau* devolved to Duke *Henry*, and *Sagan* to Duke *Conrad*. Their father *Conrad II.* also reduced no small part of the principality of *Lignitz*, and after his death and that of his eldest son *Conrad the Crook-backed*, his several territories escheated to Duke *Henry the Faithful*, who was also Great Duke of *Poland*. His sons at first governed jointly, but in 1312 coming to a partition, *Henry IV.* obtained *Sagan* and *Sprottau*; *John*, *Steinau* and *Gurau*; *Przemislaus*, *Glogau*, *Crossen* and *Fraustadt*, (but of this last he was dispossessed in 1344, by *Casimir* King of *Poland*) and *Conrad*, *Oels* and *Wolau*. *Przemislaus* Duke of *Glogau*, &c. absolutely refused to acknowledge the feudal sovereignty of *Bohemia*, and dying in 1331 a free Prince, was succeeded in his lands by his brothers *Henry IV.* and *John*, of whom the latter made over *Steinau* to *Conrad* of *Oels*, and his share of *Glogau* to *John* King of *Bohemia*, who conferred it on *Casimir III.* Duke of *Teschén*, and making himself master of *Henry the IVth's* share of *Glogau*, appointed a governor over it. In 1337 the said King conferred a part of *Glogau* on Duke *Henry* of *Fauer*. *Henry V.* surnamed *Ironside*, son to Duke *Henry IV.* in 1360 obtained from the Emperor *Charles IV.* the greatest part of what had been wrested from his father in the principality of *Glogau*. At a partition made by his sons in 1380, *Henry VI.* obtained *Sagan*, *Crossen* and *Schwibus*, *Henry VII.* *Glogau*, *Steinau* and one half of *Gurau*, and *Henry VIII.* *Freystadt* and *Sprottau*; but the last outliving his brothers, united those several countries under his own government. His son *Henry X.* was Duke of *Glogau* and *Crossen*, in which dignity he was succeeded by his son *Henry XI.* who having no issue, appointed his young consort *Barbara* his sole heiress. His brother *John II.* however, surnamed of *Sagan*, in 1481 obtained a grant from *Matthias* King of *Hungary* of the whole principality of *Glogau*, for himself and his male heirs; but having no sons and only one daughter, this Princess being married to the Duke of *Munsterberg*, he was for settling his lands on that Duke, but King *Matthias* compelled him to transfer all his right into the principality of *Glogau* to him, on which *Matthias* caused the States to take the oath of fealty to a natural son of his, called *John Corvin*, who, however, after the death of *Matthias*, was deprived of the principality of *Glogau* by *Wladislaus* King of *Bohemia*, by whom also in 1498 it was settled on his youngest brother *Sigismund*. On the accession of this Prince to the crown of *Poland*, King *Wladislaus* reassumed the principality. In 1536 King *Ferdinand I.* mortgaged it to one of the name of *Biberstein*, and in 1540 to *Frederick II.* Duke of *Lignitz* and *Brieg*; but in 1544 redeemed it again, and in a formal instrument promised that it should never more be alienated or mortgaged by the Kings of *Bohemia*, but always remain dependent on and annexed to that crown.

§. 4. The principality at present is under the *Oberamtsregierung* and domain and war chambers, which are established in its capital and divided into six *Weichbilds* or circles: namely

I. The circle of *Glogau*, containing

1. *Great-Glogau*, the circle town and the capital of the whole principality, having the epithet of *Great* added to it by way of distinction from *Glogau* in *Upper-Silesia*. Since the year 1110 this place has stood on the south side of the *Oder*, whereas before it stood on the north, and is at present a fortress. Exclusive of the governor and commandant, who are nominated by the King, it is likewise the seat of several of his majesty's courts and offices; such as the *Oberamtsregierung*, erected in 1742, and with which also is connected the upper consistory, the court of wards, the aulic and criminal court, the fiscal court, the war and domain office instituted in 1741, the excise office, the military treasury, the subsidy office, the domaine office, &c. as also of a Bishop's court. In it too is a palace, with a popish collegiate abbey on the other side of the *Oder*, a popish parish-church, a nunnery of *Clarists*, a *Jesuits* college, a convent of *Dominicans*, and another of *Franciscans*, with a *Lutheran* church and school, and at the town house a *Calvinist* church for the use of the court, consecrated in 1751. Omitting the fires which have happened here in more remote ages, in 1615 it was almost entirely burnt down, in 1631 a great part, in 1642 and 1678 again almost entirely, and in 1758 one third of it, but more particularly the *Jesuits* college, where indeed it began, together with the parish and *Lutheran* churches. It has also been frequently besieged and taken. In 1741 the *Prussians* having carried it by assault, strengthened its fortifications.

To the town belong

1. On the south side of the *Oder* the villages of *Broßlau*, *Beickau*, *Nilbau*, *Rauschwitz*, *Jatschau*, *Noswitz* and *Beutnick*.

2. On the north side of the *Oder*, *Graditz*, with the farms of *Great* and *Little-Verwerk*, *Zerbe* or *Zorbau*, *Hockricht* and *Gublau*, the two last of which also have farms.

2. *Polkwitz*, a small town containing a popish church, with a *Lutheran* oratory. This place was destroyed by fire in 1547, 1564 and 1572.

3. *Quaritz*, a market town, belonging to Baron *Tschammer*, and containing a *Lutheran* oratory.

4. *Kuttlau*, a market town having a seat.

5. *Schlawa*, an open town situated not far from the confines of *Poland*; and containing a popish church, with a *Lutheran* oratory. This town stands on a large lake, the fishery of which is farmed at 1000 *Silesian* rixdollars *per annum*. At certain times also, a kind of flood is discernable in it, during which grains of gold are thrown up among the sand.

6. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Pridemost*, so called from *Pridemost* or *Pridom* castle, one short *German* mile south-east of *Great-Glogau*, and once the seat of Duke *Conrad* of *Glogau*.

7. The royal *Kammeramt* of *Gramschütz*, the office and court belonging to which are kept in the village and seat of that name, where is also a *Lutheran* oratory.

8. The royal *Kammeramt*, or demesne prefecturate of *Obisch*, containing the villages of *Great* and *Little-Obisch*.

9. *Great-Heinzendorf*, a stately seat on the *Sprotte*, and formerly reckoned a strong place. This seat lies in a marshy country.

10. *Jacobskirch*, a village situated about one *Silesian* mile and a half to the south-west of *Great-Glogau*, and the place where Duke *Henry* surnamed of *Glogau* received a severe defeat from the gentry of *Glogau*. In this village is a *Lutheran* oratory.

11. *Brieg*, *Clade* or *Kladau*, *Glaßersdorf*, *Herrendorf*, *Kreidelwitz*, *Koelmichen*, *Kolzig*, *Riedschütz*, *Parchau*, *Little-Tschirne* having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Schabitzen*, *Strunz*, *Tarnaul*, *Tscheplau*, *Wiesau*, the four last also containing *Lutheran* oratories, and *Weißholz*, all farms and villages.

12. *Hoheskirch*, a village standing two *German* miles to the south of *Great-Glogau*, and where in 1480 the Princes and States by representatives, held a great assembly to consult on measures for bringing the turbulent Duke *John* to peace. The papists of *Great-Glogau* perform a pilgrimage hither.

13. *Wettschütz*, a village on the *Oder*, where in 1388 Duke *Rapolt* of *Glogau* defeated the *Poles*.

14. *Schwusen*, a village in which the *Bartsch* joins the *Oder*.

15. *Woische*, an episcopal estate.

II. The circle of *Gurau*, where, in 1759 the *Russian* light troops committed great ravages. In it is

1. *Gurau*, the circle town, having a popish church, with a *Lutheran* oratory. In the year 1457 this place was destroyed by fire, and in 1759 laid in ashes by the *Russians*. To it belong the villages of *Old-Gurau*, *Geißbach*, *Jestersheim*, *Kainzen* or *Kandschen*, *Tschilafen* and one half of *Salschütz*.

2. *Great* or *Upper-Tschirne*, a small town situated not far from the borders of *Poland*, and having a castle. This town obtained its charter in 1584, but in 1759 suffered greatly by the *Russians*. It belongs to the *Schweinitz* family.

3. *Koben*, in *Latin* *Cobena*, a small town lying on the *Oder*, and having a seat, with a popish church and a *Lutheran* oratory. This town belongs to Count *Nostitz*. In the year 1616 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. At this place is a ferry over the *Oder*.

4. *Seitsch*, a priory, which together with the villages of *Seifersdorf*, *Wischkau* and *Braunau*, belongs to *Leubus* abbey.

5. *Hundspatz*, a tavern on an island formed by the *Bartsch*, close to the frontiers of *Poland*, and once serving as a fortress.

6. *Nartau* or *Nabrien*, a village having a seat which was formerly fortified.

7. The

7. The estates, seats and villages of *Conradswaldau*, *Jupendorf*, *Kalte-Bortſchen*, *Kraſchen*, *Gleinig*, *Gubren*, *Gublau*, *Mechau*, *Nerſitz*, *Oſten*, *Radlau*, *Romken*, *Schutlau*, *Wieſchutz*, *Little or Lower-Tſchirne*, containing a *Lutheran* oratory, and *Tarpen*.

III. The circle of *Sprottau*, in which are ſome large forests, as namely, thoſe of *Petersdorf*, *Primkenau* and *Sprottau*, with a great many iron works. This circle contains

1. *Sprottau*, the circle town, ſituated at the influx of the *Sprotte* into the *Bober*, and ſurrounded by a large ſtream. In this town is a caſtle, though lying at preſent in ruins, with a popiſh church, a nunnery of the order of *St. Maria Magdalena de pœnitentiâ*, a *Lutheran* church and a ſchool. In the years 1473 and 1671 it was totally deſtroyed by fire, and in 1703 ſuffered again greatly by the ſame dreadful calamity.

2. The lordſhip of *Primkenau*, belonging to Count *Reder*, and containing under it

1. *Primkenau* or *Primmikau*, by ſome, in *Latin* called *Primiflavia*, an open little town having a popiſh church with a *Lutheran* oratory. In the year 1681 this place was demolifhed by fire.

2. *Haſelbach*, and five other villages.

3. The eſtates and villages of *Hartau*, *Malmitz*, having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Ottendorf*, *Reuthe* and *Zauche*.

IV. The circle of *Freyſtadt*, containing

1. *Freyſtadt*, in *Latin* *Eleutheropolis*, the circle town, with an old caſtle, a popiſh pariſh-church and a *Carmelite* convent. Without the town is a *Lutheran Gnadenkirche*, or *Permiſſion* church, and a ſchool; which indulgence was purchaſed by a free gift to the Emperor of 10,000 florins, and a loan of 80,000. In this town are made good cloths. Towards the end of the ſeventeenth century by much the greater part of it was deſtroyed by fire. Without the *Sagan* gate is a farm belonging to the town.

2. *Neuſalz*, an open little town ſituated on the *Oder*, and under the royal demefne office here. In this town is a popiſh church, with a *Lutheran* oratory, and a colony of *Moravians*. Formerly it was noted for refining ſalt, and at preſent the King has a factory of mill-ſtones here, where all ſorts of that commodity are ſold. In the year 1743 it obtained a charter. In 1759 a body of *Cofacks* ſurprized it and ſet it on fire, by which the town houſe, and the *Moravian* manſion-houſe which was a very noble ſtructure, were deſtroyed, and the *Moravians* themſelves driven out by the enemy, but they ſoon after returned and repaired the damage.

3. *Neuſtadtel*, an open little town ſituated on the *Weisfurt*. Its church belongs to the popiſts, but the *Lutherans* have alſo an oratory here. In 1474 this town was totally burnt down, and in 1678 greatly damaged by another fire.

4. The eſtates and villages of *Brunzelwald*, *Hargeſdorf*, *Upper-Herzogſwalde*,

walde, Lessendorf, Seyffersdorf, Streitelsdorf, Windisch-Bobrau, and Weichau having a *Lutheran* oratory.

V. The *Grunberg* circle.

1. *Grunberg*, by some called *Prasia Elysiarum*, by others *Tballoris*, the circle town, is on all sides environed with rich vineyards. Its church is in the hands of the papists, but besides this, it has also a *Lutheran* oratory. It makes likewise great quantities of cloth. In the years 1582 and 1627 it was totally destroyed by fire. To the town belong the villages of *Krampe, Kubnau, Lanfitz, Sawade, Wascheke* and *Witgenau*.

2. *Wartenberg*, an open town situated on the river *Ochel*, and belonging together with six villages to the *Jesuits* at *Great-Glogau*, who have a residence here. In the year 1441 this town was entirely destroyed by fire, and in 1701 a great part of it demolished by the like calamity.

3. *Saber am Hammer*, an open little town, having a *Lutheran* oratory, and forming a lordship of Count *Cosels*.

4. *Kontop*, a market town containing a *Lutheran* oratory.

5. *Johnsberg, Boyadel* and *Gunterfsdorf*, the two last of which have *Lutheran* oratories, *Deutsch-Kessel, Lowald, Ochel-Hermsdorf*, containing a *Lutheran* oratory, *Prittack* and *Schweinitz*, also having a *Lutheran* oratory.

VI. The circle of *Schwibus*, which continued incorporated with the principality of *Glogau*, from the year 1335 till 1686, when the Emperor *Leopold* transferred it to *Frederick William* Elector of *Brandenburg*, as an equivalent for his pretensions to certain principalities in *Silesia*. This Prince erected it into a distinct principality and bore it in his title. On the Elector's death the Emperor demanded the restitution of the circle, the succeeding Elector *Frederick III.* having in 1686, formally bound himself to such restitution. At first, however, he would not listen to it, but in 1695 the affair being compromised, the Elector in consideration of the sum of 250,000 guilders restored the circle to the Emperor; since which also it has never been separated from the principality of *Glogau*. It contains under it two cities, with one market town, and forty-two villages.

1. *Schwiebus* or *Schwiebuszen*, in *Latin* *Suibusum, Suebodinum, Suibissa* and *Suebissenä*, the circle town, is watered by the *Schwemme*. In this town is a castle, held as a mortgage by the abbess of *Trebnitz*, with a parish-church possessed by the papists and a *Lutheran* oratory; as also several good manufactories of cloth. In the years 1522 and 1541, *Schwiebus* was destroyed by fire.

To the town belongs the village of *Salkau*.

2. *Liebenau*, a small town, having a popish church and a *Lutheran* oratory, and belonging to *Paradies* convent, which lies in *Poland*, but borders on this circle.

3. *Mublbeck*, a market town belonging to *Trebnitz* convent.

4. Merzdorf, Mittwalde, Ogerschutz, Rake, Riedschutz, Starpel, Stenssch, Wilkau, &c. estates and villages.

2. Six mediate principalities: namely

a. *The larger part of the Principality of NEYSSZE.*

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Neyfze*, by some also, but improperly, is called the principality of *Grotkau*. The dignity of Prince, which it had been in possession of long before, being annexed to it, the circle of *Grotkau* was by purchase added to its territories. This principality which is environed by those of *Munsterberg*, *Brieg*, *Oppeln* and *Jagerndorf*, as also by *Moravia* and the county of *Glatz*, is one of the largest in all *Silesia*, and among the *mediate* principalities the first.

§. 2. The southern half of it is very hilly, as through it runs that part of the *Sudet* chain called the *Mahrifche Gebirge* or *Moravian* mountains, and more particularly the *Gesenke*; but the northern half as being less mountainous is more fertile. The *Neyfze* and *Grotkau* circles breed good horses. The latter also yields tobacco, and in the former is made a great number of iron-mills. Its largest river is the *Neyfze*, which comes out of the principality of *Munsterberg*, and after continuing its course through this principality for some miles from west to east, winds away northwards. It receives into it most of the rivulets and brooks of this country, the principal of which is the *Billau*, issuing from a hill called *Lautersberg*. In this district also between the villages of *Lindenau* and *Kosperdorf*, not far from the borders of the principality of *Munsterberg* rises the *Oblau*, into which last it also conveys itself. The source of the *Oppa* is likewise in this country among the mountains and called the *Schwarze* or *black Oppa*. It comes out of the *Mosbruch*, after which it soon receives the *white Oppa*, and on the borders of the *Minderherrschafft* or inferior lordship of *Freudenthal* joins the *Middle-Oppa*.

§. 3. The whole principality of *Neyfze* contains under it eleven cities. It belongs to the bishopric of *Breslau*, to which also it came in the following manner. Duke *Boleslaus*, surnamed *Altus*, who possessed all the *Lower* and *Middle-Silesia*, in 1179 conferred on his son *Jaroslus* the whole of the country of *Neyfze*, with all its prerogatives of sovereignty. *Jaroslus* being created Bishop of *Breslau* towards the end of the year 1198, in 1199 settled the said country on the See of *Breslau*, to which also it has ever since continued annexed; but it was not till 1240, that the Bishop obtained the *jus ducale*, or princely prerogatives over the country, which were granted him by Duke *Henry II.* surnamed the *Pious*. In 1341 the See purchased of *Boleslaus III.* Duke of *Brieg*, the *Weichbild* of *Grotkau*, which was incorporated with the principality of *Neyfze*. At the peace of *Berlin* in 1742, as well as at that of *Dresden* in 1745, the part of this principality lying contiguous to *Moravia* was continued annexed to the crown of *Bohemia*.

§. 4. Though the *Grotkau* diſtrict of itſelf forms no dutchy, nor any diſtinct principality (§. 2.) yet is the Biſhop of *Breſlau* uſually ſtiled Prince of *Neyſze* and Duke of *Grotkau*; and by virtue of this principality takes place of all the other Princes in *Sileſia*. Its arms are quarterly, in the firſt and fourth quarters, ruby fix lillies, and in the ſecond and third topaz, an eagle diamond, having on its breaſt a half moon pearl.

§. 5. Since the peace of *Berlin* ſee (§. 3.) the Biſhop, relatively to this principality, is under two ſovereigns, that is to ſay, the Kings of *Pruſſia* and *Bohemia*. The ſeat of its regency is at *Ottmachau*, and its other offices are held at *Neyſze*. The greater part of it as ſubject to *Pruſſia* is under the royal *Oberamtsregierung* at *Oppeln*, though at preſent removed to *Brieg*, aſſiſted by the war and domain chambers at *Breſlau*.

§. 6. We ſhall here give an account only of that part of the principality belonging to *Pruſſia*, and containing

I. The circle of *Neyſze*. In this diſtrict is

1. *Neyſze*, in *Latin Niſſa*, the circle town, and the capital of the whole principality, as alſo a place of great ſtrength. It lies on the river *Neyſze* which paſſes by it, but the *Billau* even takes its courſe through it. On the other ſide of the *Neyſze*, on a hill where King *Frederick II.* at the ſiege of this city in 1741 raiſed his firſt battery, is a *Pruſſian* fort erected in 1743, by order of the ſaid Prince, who himſelf laid the firſt ſtone of it. The King appoints a governor and commandant here; but the Prince and Biſhop is poſſeſſed of the palace, with a treaſury, a court of juſtice, a demefne and conſiſtorial office. Here is alſo a collegiate church, which is likewiſe the parochial-church, dedicated to St. *James*, with St. *Nicolas*, the abbey of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, dedicated to the *Holy Croſs*, a *Jefuits* college, two *Franciſcan* convents, a *Dominican* monastery in the new ſuburb called *Friedrichsſtadt*, a *Capuckin* convent, and a nunnery of the order of St. *Maria Magdalena de pœnitentia*. This town was pillaged and deſtroyed in 1284 by Duke *Henry IV.* In 1525 one half of it was demolished by fire. In 1642 it was taken by the *Swedes*, and in 1741 by the *Pruſſians*. In 1758 the *Auſtrians* having laid ſiege to it, it was fortunately relieved by the King of *Pruſſia*. In 1741 the *Auſtrian* commandant cauſed the ſuburbs to be ſet on fire, but after the peace of *Dreſden* they were rebuilt, and a new ſuburb added by the name of the *Friedrichsſtadt*, lying between *Pruſſia* fort and the *Neyſze*, in which is held a court in his Maſteſty's name. To the town belong the villages of *Great-Neundorf* and *Pohniſchbettau*.

2. *Ottmachau*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Neyſze*, and containing a palace of the Biſhop and Prince, with his court of regency, as alſo that of the biſhopric of *Breſlau*, the principality of *Neyſze*, and an office. Its parochial-church is the property of the papiſts. In 1741 this town was taken by the *Pruſſians*.

3. *Paſſickau*, a ſmall town ſituated on the *Neyſze*, and containing two churches,

churches, viz. St. *Nicolas's* and the parochial-church, the latter of which is in the hands of the papists.

4. *Ziegenhals*, a small town seated on the river *Billau*, and having a church which is possessed by papists. This place is famous for its manufactures of beautiful glasses. In the year 1428 it was destroyed by the *Hussites*, and in 1445 by *William Duke of Troppau*, besides which, it was also entirely demolished by a fire in 1560. Here are some iron works.

5. *Bebau*, *Bilitz*, *Grunau*, *Hertwigswald*, *Lassot*, *Mablendorf*, *Neubausz*, *Lower-Pomisdorf*, *Winzenberg*, &c.

II. The *Grotkau* circle, comprehending

1. *Grotkau* or *Grottgau*, the circle town, having a palace belonging to the Bishop, with a popish parish-church. In the year 1438 this town was destroyed by *Wladislaus King of Poland*, and in 1445 by *William Duke of Troppau*. In 1449, 1490 and 1591 it was demolished by fire. In 1633 and 1642 pillaged. In 1524 a diet of Princes was held here. To the town belongs the village of *Little-Neundorf*.

2. The estates and villages of *Old-Grotkau*, *Falkenau*, *Nicklasdorf* and *Kuhfchmalz*.

3. The *Wansenische Halt*, situated between the circles of *Strehlisch* and *Oblau*, and belonging to the principality of *Brieg*. In it is

1. *Wansen*, a small town on the *Oblau*, containing a popish parochial-church. In the year 1438, 1606, 1620 and 1678 this town was destroyed by fire. Great quantities of tobacco grow here.

2. *Old-Wansen*, *Bischwitz* and some other villages.

b. The Principality of O E L S.

§. 1. THE principality of *Oels* is surrounded by *Poland*, the principalities of *Brieg*, *Breslau*, *Wolau* and *Trachenberg*, as also by the free *Standesherrschaften*, or *State Lordships* of *Militzsch* and *Wartenberg*.

§. 2. Its soil sandy and not very fruitful. It lies at no great distance from the *Oder*, and a small district belonging to the circle of *Trebnitz*, even borders on that river, which there receives the *Weyda*. The latter of these streams with the *Oelse* which joins it, has its source in the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Wartenberg*. The other rivers here are yet smaller.

§. 3. This principality contains under it eight cities and one town. It belonged at first to the Dukes of *Breslau*, but Duke *Henry IV.* dying in 1290 without male heirs, *Henry V. Duke of Lignitz* succeeded in his lands. In 1293, however, he was obliged to cede *Oels*, *Bernstadt* and *Cunstadt* to *Conrad II. Duke of Glogau*, who, whilst living, made over to his youngest son *Henry the Faithful*, the country of *Glogau* and *Oels*, to whose fourth son *Conrad* it afterwards devolved, and he fixing his residence at *Oels*, the country

try of *Oels* became a particular principality. This Duke *Conrad I.* in 1319 acquiesced in the feudal sovereignty of *Bobemia*, and from his brother *John Steinau*, and the King of *Bobemia*, in 1338 obtained, that in case of his dying without issue his principality should descend to his daughter *Hedwiga*, and her descendants. He was succeeded, however, by *Conrad II.* who had in his sons four successors, namely, *Conrad III.* Duke of *Oels* and *Cosel*, *Conrad IV.* Duke of *Wolau* and *Steinau*, *Conrad V.* who obtained the seat of *Canth*, and *Conrad VI.* who acquired *Wartenberg* and *Bernstadt*. At length the whole principality descended to *Conrad VII.* son of *Conrad III.* who dying in 1492 without heirs, it escheated to *Wladislaus* King of *Bobemia*. That monarch in 1495, transferred it to *Henry* Duke of *Munsterberg*, son to *George Podiebrad* King of *Bobemia*, in exchange for the lordship of *Podiebrad*. The descendants of this Duke continued in possession of the principality of *Oels* till their extinction in the person of Duke *Charles Frederick* who died in 1647, having only one daughter named *Elisabeth Maria*, married to *Sylvius Nimrod*, Duke of *Wurtemberg*, who inherited this female fief, and by the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* was invested with it for her husband and the heirs of their bodies whether male or female. An irregular division was made of the principality between their children and grandchildren, but the present Duke and sole proprietor of the whole principality is *Charles Christian Erdmann*, who is married, but hitherto is without issue.

§. 4. The title assumed by him on account of this principality is: *Prince of Oels* and *Bernstadt*. Its arms are the black *Silesian* eagle with the silver crescent in its breast.

§. 5. The Prince's colleges here, which are those of the regency, the consistory, the treasury, and the aulic council are held at *Oels* the capital: In other respects the principality is under the royal *Oberamtsregierung*, and the war and domain chamber at *Breslau*.

§. 6. It is divided into four circles, of which the two first are united under one *Landrathe*.

I. The circle of *Oels* contains under it

1. *Oels*, in *Latin* *Olina* and *Olfena*, the circle town, and the capital of the whole principality, situated in a marshy soil on the river *Oelse*. In this town is a residentiary palace of the Prince, with two *Lutheran* parochial-churches, to one of which belongs the superintendent of the principality, a free-school (endowed by a Count of *Kospoth*, with salaries for a master of languages, a fencing and writing master,) and a popish church. In the year 1559 a great part of this place was destroyed by fire. In 1634 it was burnt by the *Imperialists*, and in 1730 the greater part of it again a second time demolished by fire.

2. The following allodial estates belonging to the Prince; namely

1. *Sibyllenort*, a village, formerly called *Neudorf*, and afterwards *Rastelwitz*.

2. *Dematschine*,

2. *Domatschinc*, a village.
 3. *Little-Bruschwitz*, a village.
 4. A part of the village of *Langenwiese*.
 3. *Wurtenberg*, a farm of the Prince's situated at *Bockschutz*, and having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Doberle*, likewise having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Karlsburg* formerly called *Neubausz*, and *Spalitz*.
 4. *Wilhelminenort*, formerly called *Breschwitz*, and the place where the Prince has a bailiag office.
 5. *Vielgut*, a castle and village on the *Weyda*, where also the Prince has an office.
 6. *Friederichsfeld*, formerly called *Hundsfeld*, but by the *Poles* *Pfie Pole*, an open little town situated not far from the *Weyda*, and containing a popish church. This place belongs to *St. Vincent's* abbey at *Breslau*. Its name was *Hundsfeld* till the year 1743, when the prelate of *St. Vincent's* changed it to *Friedrichsfeld* in honour of King *Frederick II.* who encamped here. In 1750 while the King with the greatest part of his retinue spent the night in the town, seven houses were burnt down, and among them the house in which the King lodged.
 7. *Wildschutz* or *Wildschen*, a village, where, in 1693 several urns were dug up.
 8. The estates and villages of *Aichgrund*, *Beyschutz*, *Geroltshutz*, *Mahlen*, *Kritschen*, *Panwitz*, *Simsdorf*, *Skarsine* having a mineral spring, *Upper* and *Lower-Strelitz*, and *Stampen* containing a *Lutheran* oratory.
 9. *Kapsdorf*, with *Great* and *Little-Zohnig*, all villages belonging to the Bishop of *Breslau*.
 10. To the cathedral chapter belong the villages of *Peterwitz*, having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Bischkowitz*, and *Little-Bischkowitz*.
- II. The circle of *Bernstadt*, containing
1. *Bernstadt*, in ancient records styled *Berolstadt*, the circle town, lying on the *Weyda*, and having a palace, with a church belonging to the *Lutherans*, as also a school, the expence of which is defrayed by the Prince. In 1603 and 1659 this town was totally destroyed by fire.
 2. *Juliusburg*, an open little town, having a castle, with a *Lutheran* church and a school. This place, which was once a village called *Dreske*, was purchased by Duke *Sylvius* and in 1663 raised to a town.
 3. *Medzibor*, a lordship on the borders of *Poland*. *Charles II.* Duke of *Oels* purchased this lordship in 1599, with all its revenues and powers of *Leschinsky* or *Leschnow*, a *Polish* nobleman. In it is
 1. *Medzibor* or *Mittelwald*, an open little town containing a house of the Prince's, with a *Lutheran* church and school.
 2. *Offen*, having a demesne of the Prince's, *Klenow*, *Pawelau*, *Kenchen*, and other villages.
 4. The *Tscheschbinische Hald*, belonging to the cathedral chapter of *Breslau*, and containing the village of that name, with several others.

5. *Britzen, Upper-Kuschnitz, Kraschen, Langenhof cum Tafchenberg Laubske, Mublowitz, Milatſchutz, Ulbersdorf, Weitsdorf, Wabnitz, Zauche, Weidenbach, &c.* all estates and villages.

III. The circle of *Trebnitz*, comprehending

1. *Trebnitz*, the circle town, though small and open. At this place is a *Lutheran* parish-church, with a *Cistercian* nunnery founded in 1203 by Duke *Henry Longbeard*. It is a mortgage of the King's castle at *Schwiebus*, and to it likewise belong the villages of *Pavelau, Britzen, Domnowitz, Weigsdorf* or *Weigelsdorf, Kunzendorf* and *Hennerdorf*, the three last of which lie in the principality of *Munsterberg*.

2. *Stroppen*, a small open town, having a *Lutheran* church and school.

3. *Werſingawe*, a village lying not far from the borders of the principality of *Woklau*, and having a mineral spring.

4. The Bishop of *Breslau* possesses within this circle

1. *Zerkwitz*, a country town.

2. The villages of *Little-Zauche, Little-Schweinern, Kozerka, Little-Totschen, Pirbischau, Burgwitz, Stanisken, &c.*

5. *Elgut, Kaschneve, Great-Krotschen, Leipe, Jagotschutz, Minitz, Great and Little-Muritsch, Pafleschau, Great-Peterwitz, Perschutz, Schlauowitz, Striese, Wilkawa, &c.* all estates and villages appertaining to noblemen.

5. *Maffel*, a seat and church-village, at the west end of which is the eminence of *Toppelberg*, once a pagan burial place, as appears from the great number of urns and other mortuary antiquities found there, which have been circumstantially described in *Hermann's Maslographia*. This was the first pagan burial place discovered in *Silesia*.

IV. The Circle of *Consladt*, which is separated from the other circles by that of *Namslau*, belonging to the principality of *Breslau*, and governed by the same *Landrath*, as the circles of *Kreutzburg* and *Pitschen* in the principality of *Brieg*. It contains under it.

1. *Consladt* or *Kunsladt*, an open little town having a *Lutheran* church and school, and appertaining to the adjacent seat of Count *Posadowsky*.

2. The estates and villages of *Deutsch, Wurbitz, Simmenau, and Skalung*, all containing *Lutheran* oratories, with *Wundſchutz*.

c. *The Principality of SAGAN.*

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Sagan*, to the east borders on that of *Glogau*, to the south and west on *Lusatia* and the dutchy of *Crossen*, and northward also joins the said dutchy.

§. 2. Within it are large woods and good chaces, and as it abounds in iron ore, here is also a great number of iron mills. The *Queisz* runs through

through the whole length of the principality, traversing it from south to north, and in its course receives the *Bober*, the *Tscherna* and the *Briesnitz*. The *Neyße* waters only a small tract of the circle of *Prießus*.

§. 3. In the whole principality are three cities and one market town. It was at first united with the principality of *Glogau*, as has been shewn above in the history of the latter, but the sons of Duke *Henry VIII.* on his decease, which happened in 1395, making a partition of their patrimonial territories, *Sagan* at that time a distinct principality fell to Duke *John*, who thereon took it for his title. His son *John II.* in 1473, with the consent of King *Matthias*, disposed of it for the sum of 55000 ducats to *Ernest* Elector of *Saxony*, who conferred it on his brother Duke *Albert*, whose two sons inherited it successively, as did likewise the two sons of the latter, namely Duke *Moritz* and *Augustus*. The first of these becoming Duke of *Saxony*, in 1549 ceded the principality of *Sagan* to the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* who, in 1553 mortgaged it together with the lordships of *Sorau*, *Tribel* and *Friedland*, to *George* Marggrave of *Brandenburg*. This mortgage in 1558 *Balthasar* of *Promnitz* bishop of *Breslau* purchased to himself, but he dying the principality of *Sagan* reescheated to the crown of *Bohemia*. In 1628 the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* made a grant of it to his general *Albert Wallenstein*, but on his assassination reassumed it, and in 1646 it was sold by the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* to *Wenceslaus Eusebius* Prince of *Lobkowitz*, in the possession of whose descendants it still continues.

§. 4. Prince *Lobkowitz*, as Duke of *Sagan*, bears in his arms ruby an angel, the drapery topaz. At *Sagan* he has a regency, consistory, treasury, with an antichamber, a *land* and *mann* court. This principality in other respects is under the royal *oberamtsregierung*, and the war and domain chamber at *Glogau*.

§. 5. It consists of three *Weichbilds* or circles, all under one and the same *Landrath*.

1. The *Sagan* circle contains

1. *Sagan*, the circle town and the capital of the whole principality, lying in a pleasant country along the *Bober*. In this town is a palace of the Dukes, with an abbey and a church of regular *Augustines*, a *Jesuits* college and a *Lutheran* church and school, for which the *Lutherans* advanced the Emperor a loan of 50000 florins, besides a donation of 10,000. In the years 1351, 1369, 1472, 1486, *Sagan* was destroyed by fire, in 1677 greatly damaged by the like calamity, and in 1688 and 1730 suffered still more from the same misfortunes. In 1746 there were no less than two hundred and forty-three empty buildings at this place. Here are also several iron-mills; with others at *Neubausz* belonging to the town, and a copper-mill just without it.

2. *Briesnitz* and *Schouborn*, two villages belonging to *Sagan* abbey.

3. The estates and villages of *Dittersbach*, *Eisenberg*, *Herzogswald Kunzendorf*, having two seats, *Kupfer*, *Petersdorf* and *Ruckerdorf*, containing a *Lutheran* oratory.

4. *Hertwigswalde*, *Wachsdorf* and *Witgendorf*, all estates and villages belonging to *Sprottau* town, though of the two first Count *Schafgotsch* owns a part. All these places likewise have *Lutheran* oratories.

II. The *Priebs* circle, which is the largest and contains under it

1. *Priebs*, the circle town, situated on the *Neyße*. Exclusive of its church, which is in the hands of the papists, this place has also a *Lutheran* oratory. In the year 1597 a great part of it was destroyed by fire, and in 1612 the whole.

2. *Hartmansdorf*, a demesne and village.

3. *Freywalde*, a market-town and seat.

4. *Grafenbayn*, a village belonging to *Sagan* abbey.

5. *Tschirndorf*, a village on the river *Tscherna*. At this place was once a hunting seat, where in 1547 Duke *Augustus* and *Maurice* of *Saxony* frequently diverted themselves.

6. *Bubrau*, a village belonging to Count *Promnitz*, and having a colony of *Moravians*.

7. *Hansdorf*, *Peckern*, *Great-Petersdorf* and other estates and villages.

8. *Cromlau*, *Jamlitz*, *Tschernitz*, *Lieskau* and *Bloischdorf*, all villages environed by the territories of *Lusatia*.

III. The *Naumburg* circle, being the smallest and containing under it

1. *Naumburg*, surnamed *am Bober*, the circle town, though small and open. In this town is a popish church with a *Lutheran* oratory, but the place itself belongs to Count *Promnitz*. Close to it is a priory under the inspection of the church, and subject to *Sagan* abbey, but having several villages belonging to it, among which is *Reichenbach*, *Neuwald*, &c.

2. *Old-Klepen*, *Rosel*, *Kunzendorf*, *Schoneiche*, *Theuren* and *Tschirke*, villages belonging to Count *Promnitz*; with *Eich* a farm.

3. *Great-Dobritsch*, together with *Upper* and *Lower-Gorb*, and *Reichenau*.

d. *The Principality of MUNSTERBERG.*

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Munsterberg* is environed by the principalities of *Schweidnitz*, *Brieg* and *Neyße*, and the county of *Glatz*.

§. 2. It is a good soil, and besides flax, hemp and wood produces all sorts of grain, and the neighbourhood of *Munsterberg* yields great quantities of hops. Here are likewise large breeds of good horned cattle and sheep. To the west and south or near the county [of *Glatz* it is very mountainous, the *Bohemian* chain ending in those parts and the *Moravian* chain of mountains beginning there. To the latter belongs the *Reichenstein* range,

range, which consists of the *goldenen Esel*, (or golden ass) the *Kubberg*, (or cow hill) the *Himmelberg* (or heaven hill) the *Scholzberg*, the *Drachenberg* (or Dragon hill) otherwise called the *Klang*, and the *Huttenberg*. The *Oblau*, one source of which lies in the principality of *Neyße* not far from the borders of the principality of *Munsterberg*, and the second above *New-Altmandorf* runs beyond the town of *Munsterberg*, and from this principality passes into that of *Brieg*. The *Neyße*, which comes from the county of *Glatz*, traverses the whole breadth of the *Frankenstein* circle, and continues its course from thence into the principality of *Neyße*.

§. 3. In this principality are three boroughs and one market town. Its first Princes were of the line of the Dukes of *Schweidnitz*: see above under the history of the principality of *Schweidnitz*. At the partition between *Boleslaus I.* and his brother *Henry V.* or the *Fat*, sons to *Boleslaus II.* or *Bald*, the former obtained *Munsterberg*, and founded a distinct line there. His youngest son *Boleslaus* resided at the aforesaid town, and in 1341 mortgaged *Frankenstein* to *Charles*, son to the King of *Bohemia*. He was succeeded by his son *Nicholas the Little*, who made an absolute sale of *Frankenstein* to the Emperor *Charles IV.* His successor again was his son *Boleslaus IV.* to whose lands succeeded his two sons *John* and *Henry*. The latter dying before the former, who was killed in 1429, *Munsterberg* fell to the crown of *Bohemia*, which, in 1443 conferred it as a fief on *William Duke of Troppan*, whose brother inherited it after him, and this Prince dying in 1454 without issue, it reverted to the crown of *Bohemia*, on which King *George Podiebrad* gave it to his sons. At the partition made between them, the eldest named *Henry*, obtained *Munsterberg*, *Glatz* and some estates in *Bohemia*, the first of which on his decease descended to his son *Charles I.* who also inherited *Oels*. His sons *Henry II.* and *George II.* in 1542 mortgaged *Munsterberg* to *Frederick II.* Duke of *Lignitz*, and the sons of the former, *Henry III.* of *Oels* and *Charles III.* sold the demesnes to the States of *Munsterberg*, who together with the whole principality submitted themselves to the Emperor *Maximilian* as King of *Bohemia*, whence all that remained to the princely line of *Munsterberg*, which flourished till the year 1647, was the bare title and arms of the principality. In 1653 the principality of *Munsterberg*, with the district of *Frankenstein*, was by the Emperor *Ferdinand* conferred as a fief on *John Weichard* of *Auersberg*, whose descendants still enjoy it.

§. 4. The Duke of *Munsterberg* and *Frankenstein*, for the first of these territories bears party *per pale*, topaz and pearl, a spread eagle, paly diamond and ruby, having on its breast a crescent inverted pearl, and for the latter ruby a lion with a double tail and a crown pearl. He has also his regency here, with his colleges of justice and treasury office. In other respects the principality is under the royal *Oberamtsregierung*, and the war and domain chambers at *Breslau*.

§. 5. The

§ 5. The whole principality consists of two circles or *Weichbilds*: namely

1. The *Munsterberg* circle, containing

1. *Munsterberg*, by the *Poles* called *Sambice*, the circle town and the capital of the whole principality, lying on the river *Oklau*. In this town is an old castle of the Dukes, with a parochial popish church, and another called *St. Peter* and *St. Paul's*, belonging as a *commendam* to the *red star* prebendaries of *St. Matthias* at *Breslau*. To these are to be added a *Lutheran* oratory, with another of *Bohemian Calvinists*. The culture of hops is one of the most considerable employments of the inhabitants. In 1678 a great fire happened here. The *Oblaugut*, with other parts of the suburbs, belongs to the abbey of *Henrichau*, but some parts also to the *commendam* of *St. Matthias* at *Breslau*. On the other hand too the town is the property of the village of *Leipe*, which is noted for its fine clay.

2. *Beerwalde*, *Beerdorf* and *New-Altmanndorf*, all demesnes.

3. *Henrichau*, a *Cistercian* abbey on the *Oblau*, the abbot of which is mitred. It was founded in 1222 by a nobleman of the name of *Nicholas*, secretary if not chancellor to Duke *Henry Long-beard*, who calling it by his lords name, the latter in return confirmed its charter.

To it within this circle belongs

1. The *Klosterhof*.

2. The villages of *Old-Henrichau*, *Barzdorf*, *Bernsdorf*, *Cräszwitz*, *Dobrischau*, *Fromsdorf*, *Krelkau*, *Moschwitz*, *Neubof*, *Obligut*, *Polnisch-Peterwitz*, *Ratz*, *Reimann*, *Rotsch*, *Tauschenberg*, *Wiesenthal*, *Wikwitz*, *Zesschwitz* and *Zinkwitz*.

3. The lordship of *Schon-Johnsdorf*.

4. *Toppliwoda* or *Teppelwode*, a market-town seated on the little river *Lau*, and having a *Lutheran* church. Its name denotes that there has been formerly a warm spring here.

5. *Algersdorf*, *Glambach*, *Kummekwitz*, *Noschwitz*, *Great and Little-Schildberg*, *Schlaufe*, *Seitendorf*, all estates and villages.

II. The *Frankenstein* circle, comprehending

1. *Frankenstein*, the circle town, lying on the *Pausa*, and containing a palace of the Princes, with a parochial-church, and a *Dominican* convent also containing a church, and being the residence of the regency. In the year 1632 this town was almost entirely destroyed by fire. To its magistracy belongs a part of *Wartba* town, with the estate and village of *Olbersdorf*.

2. *Camenz*, a *Cistercian* abbey, situated not far from the *Neyfze*, and originally forming a seat, which in the thirteenth century was conferred on some regular canons, but about the year 1240 settled on the *Cistercian* order. The greater part of this circle belongs to it, namely

1. A part of the town of *Camenz*.

2. A part of the villages of *Old-Altmanndorf* and *Baumgarten*. Near the latter

latter in 1741 a smart skirmish happened between a body of *Prussian* dragoons, and another of *Austrian* hussars, to the disadvantage of the latter.

3. The villages of *Upper* and *Under-Aiche* or *Eickau*, *Baitzen*, *Banau*, *Dorndorf*, *Durnhart*, *Folmersdorf*, *Gierichswalde*, *Grochwitz*, *Grunau*, *Haagts*, *Heinrichswalde*, *Hennersdorf*, *Johnsbach*, *Laubnitz*, *Meifridsdorf*, *Great-Nessen*, in the circle of *Munsterberg*, *Paukwitz*, *Pielz*, *Reichenau*, *Schlottendorf* and *Wolmsdorf*.

3. *Wartba*, an open little town, seated among high mountains on the river *Neyfze*, and having a parochial-church, to which as also to a chapel on an adjoining eminence, is a great resort of pilgrims every *Whitsuntide*. A part of this place belongs to *Camenz* abbey, which has a priory here, and another part to the town of *Frankenstein*, which likewise levies the toll, but is obliged to keep the bridge over the *Neyfze* in repair.

4. The villages of *Frankenberg*, *Peterwitz* and *Protzen*, belonging to *heiligen Kreuze* abbey on the sand island at *Breslau*.

5. The estates and villages of *Caubitz*, and *Gierschdorf* or *Gersdorf*, having a *Lutheran* church, *Kleutsch*, *Lampersdorf* with a *Lutheran* church, *Quickendorf* also containing a *Lutheran* church, *Raudnitz* and *Rossenbach*, having a *Lutheran* oratory, *Schonbeide*, *Schrepsdorf* and *Stolz*, in the last of which is also a *Lutheran* oratory.

6. The villages of *Schonwalde*, *Herzogswalde* and *Great-Belmsdorf* belonging to *Henrichau* abbey.

e. The Principality of TRACHENBERG.

THE principality of *Trachenberg* or *Drachenberg* is best delineated in the map of the principality of *Oels*. To the west it borders on the principality of *Wolau*, southward on the *Trebnitz* circle in the principality of *Oels*, eastward joins the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Militsch*, with the *Minderberrschaft* of *Sulau*, and northward terminates on *Poland*. Its soil, though somewhat sandy, yet produces in plenty all kinds of grain, besides which it breeds good cattle and abounds in timber. Of the meres here some are of such vast extent as to resemble lakes. Through the middle of the principality runs the *Bartsch*, which before it enters the principality of *Wolau* is divided into two branches. This country originally formed a part of the principality of *Oels*, but afterwards as a free *Standesherrschaft* was held by the Barons *Kurzbach*, the first of whom was *John* lord of *Trachenberg* and *Militsch*, who lived about the year 1480. This family failing in the person of *Henry III.* the *Standesherrschaft* of *Trachenberg*, whether by inheritance or purchase we are not able to say, came to the Barons of *Schafgotsch*, who were possessed of it in 1600. *John Ulrich* Baron *Schafgotsch* dying in 1635, the King's treasury for *Silesia* sequestrated this lordship,

ship, which in 1641 was by King *Ferdinand III.* conferred on *Melchior* Count of *Hatzfeld* and *Gleichen*, and in 1648 confirmed to him. The widow of *Henry* Count of *Hatzfeld* in 1698 purchased of Baron *Bertram* of *Nesselrode* the share of this lordship, which came to him in 1681 by right of his consort Countess of *Hatzfeld*, and consisted of the town of *Prausnitz* with thirteen villages. In 1741 King *Frederick II.* created *Francis Philip Adrian* Count of *Hatzfeld* and *Gleichen* a Prince, erecting his lordship of *Trachenberg* into a principality; and in 1748 the Emperor *Francis* raised him to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire. The proprietor of this principality is styled *Prince of Trachenberg and Prausnitz in Silesia*, and bears in his arms the black eagle of *Silesia*, with the crescent argent on its breast. He has also his particular regency. In other respects the principality is under the royal *Oberamtsregierung* and the war and domain chamber at *Glogau*. In 1759 it suffered extremely from the *Russian* light troops. The most remarkable places here are

1. *Trachenberg*, in *Latin Dracomontium*, the capital of the principality, and situated on the *Bartsch*. In this town is a residentiary palace of the Princes surrounded by a branch of that river, with a popish church and a *Lutheran* oratory. In the year 1702 about one half of it was destroyed by fire.

2. *Prausnitz*, a town having a palace with a popish church and a *Lutheran* oratory. In 1432 this town was laid in ashes by the *Hussites*; and in 1452, 1510 and 1529 by far the greater part consumed by fire.

3. Twenty-nine villages belonging to the Prince, of which the most worthy of notice is *Powitzko*. In *Great-Bargen* a demesne of the Prince's, is a *Lutheran* oratory.

4. *Great-Strenz*, a village containing a *Carmelite* convent.

5. *Little-Strenz*, and *Ezau* with *Pinxen*, *Labscbutz*, &c. all estates and villages.

f. *The Principality of CAROLATH.*

THE principality of *Carolath* is on every side environed by the circles of *Glogau*, *Freystadt* and *Grunberg*, all belonging to the principality of *Glogau*. It was at first a lordship under the title of *Carolath* and *Beuthen* or *Lower-Beuthen*, and in the sixteenth century appertained to the *Glaubitz* family, of whom it was purchased by *Fabian* the first Baron of *Schoneich*. In 1697 the Emperor *Leopold* raised this lordship to a free *Standesherrschaft* or *free statelordship*, and at the same time enacted that the proprietor of it for the time being (who then was *Hans George* Baron of *Schoneich*) should take place immediately after the proprietor of the at that time free *Standesherrschaft* of *Trachenberg*, but with the proprietor of the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Beuthen* in *Upper-Silesia* should change precedence from year to year. The same

same Emperor in 1700 also created the afore-mentioned *Hans George* of *Schoneich* a Count of the Empire, and in 1741 his son *Hans Charles* Count of *Schoneich* was by King *Frederick II.* raised to the dignity of Prince of *Carolath*, and his lordship erected into a principality; and himself in 1742. nominated perpetual chief justitiary in the dutchy of *Silesia*.

The arms of the Prince of *Carolath*, who likewise styles himself Prince of the holy *Roman* Empire, Count of *Schoneich* (or according to the usual manner of writing it *Schonaich*) Baron of *Beuthen*, &c. are quarterly an escutcheon, the first and fourth quarters of which are topaz, a crowned eagle in a flying posture diamond; the second and third ruby a fierce lion courant, with a double tail erect, and in the right holding a drawn sword topaz, ready for fighting. The escutcheon is a crown or chaplet of four oak leaves ornamented with eight ribbons wavey, ruby and topaz; and the whole surmounted with a Prince's cap of State. At *Carolath* is the Prince's court of regency, and at *Beuthen* an aulic chamber and town court. The principality, however, is under the royal *Oberamtsregierung* and war and domain chamber at *Glogau*. Within it is

1. *Carolath*, otherwise called *Garlath*, a residentiary palace of the Prince's situated on an eminence near the *Oder*. In the little town below it is a *Lutheran* oratory.

2. *Beuthen*, or *Lower-Beuthen*, in *Latin* *Bythonia* and *Bethania*, a town also situated on the *Oder*, with a popish church and a *Lutheran* oratory. In this place was once a castle, which is at present fallen to ruins. In the year 1609 Baron *George* of *Schoneich* founded a *Gymnasium* here, but it is no longer in being.

3. The following farms, villages and places belonging to the Prince, viz. *Amalienhof*, *Aufhalt*, *Old and New-Bilave*, *Eich*, *Old and New-Groch-witz* having a *Lutheran* oratory. *Hobenborau*, *Hammerworwerk*, *Karlsberg*, *Landskrone*, *Lippen*, *Reinberg*, *Rosenthal*, *Schoneich*, *Polnisch Tarnau*, near which stands the farm of *Tarne*, and *Versail*.

3. Three free *Ständesherrschaften*: namely

a. The free *Ständesherrschaft* of *WARTENBERG*.

§. 1. THE best view of this lordship is to be had in the map of the principality of *Oels*. It is surrounded by the *Bernstadt* and *Oels* circles in the principality of *Oels*, by the *Namslau* circle in the principality of *Breslau*, by the free *Ständesherrschaft* of *Geschütz*, and by *Peland*; being in its greatest length five geographical miles, and in its greatest breadth upwards of three. It is also the largest in *Lower-Silesia*, and in rank the first *Ständesherrschaft* in the whole dutchy thereof.

§. 2. The river *Weyda*, which has its source in this district in the village of

Drotwitz, is the only river in the whole country. It contains however two towns, with fifty-three estates and villages. *Lutheranism* was introduced here in 1552, and exclusive of those in the two towns, the number of *Lutheran* churches in the country amounted to no less than thirteen, which were under the inspection of the superintendent of *Wartenberg*. By much the greater part also of the nobility were *Lutherans*, but in 1654, that sect was deprived of all its churches here.

§. 3. *Wartenberg*, anciently belonged to the principality of *Glogau*, afterwards to that of *Oels*, (see above in the history of the principality.) Duke *Conrad VII.* or *the wise*, in records of 1485 and 1488 is stiled Duke of *Oels*, *Wolau*, *Wartenberg*, &c. in *Silesia*. In 1490 the last of these countries was separated from this principality, and first held as a lordship by the *Haugwitz* family, and next by those of *Rosenthal* and *Platen*. In 1530 *Joachim II.* Baron of *Malzan* acquiring it by purchase, left it to his elder son *Bernhard*, during whose minority, his mother and guardian, with the Emperor's consent, sold it at two several times to *George* of *Braun* and *Ottendorf*, the sale of the latter half of which was in 1571. His son *George William* of *Braun* disposed of it in 1589 to *Abraham* burggrave of *Dobna*, the first popish Baron and a violent persecutor of the *Lutherans*. In the year 1600 this Prince erected it into a *jus primogenituræ* and *fidei commissum perpetuum familie*, which establishment in 1606 he set forth more explicitly, and in 1613 added a will to it as a further explanation. On the extinction of the line of *Dobna*, as burggraves of *Silesia*, in 1711, this free *Standesherrschaft* was in 1713 by a decree of the high court of justice adjudged to the *Prussian* line, and in 1719 was ratified by a like decree of the Emperors. In 1734 the burggrave *Christopher Albert* sold it for eight tons of gold, according to some accounts, but according to others for 450000 rixdollars, to *John Ernest* Count of *Biron*, and afterwards Duke of *Courland*, who in 1735 did the usual homage at *Vienna* by proxy. This Prince, however, dying in 1740, *Anne* Empress of *Russia* granted the lordship to *Burchard Christopher*, Count of *Munnich* and field marshal. By him the administration of it was conferred on his son-in-law *Frederick Lewis* Count of *Salms* and *Wildenfels*, who arrived at *Wartenberg* on the twentieth of *January* 1741; but being the same year, sent to *Dresden* in quality of envoy from *Russia*, his father Count *Henry William* was appointed temporary administrator in his stead, and died here. Count *Munnich* also towards the end of the year 1741 being sent into exile, in 1742 by order of the King of *Prussia* the war and domain chambers at *Breslau* sequestrated the lordship, which in 1743 they farmed to an *Oberamtmann* or prefect. It is probable however that on proper application the heirs of the Count will obtain the restitution of it.

§. 4. The proprietor of this country styles himself free *Standesherrn* or *State Lord* in *Silesia*, and hereditary lord of the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Wartenberg* and *Bralin*.

§. 5. With

§. 5. With reſpect to its produce *Abraham* burgrave of *Dobna*, in the explanation of this his *Fideicommiſſum* drawn up in 1606, ſays, that the yearly ſurplus of *Wartenberg*, *Bralin* and *Gofchutz*, after all neceſſary outgoings ought to amount to between 22 or 24000 rixdollars; and in his will of 1613, aſſerts that after the purchaſe of *Gofchutz*, by means of his improvements therein, the revenues of the lordſhip received an increaſe of 10,000 rixdollars *per annum*. But, ſince that time *Gofchutz* has been again diſmembred from it.

§. 6. It is under the King's *Oberamtsregierung*, and war and domain chamber at *Breſlau*; and its principal places are

1. *Wartenberg*, or *Polniſch Wartenberg*, anciently called *Szyczow*, the capital, lying in a pleaſant valley, and containing little more than two hundred and fifty houſes. Formerly, however, it was much larger, but a fire happening here in 1444, by it five hundred and eighty were deſtroyed. Afterwards this circuit was contracted, and the town environed with a rampart, wall and moat. The manſion-houſe of its lord, which was finiſhed in 1736, lies within theſe walls and at preſent is the reſidence of the King's *Oberamtman*n or preſect. *Erneſt John* Count of *Biron*, having in 1734 obtained licence from the Emperor *Charles VI.* to build a *Lutheran* domeſtic chapel here, he erected it in his own palace. In 1736 this chapel was conſecrated, and in 1740 by *Frederick II.* King of *Pruffia* conferred on the reſidence church. Divine ſervice is performed in the *Polniſch* and *German*. The town church is in the hands of the papists. In 1743 the *Calviniſts* obtained leave to erect a meeting-houſe here. Beſides the above-mentioned fire, this town was nearly burnt down in 1554, 1616 and 1637, and in 1742 it loſt eighty-four dwelling houſes. To it belong the eſtates of *Wioſke* or *Parwelke*, and *Grunbof*, with the village of *Little-Koſel*.

2. *Bralin*, an open little town, having a manſion-houſe and church belonging to the papists.

3. *Friderickſtabor*, ſituated not far from *Wartenberg* and *Ziſka*, two villages, founded by communities of *Bohemian Calviniſts*, whoſe deſcendants ſtill occupy them.

4. *Mechau*, *Merzdorf*, *Diſlekwitz*, *Mangſchutz*, *Schernin*, *Trembatſchau*, *Neudorf*, *Turkwitz*, *Koſel*, *Schlaup*e and *Schleuſe*; all demaines and villages.

5. *Drohtwitz*, *Schonwald*, *Stein*, *Girnsdorf*, *Dalbersdorf*, *Langendorf*, *Schollendorf*, *Upper* and *Lower-Stradum*, &c.

b. *The free Standesherrschaft of MILITSC H.*

§. 1. THIS lordſhip is beſt ſeen in the map of the principality of *Oels*, between which, *Poland*, and the principality of *Trachenberg* it lies. It was formerly of much greater extent than at preſent, having by partitions

and sales been divided into four separate lordships. Its large and fine forests furnish employment for a great number of pitch houses.

§. 2. Anciently this lordship belonged to the Dukes of *Breslau* and *Lignitz*, till the year 1293 when *Henry V.* or *Fat*, being taken prisoner by *Conrad* Duke of *Glogau*, surnamed the *Severe*, agreeably to which he treated him, was induced thereby to purchase his enlargement by the cession of the territory of *Militsch* and other lands. In 1312 the sons of *Henry III.* grandson to Duke *Conrad*, making a partition of their territories, *Militsch* fell to *Conrad I.* Duke of *Oels*, who accordingly retained the same; but together with his other lands, in 1329 made a cession of it to the crown of *Bohemia* as a fief. Soon after it came to the bishopric of *Breslau*, from which it was taken in 1337 by *John* King of *Bohemia*, but restored in 1342, and in 1358 the See sold *Militsch* to *Conrad I.* Duke of *Oels*, in whose descendants it continued till their extinction in 1492, when it escheated to the crown of *Bohemia*. In 1494 it was conferred on *Sigmund* Baron of *Kurzbach* as a fief, and in 1514 made hereditary to him. From the *Kurzbach* family in 1590, it passed to *Joachim III.* Baron of *Malzan* on the *Wartenberg*, whose mother *Anna* was by virtue of his spouse *Eva* of *Lobkowitz*, daughter to *Henry* Baron of *Kurzbach*. But in 1595 the lordship of *Sulau* was separated from *Militsch* and sold to the burgrave *Otho Dobna*. He dying in 1625 his eldest son *Joachim IV.* agreeably to the right of primogenitureship which had been established in the family, and received the Emperor's sanction, succeeded to the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Militsch* as taken in its present extent. The second son *John Bernhard* obtained the lordship of *Neuschloß* which had been separated from it, and to *William* the third devolved the lordship of *Freyhan*, which had also been detached from *Militsch*. The Barons *Joachim William*, and *Niklas Andreas*, were by the Emperor *Leopold* created Counts of the empire. The first of these assumed the regency of the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Militsch*, but dying in 1722 without issue, left it by will to *Joachim Andreas* Count of *Malzan*, his brother's youngest son, whom the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*, accordingly confirmed in the possession of it.

§. 3. The title of the proprietor of the free *Standesherrschaft* is Count of the holy Roman empire, and of *Malzan*, Baron of *Wartenberg* and *Penzlin*, free *Standesherr* in *Silesia*, hereditary lord of the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Militsch*, lord of *Militsch*, *Freyhan*, *Great-Peterwitz*, *Pinxen* and *Proskowa*, &c. He has also his court of regency, and college of judicature here; but the country in other respects is under the King's *Oberamtsregierung*, and the war and domain chambers of *Breslau*.

§. 4. The most remarkable places here, are

1. *Militsch*, in *Latin* *Milicium*, a town seated on the *Bartsch*, and containing a residentiary palace, with a popish parochial-church, and another of *Lutherans*, as also a *Lutheran* school, the establishment of which was obtained

obtained in 1709 by a free gift of 15000 florins. In 1616 the town was greatly damaged by fire. Belonging to it is a *Polish* and *German* suburb, in the latter of which is also a demesne of the Count's.

2. *Birnbaumel, Casowa, Grabownice, Podaske, Schlaboschwitz, Schwentroschin, Steffitz* and *Weblige*, all demesnes of the Count's.

3. *Great-Nezunkowa*, and *Rackelsdorf*, with *Camelawe, Strebitzko, Upper-Woidnickowa*, &c. all estates and villages.

c. *The free Standesherrschaft of GOSCHUTZ.*

THIS lordship is best seen in the map of the principality of *Oels*, by which it is on all sides surrounded. We have already noticed that formerly it belonged to the lordship of *Wartenberg*, and on the devolution of that lordship to the present Counts of *Reichenbach*, still continued a free *Minderherrschaft*, or *inferior lordship*, but in 1741 was by King *Frederick II.* raised to a free *Standesherrschaft*. Its proprietor is styled Count of *Reichenbach*, free *Standesherr* in *Silesia*, and hereditary lord of the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Goschutz, Festenberg*, the lordship of *Bodjanowitz*, &c. He has his particular regency; but the lordship is likewise under the royal *Oberamtsregierung*, and war and domain chambers at *Breslau*. The places most worthy notice in it are,

1. *Goschutz*, an open little town having a seat, in which is a chapel, and containing besides a popish church, and a *Lutheran* oratory.

2. *Festenberg*, another open little town having a seat, with a *Lutheran* church and school. Formerly this town belonged to the principality of *Oels*, Duke *Sylvius* purchasing it in 1676 of the *Kokritz* family.

3. The village of *Old-Festenberg*, with many others.

4. Three free *Minderherrschaften*.

a. *The free Minderherrschaft of NEUSCHLOßZ.*

THE greatest part of this district is environed by the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Militzsch*, to which it once belonged, till escheating to *John Bernhard* Baron of *Malzan*, as a particular lordship, his grandson *Augustus Eberhard* in 1717 sold it to the Counts of *Reichenbach*. In 1759 the *Russian* light troops committed all manner of outrages here. It contains

1. *Neuschloßz*, a seat and village situated on the *New-Mere*.

2. *Wirschkowitz*, a demesne.

3. The villages of *Hammer, Godenove, Duchove, Tschotzwitz, Heinrichsdorf, Czerngaschutz, Wirschkow*, and other villages.

b. *The*

b. *The free Minderherrschaft of FREYNAN,*

ONCE also constituting a part of the *Standerherrschaft* of *Militzsch*, till separated therefrom as the inheritance assigned to *William* Baron of *Malzan*, which in 1667 descended to his son of the same name. But he dying in 1691 without issue, it continued vested in his widow *Reanata Beata*, Baroness of *Novagk*, with whom it came to her second husband *Erasmus Ulrich* Count of *Geist* and *Hagen*, who on her decease succeeded to it, and at his death left it to his second wife *Hedwiga Christiana* of the *Amesloe* family and Baroness of *Tappe*. This lady marrying a second time to *Gerard William* Count *Strattmann* brought him the lordship. At present it is again in the possession of the Counts of *Malzan*, who are likewise free *Standesherrn* of *Militzsch*. In 1759 it suffered extremely by the ravages of the *Russian* light troops. Within it is

1. *Freyhan*, an open little place having a seat, and lying not far from the borders of *Poland*.
 2. *Koschwitz*, *Ujast*, *Kallende*, *Bartnig*, and some other villages.
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c. *The free Minderherrschaft of SULAU.*

THIS lordship likewise once formed a part of the *Standerherrschaft* of *Militzsch*, but in 1595 was purchased by the burgrave *Otho Dobna*, from whose family it came to the Barons *Malzan*, and from them again passed to the Barons *Burgbaus*, who have since been raised to the dignity of Counts. In 1759 it underwent the general calamity of being laid waste by the *Russian* light troops. Within it is

1. *Sulan* or *Zulauf*, an open little town, having a seat and a *Lutheran* oratory. In the year 1751 this place was almost totally destroyed by fire.
 2. *Mislawitz*, *Neudorf*, *Schblanz*, *Wangrinova* and other villages.
 1. Two immediate principalities.
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B. Of the greater part of *Upper-Silesia*, containing

a. *The Principality of OPPELN.*

§. 1. THE principality of *Oppeln*, to the west borders on the principalities of *Neyfze* and *Brieg*; northward on certain parts of the principalities of *Breslau*, *Oels* and *Brieg*, and likewise on *Poland*, eastward also joins *Poland* and the free *Standerherrschaft* of *Beuthen*, and southward the principalities of *Ratibor*, *Jagerndorf* and *Troppau*, with a district in *Moravia*. It is the largest of all the principalities in *Silesia*.

§. 2. Its

§. 2. Its soil is in many places sandy, besides which here are several large heaths and forests, but yet it is not so bad a country, as many imagine and represent it to be. For good managers find their account here in tillage, the breeding of sheep and the culture of woad; and in the sale and purchase of lands they are always supposed to gain *six per cent*, though, in some years skilful landholders make even ten or twelve. Great quantities of the last of these commodities are carried up the *Oder* to *Breslau*. Fish and game are very scarce in the cities, the reason of which may be, that the popish days of abstinence consume a great deal of the former, and for the latter it is engrossed by the several lords of the country. The *Oder*, which comes from the principality of *Ratibor*, traverses no small part of this country, and in it receives many lesser streams, such as the *Klodnitz*, the *Prudnitz*, and the *Malpana*, after which, on the confines of the principality of *Brieg*, it is joined by the *Neyse*. There are also several lakes and meres here, the largest of which is that in the *Oppeln* circle, about three quarters of a geographical mile from the town of the same name.

§. 3. In the whole circle are twenty-six boroughs and one market-town. Its villages however are mean, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are *Poles*, excepting in the circles of *Falkenberg* and *Neustadt*, where in many places the people are *German*, or the descendents of *Germans*. In some districts also, and those of no small extent, not a single village is to be seen.

§. 4. On the partition of *Upper-Silesia* between the sons of Duke *Ladislaus*, the principality of *Oppeln* fell to *Boleslaus I.* whose sons *Boleslaus II.* *Boleslaus III.* and *Albert* in 1313 divided it, and in 1327 submitted to become feoffes of the crown of *Bobemia*. The grandsons of *Boleslaus III.* by his son *Boleslaus IV.* arrived to the possession of the whole country: but the only one among them, who left issue, was the eldest named *Boleslaus V.* whose grandson Duke *John* was however the last of the *Piast* Dukes of *Oppeln*. This *John* in 1516 had succeeded to the principality of *Ratibor*, and united it with that of *Oppeln*, but in 1532 dying without heirs, King *Ferdinand I.* immediately took possession of both principalities, which soon after, namely in 1550 and 1598 were mortgaged to *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and in 1621 exchanged for *Transylvania*. In 1645 they were alienated by *Wladislaus IV.* King of *Poland*, but in 1664 finally and absolutely reannexed to the crown of *Bobemia*.

§. 5. The whole principality is under the King's *Oberamtsregierung* at *Brieg*, and the war and domain chamber at *Breslau*.

§. 6. It consists of twelve circles or *Weichbilds*, which are

1. The circle of *Oppeln*, containing

1. *Oppeln*, in *Polish Oppolie*, and in *Latin Oppolia* or *Oppolium*, the circle town and the capital of the principality, lying on the *Oder*, over which it has a bridge. The old palace here, which is separated from the town by

by a branch of the *Oder*, was destroyed by fire in 1737. In this town is a bishop's court, with a parish-church, a collegiate abbey dedicated to the *Holy-Cross*, a *Jesuits* college, and a *Dominican* and *Franciscan* convent. In 1744 the King created here an *Oberamtsregierung* for *Upper-Silesia*, to which is annexed a consistory, but in 1756 this was removed to *Brieg*. In 1260 the town itself was destroyed by the *Tartars*. In 1501 it was totally consumed by fire, in 1605 a great part of it, in 1682 about one half, and in 1684 almost the whole. In 1689 some other considerable damages were done here by the like calamity, and in 1739 it suffered still more. In 1741 it was taken by the *Prussians*.

2. The royal *Kammeramt* at *Oppeln*.

3. *Schurgast*, an open little town, situated on the *Neyfze*, and belonging to Count *Bees*.

4. *Proskau* or *Pruszk*, another open little town containing a popish parochial-church. This place gives title to Count *Proskau* or *Proskowsky*, to whom it also belongs.

5. *Krappitz*, in the *Polish* *Krzapkowitz*, a little walled town, seated on the *Oder*, over which it has a bridge. That river is here joined by the *Prudnitz*. The place itself is a lordship of Count *Reder*, and in it is a popish church.

6. *Nackel* or *Naklo*, by all the geographers of *Silesia* called a walled town, though in the maps marked only as a village.

7. *Czarnowans* a *præmonstratensian* nunnery situated on the *Malpana*, which below it discharges itself into the *Oder*. The abbot of this place is mitred. It was originally founded at *Ribnitz*, and from thence removed hither in 1236.

8. *Skodny*, in the maps called *Schodnia*, also on the *Malpana*, and having a royal foundery for casting bombs, such of which as have any defects in them, are converted into plough shares and other instruments.

9. *Schonwitz*, *Domezko*, *Polnisch-Neudorf*, &c. all estates belonging to noblemen.

II. The *Rosenberg* circle, containing

1. *Rosenberg*, in the *Polish* called *Olesno*, though small yet the circle town. This place is walled, and has a seat, and at its parish-church, which is dedicated to St. *Michael*, is a convent of regular *Augustines*, the head of which is a mitred abbot. In 1578 the town was consumed by fire.

To it belong the estates of *Wachowitz* and *Wyssoka*.

2. *Landsberg*, in the *Polish* *Gorzow*, an open little town situated on the borders of *Poland*, and containing a popish parochial-church.

3. *Old-Rosenberg*, *Bisdorf*, *Bodland*, *Bodzanowitz*, having a frontier custom-house, *Kobyln*, *Krzizanzowitz*, *Great* and *Little-Lasowitz*, *Lomnitz*, *Radau*, *Seichwitz* and *Uschitz*, all estates and villages belonging to nobles.

III The *Lublinitz* circle, in which is

1. *Lublinitz*, otherwise called *Lubleniez*, and in the *Polish* *Lubenski*,
open

open but yet the circle town, and belonging to Baron *Kochtitz*. At this place is a popish parochial-church, with a seat.

2. *Gutentag*, in the *Polish Dobrodcin*, an open little town, having a church, which is possessed by the papists. The proprietor of this town is Baron *Blankowsky*, to whom likewise belongs the neighbouring village of *Ellgot*.

3. *Woschnick* in the *Polish* called *Wozniczky*, an open little town, having a popish church. This place stands at no great distance from the borders of *Poland*.

4. *Wiersby*, *Sodow*, *Dralin*, *Dzielna*, estates belonging to noblemen.

IV. The circle of *Great-Strelitz*.

1. *Great-Strelitz*, in the *Polish* called *Weilko Strzelcze*, and in *Latin Strelicia major*, the circle town, small and walled, and containing a seat with a popish church. This place belongs to Count *Colonna von Fels*. In 1759 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire, but the seat and church escaped untouched. Near it also in 1745 the *Hungarian* insurgents received a check from the *Prussians*.

2. *Lefznitz* or *Lefchnitz*, an open little town also belonging to Count *Colonna von Fels*. In this town is a popish church, and near it lies the *St. Annaberg*, on which have been erected several pilgrimage chapels, with a *Franciscan* monastery.

3. *Olshowa*, *Kalinowitz*, *Old-Stubendorf*, *Tschammer-Ellgott*, all estates belonging to noblemen, &c.

4. *Himmelwitz* or *Gewichnik*, in the *Polish* stiled *Jemelnika*, a *Cistercian* foundation under a mitred abbot.

V. The *Tofter* circle, comprehending

1. *Toft*, in the *Polish Tojchek*, the circle town, small and open, but containing a seat with a popish church. This place belongs to Count *Colonna von Fels*.

2. *Peiszkretscham*, in the *Polish* called *Pyskowice*, an open little town having a popish church, and also belonging to Count *Colonna*.

3. *Pniow*, *Slubsko*, *Wieschowa*, *Ziemientitz*, &c. all appertaining to noblemen.

4. The district of *Ujest*, belonging to the see of *Breslau*. Its principal places are

1. *Ujest*, otherwise called *Oyest* and *Viaß*, an open little town seated on the river *Klodnitz*. This place was conferred on the see by Duke *Casimir* in 1222.

2. *Old-Ujest* and *Jaroschbau*, both villages having seats.

3. *Kaltwasser* and *Kluczow*, two church-villages.

4. *Poinshowitz*, a village containing a seat.

5. *Mikulschitz*, a village having a seat and church.

6. *Biskupitz* and *Zabrze*, two church-villages.

VI. The *Gleiwitz* circle, which is united with the former and contains under it

1. *Gleiwitz*, in the *Polish Gliwice*, the circle town, small but walled, and besides its church, having a suburb with a *Franciscan* monastery.

This town is likewise proprietor of the farms in the several villages of *Tryneck*, *Richtersdorf*, *Petersdorf* and *Gardel*.

2. *Pilchowitz*, an open town containing a popish church.

3. *Old-Gleibitz*, *Stropendorf*, *Schonwald*, *Wiltzsch*, and other villages.

VII. The *Schlawentitz* circle, also incorporated with *Tosser*, and comprehending

1. *Schlawentitz*, a market-town having a seat.

2. *Sofznitzowitz* or *Saszinkowitz*, an open little town containing a popish church.

3. *Great and Little-Schirakowitz*, *Rachowitz* and *Brzezinek*, all villages, in the two last of which are seats, &c.

VIII. The circle of *Cosel*, containing

1. *Cosel* or *Kosel*, in the *Polish* called *Kozle*, the circle town, small and lying not far from the *Oder*. King *Frederick II.* caused this place to be strongly fortified. In the town is a governor and commandant, with a palace, a popish church and a convent of *Minorites*. Formerly in conjunction within its territory it bore the title of a principality. The palace with its appurtenances, was by the Emperor *Charles VI.* conferred on Prince *Menschikow*, but on that Prince's disgrace, reassumed and given to Count *Plettenberg*, who still possesses it. Under its jurisdiction are *Reinschdorf*, *Kutschnitzke* and *Dittmorau*, farms. In 1745 the *Hungarians* took the town by storm, but the *Prussians* soon wrested it again from them. In 1758 it was for a long time blockaded by the *Austrians*.

2. *Czissowa*, *Dembowa*, *Kamionky*, *Klodnitz*, *Lenky*, *Menchnitz*, *Nesselwitz*, *Pobrischau*, *Reinschdorf* and *Weickschütz*, all villages belonging to Count *Plettenberg*.

3. *Potzenkarb*, *Pittkau* and the first part of *Lenfsetz*, which belongs to Count *Henkel*; the second part of this last mentioned place being the property of Count *Trach*.

4. The following villages appertaining to Count *Gaschin*, viz. *Blazejowitz*, *Czischek*, *Dziergowitz*, *Gniewoff*, *Jaborowitz*, *Lohny*, *Milowitz*, *Polnisch-Neukirch*, *Niesznaschin*, *Ostrosznitz*, *Podlesch*, *Przedborowitz*, *Roschowitz*, *Sakrau*, *Sukowitz* and *Warmenthal*.

5. *Czienfchekowitz*, *Dzielowy*, *Griffenzin*, *Lanietz* and *Witoslawitz*.

6. *Rostenthal*, a village belonging to the chapter of the cathedral at *Breslau*.

IX. The circle of *Upper-Glogau*, which is united with those of *Neustadt* and *Zulz*, contains under it

1. *Upper or Little-Glogau*, the circle town, small and walled; and so named by way of distinction from *Great-Glogau* a town in *Lower-Silesia*. At this place is a palace with a collegiate foundation and a convent of *Minorites*. It belongs to the Counts *Oppersdorf*. Not far from it is a convent of *Paulines*.

2. *Little*

2. *Little-Strelitz*, an open and small town, having a popish church and belonging to Count *Proskau Proskowsky*.

3. *Friderisdorf*, *Schwesterwitz* and *Glofen*, with other estates and villages belonging to noblemen.

X. The *Neustadt* circle, to which are annexed the circles of *Upper-Glogau* and *Zulze*.

1. *Neustadt* or *konigliche Neustadt*, in the *Polish* called *Prudnik*, the circle town, lies on the river *Prudnitz*, being walled and containing a popish church, with a capuchin convent, and a *Lutheran* oratory, the minister of which is also inspector of the *Lutheran* oratories in *Upper-Silesia*. Besides these it has an old palace called *Wagendrussel*, with two suburbs named the *Upper* and *Lower*. Next to *Oppeln* this is the best town in the whole principality. In 1474 it was destroyed by fire; and in 1749 some smart skirmishes happened in its neighbourhood between the *Prussians* and the *Hungarian* insurgents.

To *Neustadt* also belong the farms of *Vogtey*, *Kozem*, *Zeiselwitz*, *Schweinsdorf* and *Riegerdorf*, with the villages of *Ditterdorf*, *Kroschendorf* and *Eichhausen*.

2. *Ditmansdorf* and *Langebrucke*, two large church-villages, the latter of which appertains to Count *Mettich*.

XI. The *Zulz* circle, which is united with that of *Neustadt* and contains

1. *Zulz* or *Zulch*, in the *Polish* *Biala*, and by some in *Latin* called *Cilicia*, the circle town, small and walled, but having a popish church, with many *Jews* among its inhabitants. The lordship of *Zulz* formerly belonged to the Counts of *Proskau*, but, in 1747 was sold by the *Oberamtsregierung* of *Oppeln*, for the sum of 237762 guilders.

2. *Altstadt*, with *Great* and *Little-Prambsen*, *Schmietz*, and other villages.

XII. The *Falkenberg* circle, comprehending

1. *Falkenberg*, in the *Polish* *Niemödlin*, and in *Latin* *Falcomontium*, the circle town, situated on the *Steina*. This place is small but walled, and contains a seat with a popish church and a *Lutheran* oratory. It belongs to Count *Zierotin*, and has suffered by three great fires, the last of which happened in 1751.

2. *Friedland*, in the *Polish* *Ferland*, an open little place lying on the *Steina*, and belonging to Count *Mettich*.

3. *Steinau*, in the *Polish* *Stzynawa*, another small and open place situated on the *Steina*, and containing a popish church.

b. The Principality of RATIBOR.

§. 1. THE principality of *Ratibor* or *Rattibor*, to the northward terminates on the principality of *Oppeln*, westward on those of *Troppau* and *Jagerndorf*, southward on the free *Minderherrschfts* of *Oderberg* and

Loßlau, with the free *Standerberrschfts* of *Plesz*, which last also form its eastern boundary. It is the smallest of all the immediate principalities in *Silesia*.

§. 2. Its soil however is better than that in the principality of *Oppeln*, as producing a sufficiency of wheat, rye and barley, with fruits; besides which here are also good pasture grounds. The *Oder* runs through the western quarter of it, and is the only river in the whole country. It is abundantly watered however in all parts with streams, ponds and lakes.

§. 3. It contains only three cities, and the inhabitants are universally *Polish*.

§. 4. In 1163 at the partition made between the sons of *Wladislaus II.* *Miecislus* obtained *Teschén*, *Oppeln* and *Ratibor* and at a subsequent partition made in 1288 among his great grandsons *Ratibor* was given to *Przemislaus* the younger brother. To him succeeded his son *Lesco*, who became a feoffee of the crown of *Bobemia*. On his decease, the principality of *Ratibor* devolved to *Nicolas II.* Duke of *Troppau*, who had married his daughter *Anne*, and after him their eldest son *John*. The latter was succeeded by his son *John II.* who had for successor his son *Nicolas Winceslaus V.* whose grandson dying without heirs, *Ratibor* escheated to the Dukes of *Oppeln*, and has ever since shared the fate of the principality of the same name having been continually annexed to it.

§. 5. This country is under the royal *Oberamtsregierung* at *Brieg*, and the war and domain chambers at *Breslau*.

§. 6. It is so small however as to form only one circle, the places in which most worthy of notice are,

1. *Ratibor* or *Rattibor*, the capital of the principality, lying on the *Oder*, which here becomes navigable and has a bridge over it. The palace, with the church of *St. John* stand on the opposite side of the river. Here is also a parish-church with a collegiate foundation, and a canonry of the *holy cross*, a nunnery called the *sister's* of the *Holy Ghost*, a *Dominican* and *Franciscan* convent, and a bishop's commissorial court. In 1574 it was entirely demolished by fire, and in 1637 a great part destroyed by the like calamity. In 1745 the *Prussians* took it by storm from the *Hungarians*, who on that occasion lost a great number of men.

To the town treasury belong the estates of *Studenna*, *Brzezic*, *Dybow* and *Planie*, in the maps called *Bidow* and *Planna*, with the farms therein.

2. *Sorau*, in the *Polish* stiled *Zyory*, a little walled town having a popish church.

3. *Ribnik*, an open little town containing an old castle.

4. *Rauden*, a *Cistercian* foundation under a mitred abbot. This place was founded in 1253 by Duke *Wladislaus*, and in 1258 had its grant ratified by a solemn instrument.

5. *Leschin*, *Liffek*, *Ostrog*, *Pawlau* and *Schwirklan*, all church villages having noblemens seats.

6. Belek, Czernitz, Great-Dubinsko, Krzizanowitz, Palowitz, Radoschau, Ruduck or Rudnik, Smolna, Sudol, Tworkau, all villages with estates and seats belonging to noblemen.

7. The following-church villages, viz. Benkowitz, Gammou, Jankowitz, Janowitz, with two named *Polnisch-Krawarn*, Luborn, Lubowitz, Markowitz, Pogrzebien, *Pstronska*, Radziow, Rogau, Slawikau, Stanitz, Syrin, and Woinowitz.

2. The principalities of *Troppau* and *Jagerndorf*, on this side the *Oppa*, with the district of *Katscher*, all comprised under the title of

The Circle of LEOBSCHUTZ.

§. 1. THE principality of *Jagerndorf* lies amidst that of *Troppau*, and as the one divides the other, the limits of each in particular cannot be precisely determined. Both however are environed by the principalities of *Neyse*, *Oppeln*, *Ratibor* and *Teschén*, with the free *Minderberrschafft* of *Freudenthal*, *Loszlau* and *Oderberg*, and by *Moravia*. Among them also lies the district of *Katscher*, which formerly belonged to *Moravia*.

§. 2. The principality of *Troppau*, in *Latin Principatus Oppaviensis*, is both a good corn and pasture country, abounds in fruit, and contains ten cities, with one town. The principality of *Jagerndorf*, in *Latin principatus Carnoviensis* boasts also a fertile soil, with many mineral springs. The larch trees which are very common in this country yield a great deal of turpentine, besides which the very gutters on the roofs of the houses are made of them. To it belong five towns. The said principalities are watered by the *Oppa*, which is further increased by the *Mora*. The latter of these rivers rises in the free *Minderberrschafft* of the *Freudenthal*, and discharges itself in the *Oder*.

§. 3. The principality of *Troppau*, once formed a part of *Moravia*, and with that marquisate came to *Bohemia*. King *Przemysl Ottecar II.* erected it into a principality, and in 1254 settled it on his own natural son named *Nicolas*, whose son *Nicolas II.* succeeded him, and with his wife *Anne* a Princess of *Ratibor* obtained the principality of that name. *Troppau* was offered by him to the crown of *Bohemia* as a fief. By the partition made between his sons, *John* the eldest became possessed of the whole principality of *Ratibor*, while that of *Troppau* was divided among the three other brothers *Nicolas*, *Winceflaus* and *Przemislaus*, till the two former dying without issue, the whole became united in *Przemislaus*, who left behind him five sons named *Winceflaus*, *Nicolas*, *William*, *Ernest* and *Przemislaus*, of whom only *Winceflaus* and *William* had children, and so early as the year 1480 the whole family became extinct. *George Podiebrad* King of *Bohemia* having purchased the principality of *Troppau* from Duke *Ernest*, gave it to his eldest son *Victorinus*, who in

1475 exchanged it with King *Matthias* for some lands in *Slavonia*. This Prince again conferred it on his illegitimate son named *John Corvin*, who was dispossessed of it by King *Wladislaus*, and by the latter it was successively conferred on his brothers *John Albert* and *Sigismund*, after whom it passed for life to *Casimir* Duke of *Teschén*, and on his decease in 1528 reverted to the crown of *Bobemia*. In 1614 the Emperor *Matthias* made a grant of it to *Charles* Prince of *Lichtenstein*, who, at first held it only as a mortgage, but the elder *Lichtenstein* line failing in 1712 in his grandson Prince *Adam Andrew*, on that the principality of *Troppau* devolved to Prince *Antony Florian* of the younger line.

§. 4. The principality of *Jägerndorf* was originally a part of the country of *Troppau*, and was first erected into a distinct principality in favour of Duke *Nicolas V.* grandson to *John I.* Duke of *Troppau* and *Ratibor*, who took up his residence at *Jägerndorf*. His daughter *Barbara*, after the decease of her brothers *John* and *Winceslaus*, inherited the principality of *Jägerndorf*, but her first husband *John* Duke of *Teschén* dying, she married *George* Baron *Schellenberg*, to whom she brought the principality of *Jägerndorf*, and in 1506 he was by King *Wladislaus* invested with it as a fief. In 1524 the Baron and his sons made an absolute sale of it for the sum of 58,900 *Hungarian* guilders, to *George* Marggrave of *Brandenburg*, who in 1523 had obtained King *Lewis's* licence for the purchase. To this Marggrave the principality owes the first introduction of *Lutheranism*. His son and successor *George Frederick* was invested with the principality both by *Ferdinand I.* and *Maximilian II.* but having no children, bequeathed it, in 1595, to the Marggrave *Joachim Frederick*, afterwards Elector of *Brandenburg*, who left it as an appenage to his son *John George*, from whom the lordships of *Oderberg* and *Beuthen*, which ever since the Marggrave *George's* time had been annexed to *Jägerndorf*, were taken by a judicial sentence. This Marggrave also afterwards approving himself a firm adherent to *Frederick V.* whom the *Bobemians* had elected for their King, the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* put him under the ban, and in 1623 dispossessed him of the principality of *Jägerndorf*, which was given to Prince *Charles* of *Lichtenstein*, and thus became connected with *Troppau*. *Frederick William* Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1686 received some equivalent or satisfaction for his pretensions to *Jägerndorf*, but notwithstanding this in 1740 *Frederick II.* King of *Prussia* thought proper to revive his claim.

§. 5. At the peace of *Berlin* in 1742 *Maria Theresa* Queen of *Hungary* and *Bobemia* made a perpetual cession to King *Frederick II.* of the part of the principalities of *Troppau* and *Jägerndorf* lying on this side the *Oppa*, together with the district of *Katzeber* formerly belonging to *Moravia*. Ever since that time the limits between the *Prussian* and *Austrian* portions of these principalities extend along the river *Oppa*, as far as its influx into the *Oder*, and again up the former to the town of *Jägerndorf*, from thence

to *Troppawitz*, and so on along the east side of the lordship of *Olbersdorf* and a *Moravian* district, in which lies *Hozenplex* and other places.

§. 6. The Prince of *Lichtenstein*, as proprietor of these principalities is at present under two sovereigns. His title is N. N. Prince of the *Holy Roman Empire*, and regent of the house of and at *Lichtenstein*, as also of *Nikolsberg*, Duke of *Troppau* and *Jagerndorf* in *Silesia*, Count of *Rittberg*, &c. His arms are, 1. Topaz a ducal eagle. 2. The ducal coat of *Saxony*. 3. Party *per pale* ruby and pearl, for *Troppau*. 4. Topaz an eaglet, crowned pearl for *Schellenberg*. 5. Sapphire a sleet topaz, with *bandlets* of the same in a point sapphire. 6. An escutcheon party *per fesse*, topaz and ruby for *Lichtenstein*.

§. 7. The Prince both in the *Prussian* and *Bohemian* parts of these principalities appoints a *Landeshauptmannschaft* or government, which consists of a governor, two assessors and a secretary. All the advantages he receives from both principalities is the obedience and homage of the subjects, with the produce of his demesnes. The part under *Prussia* is subject to the *Oberamtsregierung* at *Brieg*, and the war and domain chambers at *Breslau*; and as has been already shewn above, in conjunction with the district of *Katscher* forms the *Leobschutz* circle. This circle therefore now remains to be described, and therein we procede,

a. To The PRUSSIAN Part of the Principality of T R O P P A U,

TO which belong,

I. The following towns : namely,

1. *Hildschin*, *Hultschin* or *Holtzschin*, by the *Bohemians* called *Hiccin*, a walled little town, containing a palace with a popish church, and belonging to Count *Gianini*. In 1745 the *Hungarian* insurgents received a terrible defeat here from the *Prussians*.

2. *Beneschau* or *Benischau*, an open little place having a mansion house and a popish church. The proprietor of it is Baron *Zuana*. Formerly it had a silver-mine in its neighbourhood, as appears from a patent granted in 1275 to the town of *Troppau* by *Przemysl Ottocar* King of *Bohemia*.

3. *Kranowitz*, an open little town having a popish church.

4. *Neukirch* or *Deutsch-Neukirch*, another open little town with a popish church.

5. *Troppowitz*, also small and open, and containing a popish church. This place belongs to Count *Sedlinzky*, who is likewise proprietor of the neighbouring village of *Goppersdorf*.

II. The following seats, estates and villages belonging to noblemen : namely

1. *Basske*,

1. *Basseke* and *Koplau*, two villages on the *Oder*, the property of the *Jesuits* of *Troppau*.

2. *Hofliakowitz*, a church village having a seat, and lying not far from the influx of the *Oppa* into the *Oder*. This village, together with *Peterskowitz* and *Ellgoth*, belong to Count *Gianini*.

3. *Ludgerzowitz*, *Hatsch*, *Pisscz*, *Buflawitz*, *Stiepankowitz*, *Koberwitz*, and *Schreiberdorf*, all church-villages.

4. *Schillersdorf*, *Boratin*, *Bolatitz* and *Odersch*, church-villages and seats.

5. *Dirschl*, *Noszidel* and *Posznitz*, villages having churches and seats.

6. *Branitz*, a seat and manor on the *Oder*, comprehending the village of *Upper* and *Lower-Branitz*, and belonging to Baron *Morawitzsky*.

7. The church-villages of *Wanowitz* and *Bladen*, both containing seats, with *Sauerwitz*, *Bratsch*, *Mocker*, *Kreyschwitz*, and *Creutzendorf*.

8. *Hondorf*, *Babitz*, *Dittmerau*, *Schonborn*, and *Leynitz*.

9. *Grobnig* or *Greibnick*, a church-village having a seat. One quarter of a *German* mile also from *Leobschutetz* is a commandery of the order of *St. John*, the seat belonging to which, till towards the middle of the sixteenth century was at *Leobschutetz*.

b. Of the PRUSSIAN Part of the Principality of JAGERNDORF.

TO which belong,

I. The following towns: namely

1. *Leobschutetz* or *Lubschutetz*, a walled town, situated in a fertile country, and the capital of the circle to which it gives name. In this town is a popish church with a *Franciscan* convent. In 1603 a great part of it was destroyed by fire; and in 1626, 1627, 1634, 1642, it suffered extremely by war.

To it belong the villages of *Konigsdorf* and *Trankau*, with *Plimisdorf*,

2. *Bauerwitz* or *Paurwitz*, an open little town, having a popish church. The neighbourhood of this place is a rich corn country.

3. *Zauditz*, an open little town, having a popish church.

II. The following villages, viz.

1. *Kautzen* and *Crawarn*, with a church, and belonging to Baron *Eichendorf*.

2. *Great-Hofchitz*, a seat and church-village appertaining to Count *Gaschin*.

3. *Rosznitz*, *Pultsch*, *Liptin*, *Zauchwitz* and *Eyglau*, all church-villages. In the year 1745 a smart encounter happened near the first of these places, between a body of *Prussians* and the *Hungarian* insurgents.

4. *Weissack* or *Wissoka*, a seat and village.

5. The church-villages of *Hennerwitz*, and *Lowitz*, in the latter of which

is

is a feat, together with *Bleischwitz*, *Comeise* and *Schonweise*, all three lying on the *Oppa*. The third of these villages belongs to the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, the fourth to the town of *Jagerndorf*, and the fifth to Count *Sedlinzky*.

6. *Soppau*, having a feat. Near this place in 1745, the *Prussians* defeated the *Hungarian* male-contents with great slaughter. *Doberdorf* also having a feat, and *Reben* belonging to the sovereign, as well as the former are church-villages. Of *Pilgersdorf*, another church-village here, one half lies in this principality and the other half in *Moravia*. The latter part is the property of Baron *Low*, the former of Baron *Blumenkron*, and both are separated by a ditch.

7. *Neudorf* and *Baadewitz*, two church-villages having seats.

8. *Sabschutz*, *Kittelitz* and *Pomerwitz*, all three villages having churches, and in the last also is a feat.

9. The royal free *Burglehn* of *Steubendorf*, including under it the church village of the same name, with a place called *Carlsberg*. Its owner is Count *Henkel*.

c. *The District of KATSCHER.*

THIS district which was formerly a part of *Silesia*, belonged to the Duke of *Teschén*, till toward the year 1554, when the Bishop of *Olmütz* possessing himself of it and some other lands in *Silesia*, it was dismembered from that province and considered as a part of the marquisate of *Moravia*. Yet notwithstanding this, the Princes and States of *Silesia*, have ever looked upon it as a part of this country, and shown themselves extremely desirous of reuniting it to the above dukedom. At the peace of *Berlin* indeed, it fell under the sovereignty of the King of *Prussia*, and so became reannexed to it; but still belongs to the Bishop of *Olmütz*. In it is

1. *Katscher*, by the *Bohemians* called *Kettré*, an open little town, containing a popish church.

2. The villages of *Krotfeld*, *Langenau*, *Ehrenberg*, *Stolzmutz*, *Keszlitz*, *Neuforge*, *Paczedluk*, *Great-Petrowitz* and *Knispel*; the two last of which have each a parochial-church.

3. Two free *Standesherrschafts*.

a. *The free Standesherrschaft of PLESZ.*

§. 1. OF this lordship a proper view is to be had in the map of the principality of *Ratibor*. To the east it borders on *Poland*, southward on the principalities of *Bilitz* and *Teschén*; westward on the *Minderberrschaft* of *Loszlaw* and the principality of *Ratibor*; and northward joins the

free *Standesherrschaft* of *Beuthen*, being the largest of all the free *Standesherrschafts* in *Silesia*.

§. 2. A great part of it consists of heaths and forests or lakes, with meres and fens; whence fish is of course here very plenty. The *Vistula* waters the southern frontier of it and some parts also of the eastern, in which last it is joined by the *Brzemsä*, which to the eastward likewise separates the lordship from *Poland*, and receives the *Biala* and the *Prenice*.

§. 3. In the whole lordship are four towns. The *Polish* language is more general here than the *German*; and their nobility are pretty numerous.

§. 4. Anciently it belonged to the Barons *Turzo*, who appear to have been of *Polish* extraction. Of them it was purchased in 1542 by *Balthasar Edler*, lord of *Promnitz*, and Bishop of *Breslau*, after whose death it devolved successively to *Stanislaus* and *Charles*, sons to his brother *Caspar* of *Promnitz*. The latter of these lords left it to his son *Abraham* of *Promnitz*, in whom the *Lessendorf* line of the *Promnitz* family becoming extinct in 1613, the lordship passed to *Siegfried* Baron of *Promnitz* of the *Weichau* line, but he dying unmarried was succeeded first by *Siegfried*, grandson to *Weickard* his younger brother, and his son *Weickard*, and on the decease of the latter in 1650, by *Sigismund Scyfried* son to *Henry Anskelms* his elder brother, who, together with his descendants, was in 1652 raised by the Emperor, to the dignity of Counts of the empire. This Count dyed in 1654, and was succeeded both in the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Plesz*, and the lordships of *Sorau*, *Triebel* and *Naumburg*, by his eldest son Count *Erdmann*, an ancestor of the present proprietor.

§. 5. His title is: N. N. Count of the holy Roman empire and of *Promnitz*, free *Standesherrschaft*, lord of *Plesz* in *Silesia*, lord of the lordships of *Sorau*, *Triebel* and *Naumburg*, *Peterfswaldau*, *Veischau*, *Kreppelhof* and *Janowitz*, &c.

§. 6. Count *Promnitz*'s regency of this *Standesherrschaft* is composed of a president, two counsellors and a secretary. He has also a chamber of demesnes here. The *Standesherrschaft* in other respects is under the *Oberamtsregierung* of *Brieg*, assisted by the war and domain chamber at *Breslau*, and in conjunction with the *Minderberrschafts* of *Loszlau* and *Oderberg*, both which lie within the *Prussian* part, forms one circle.

§. 7. In this circle is

I. The following towns: namely

1. *Plesz*, in the *Polish* *Pszczyna*, the capital; walled, and containing a stately palace, with a parochial-church, which is the property of the papists, and a *Lutheran* oratory. In 1679 this town was entirely destroyed by fire, the palace and church excepted, and in 1748 underwent the like calamity, the palace and the greatest part of its two suburbs only escaping. In 1745 a body of *Hungarian* insurgents who had cantoned themselves here, were attacked and defeated by the *Prussian* hussars with considerable loss.

2. *Berun*,

2. *Berun*, in the *Polish* called *Bieron*, an open little town, situated on a lake of some extent, and containing a popish parochial-church.

3. *Mislowitz*, another open little town, lying on the river *Brzemsä*, near the borders of *Poland*. In this town is a popish parish-church.

4. *Nikolai*, in the *Polish* styled *Mikolow*, an open little town, the church in which is the property of the papists.

II. The following villages: viz.

1. The church villages of *Boyschow*, *Creutda*, *Czwiklitz*, *Dzięczkowicz* having a seat, *Goldmannsdorf*, *Goloffowitz*, *Gottschalkowitz*, each containing a seat, *Grdzawa*, *Gura*, *Lendzin*, having a seat, *Lonkau*, *Medzna*, *Mokra*, also containing seats; *Ornuntowitz*, having a seat, *Pawlowitz*, containing three seats, *Pilgramsdorf*, *Staude*, *Sufetz*, having a seat, *Tichau*, in which also is a seat, *Timmendorf*, *Warschowitz*, *Deutsch* and *Polnisch-Weichsel*, the latter of which has no church. To these is to be added *Woschezitz*.

2. Of the other villages here we shall mention only,

1. *Orzesche*, having two seats and a good quarry of stone.

2. *Rudoltowitz*, a village lying on the *Wisłula*, which here receives the *Biala*. In this village likewise meet the several boundaries of the lordship of *Plesse*, the principality of *Bilitz*, and the kingdom of *Poland*.

Note, Between the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Plesz*, and the river *Brzemsä*, lie several market towns and villages, as namely, *Chelm*, *Jemielin*, *Koptziowitz*, and many other, belonging to the Bishop of *Krakau*, Duke of *Severia*, by virtue of a donation of a Duke of *Teschén*. The Bishop asserts, that these places are exempt from the sovereignty of the chief Duke of *Silesia*, but this *Prussia* will not allow, the Duke of *Teschén* himself having been subject to the chief Duke of *Silesia*, and consequently, not unable to confer any sovereignty over the estates which he thought proper to give away.

b. *The free Standesherrschaft of BEUTHEN.*

§. 1. A Sufficient representation of this country is to be found in the map of the principality of *Oppeln*. To the south it borders on the preceding lordship, to the west and north on the principality of *Oppeln*, and eastward on *Poland*, from which last it is separated by the river *Brenice*, which discharges itself into the *Brzemsä*.

§. 2. It was formerly a particular lordship under a line of the Princes of *Teschén*, but its extent at that time was more considerable than at present, *Casimir* Duke of *Teschén*, making a sale in 1443 to the See of *Cracow* in *Poland*, of a considerable part of the lordship, which part is now called the Dutchy of *Severia*. In 1477 *Martin Corvin*, King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, mortgaged the country of *Beuthen*, as a free lordship, to *John Zierotin*, who made a like transfer of it to *John* Duke of *Oppeln*, from whom, with

the consent of *Lewis* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, it passed to *George* Marggrave of *Brandenburg*. This Prince was succeeded by his son the Marggrave *George Frederick*, who dying without issue, *Joachim Frederick* Elector of *Brandenburg*, in 1603 took possession of the transferred lordships of *Beuthen* and *Oderberg*, with the principality of *Jagerndorf*, and left them to his second son, named *John George*. The Emperor, however, rather than allow it, was for redeeming the lordship. This occasioned a long process relating to the improvements and produce; but in 1618 it was determined in favour of the Emperor. This Prince then at first mortgaged but in 1629 sold it to *Lazarus Henkel* I. Baron of *Donnersmark*, who made it an unalienable *Fidei commissum* in his family. His son *Lazarus* in 1651, was for himself and descendants created a Count of the empire. At the partition of the patrimonial lordships between his sons, *Elias* the eldest obtained the lordship of *Oderberg*, *Gabriel* the second son, the lordship of *Beuthen*, and the lordship of *Tarnowitz* was made the portion of the youngest, named *George Frederick*. *Gabriel* dying without issue, his two brothers shared the lordship of *Beuthen*, and Count *Elias* founded the *Oderberg* line of this house, which is still in being. By the partition made between the sons of *George Frederick*, Count *Leo Ferdinand* the elder obtained one half of the lordship of *Beuthen*, and the younger named *Charles Maximilian*, the lordship of *Tarnowitz*. The former of these brothers purchased of Count *Elias Andrew Henkel* of *Oderberg*, his portion of the lordship of *Beuthen*, and thus became sole proprietor of the whole country, which, in 1697, was by the Emperor *Leopold* erected into a free *Standesherrschaft*, and its proprietor declared a free *Standesherr* of *Silesia*. Upon this in lieu of the *Seniorat*, his family introduced the *Majorat*, by virtue of which, agreeably to the right of primogenitureship, the dignity of *Standesherr*, with the regency of the *Standesherrschaft*, was first to descend to the *Beuthen* line, next to that of *Tarnowitz*, and on failure of both to the house of *Oderberg*. In 1699 he was succeeded as free *Standesherr* of *Beuthen*, by his son Count *Charles Joseph Erdmann*, who, in 1745, on account of his having assisted the *Hungarian* and *Bohemian* troops, was deprived of the lordship by King *Frederick* II. and declared to have forfeited all his honours and dignities. His Majesty, however, was pleased to confer the lordship on Count *Leo Maximilian Henkel* of the *Tarnowitz* line, and son to the above-mentioned Count *Charles Maximilian*.

§. 3. The title of the proprietor of this free *Standesherrschaft*, is, *N. N.* Count *Henkel* of the holy *Roman* empire; Baron *Donnersmark*, lord of *Gfall* and *Wesendorf*, free *Standesherr* in *Silesia*, and hereditary and regent lord of the countries, and free *Standesherrschaft* of *Beuthen*, *Tarnowitz* and *Oderberg*. The lordships of *Gfall* and *Wesendorf*, lie in *Upper-Austria*, and came to *John Henkel* II. by marriage. This proprietor left them to his son *Lazarus Henkel* I. from whom they devolved to his son *George*, but he dying

ing without issue, the *Fidei commissum*, established by his father, precluded his brother, or issue from the inheritance. They bear however, the names of their lordships in their title.

§. 4. The regency of the *Standesherr* consists of a governor assisted by two counsellors and a secretary. In other respects the *Standesherrschafft* is under the King's *Oberamtsregierung* at *Brieg*, and the war and domain chambers at *Bresslau*, and forms a distinct circle.

§. 5. The principal places belonging to it are,

1. The following towns: namely

1. *Beuthen*, in the *Polish* called *Bitborn*, and otherwise *Upper-Beuthen*, the capital of the lordship, being walled and having a seat, with a popish parochial-church, and a convent of *Minorites*. Near it anciently was a silver mine, which in 1366 yielded uncommon produce.

2. *Georgenberg*, an open little town, containing a popish parochial-church.

3. *Tarnowitz*, a small and open town, having a popish church with a *Lutheran* oratory. The silver mine here was formerly very rich, and yielded gold, and even still is far from being inconsiderable. A little way without this town, *Augustus II.* on his election to the crown of *Poland* in 1697, gave a solemn audience to the public embassy sent to invite him into that country; and in 1734 a like interview was held here between *Augustus III.* and the splendid deputation from the States of *Poland*, which likewise invited him to come and take possession of the kingdom. In 1746 a great fire happened here.

2. *Neudeck*, a seat belonging to the Count.

3. The following church-villages; namely, *Bilczowitz*, *Charzow*, *Kamien*, *Kechlowitz*, *Michalkowitz*, *Great-Panow* having a seat, *Piasieczna*, *Deutsch-Pickary* containing a seat, *Repten*, *Rokitnitz*, and *Great-Zyglin*.

Note; The burghers of *Czelacz* a small *Polish* town in the dutchy of *Severia* are possessed of some meadow grounds, corn lands, and woods on this side the *Brenice* near *Siemianowitz*, which though in *Poland* are under the sovereignty of *Prussia*. The Bishop of *Cracow* as Duke of *Severia*, lays claim also to a considerable part of a forest near *Sandeck*, and would have the boundaries to be from *Lubos* along an old road there, as far as the silver *Kopitz*, and from thence to *Czinkow* (see the map of the principality of *Oppeln*;) but *Prussia* still asserts its sovereignty over this tract.

4. Two free *Minderherrschafte*: viz.

a. The free *Minderherrschafft* of LOSZLAU.

THE best view of this country is to be had in the map of the principality of *Ratibor*, with which it is for the most part environed, but on the other quarters it joins to the lordship of *Oderberg*, and the principality of

of *Teschén*. Its proprietor is the Count of *Dietrichstein*, who styles himself N. N. Count of the holy Roman empire, and of *Dietrichstein*, and hereditary lord of the free *Minderberrschaft* of *Loszlau* in *Upper-Silesia*. In the town of *Loszlau* this Count has a regency, consisting of a governor, two assessors and a secretary. This lordship is also under the *Oberamtsregierung* of *Brieg*, and the war and domain chamber at *Breslau*, and forms another part of the circle of *Plesz*. The most remarkable places in it are,

1. *Loszlau*, in the *Polish* styled *Wodislaw*, an open little town, having a popish parochial-church, with a convent of *Minorites*.

2. The church-villages of *Upper-Golgowitz* containing a seat, *Godau* also having a seat, *Jasfneab* containing two seats, *Jedlownik*, *Laziska*, *Moschtzenitz*, *Mschanna*, *Pohlom*, *Radlin*, and *Ruptawa* having also two seats, with *Skriscbau*.

b. *A Part of the free Minderberrschaft of ODERBERG.*

THIS lordship likewise is best seen in the map of the principality of *Ratibor*, by which it is surrounded, as also by those of *Troppau* and *Teschén*, and the lordship of *Loszlau*. Formerly it constituted a part of the principalities of *Oppeln* and *Ratibor*. Its revolutions have been taken notice of above under the free *Standesherrschaft* of *Beuthen*, as well as that it belongs to a branch of the Counts of *Henkel*. The title of its proprietor is N. N. Count of *Henkel*, Baron of *Donnersmark*, lord of *Gfal* and *Wesendorf*, hereditary lord of the country, and free *Standesherrschaft* of *Beuthen*, and likewise of *Tarnowitz*, *Oderberg* and *Polzig*. That part of it which is subject to *Prussia* and separated from the other by the *Oder* and *Elza*, is under the *Oberamtsregierung* of *Brieg*, and the war and domain chambers at *Breslau*, and reckoned within the circle of *Plesz*. It contains the villages of *Great-Gorsitz* having a church, *Belschnitz*, *Odrou*, *Olfa*, *Roschkau*, *Ruderschwald* having a church, and *Sabelkau*.

II. The Bohemian part of *Silesia*, consisting of

A. *A small Part of LOWER-SILESIA.*

A Part of the principality of *Neyfze*.

Of the principality of *Neyfze* in general we have taken notice above, in our description of *Prussian Silesia*. It remains therefore, only to give an account of that part which still continues under the sovereignty of *Bohemia*, and in which are

I. The following towns: namely

1. *Zuckmantel*, an open little town belonging to the Bishop. Near this town

town is a mine, at present exhausted, but which formerly yielded plenty of copper and silver, and even gold.

2. *Weidenau*, a small town destroyed by fire in 1574 and in 1632.

3. *Fauernick*, an open little town, belonging to the Bishop. On one side of this town stands *Johannesberg* seat, and on the other *Fauernick* church-village.

4. *Friedberg*, an open little town also belonging to the Bishop.

5. *Kaltstein*, another open little town.

6. *Freywalde*, a small and open town situated on the *Billau*, and likewise appertaining to the Bishop.

II. The following villages: viz.

1. *Niklasdorf*, having a church, *Great-Kunzendorf* containing a church and seat, *Rothwasser* also having a church and seat, *Voigtscrofsz* and *Weiszbach* with one church, all villages belonging to the Bishop of *Breslau*, and lying on the borders of the *Prussian* part of the principality of *Neyse*.

2. *Weiszwasser*, a village containing a seat and church, also situated on the borders of the *Prussian* part of the principality of *Neyse*. This village likewise belongs to the Bishop of *Olmütz*.

3. *Barzdorf*, *Einsidel*, *Endersdorf* having a seat, *Gurschdorf*, *Obergrund*, *Standbubel*, *Sanbsdorf*, and *Wilschütz* with a seat, all church-villages.

B. A part of *Upper-Silesia*, including

I. Four principalities: viz.

a. Part of the Principality of TROPPAU,

TO which belong,

I. The following towns: namely

1. *Troppau*, in the *Bohemian* dialect called *Oppawa*, and in *Latin* *Oppavia*, the capital of all *Upper-Silesia*, as well as of the principality of the like name. It stands in a fruitful country on the river *Oppa*, being walled, and containing an ancient palace of the Princes, with three parochial-churches, a *Jesuits* college, three convents of monks, a nunnery and a commandery of the order of *St. John*, besides which it is also the seat of the regency for the *Bohemian* part of *Silesia*. In 1758 the greatest part of this town was destroyed by fire.

2. *Konigsberg*, commonly *Kunsberg*, an open little town containing a mansion-house.

3. *Wagstadt* or *Wogstadt*, by the *Bohemians* called *Bilowes*, a walled little town having a mansion-house, and belonging to Count *Pratsekmann*. In the year 1628 a considerable part of this place was destroyed by fire.

4. *Oder* or *Odrau*, a small but walled town, situated on the *Oder* and having a mansion-house. This place also belongs to Count *Pratsekmann*.

5. *Wigladtel*, by the *Bobemians* called *Wakow*, an open little town near which stands the ancient and stately castle of *Wigstein*.

II. The following market towns and villages: *viz.*

1. *Gratz*, in the *Bobemian* dialect called *Hradetz*, a market-town having a feat, and lying on the *Mora*. Near this town in 1741 an *Austrian* party was routed by some *Prussians*.

2. *Radun*, a church-village, one short *German* mile's distance from *Troppau*, and where in 1745 a skirmish happened between Baron *Trenk's* corps and a party of *Prussians* to the advantage of the latter.

3. The church villages of *Bielau*, *Boydensdorf*, *Broisdorf*, *Dittersdorf*, *Dobischwalde*, *Eckersdorf*, *Erbersdorf*, *Great-Glockersdorf*, *Glomnitz*, *Gotschdorf* containing a feat, *Great and Little-Herlitz*, the former of which has a feat, *Hrabín* also containing a feat, *Kreutzburg*, *New-Lublitz* having a feat, *Lukau*, *Mankendorf*, *Morawitz*, *Mokrolasez*, *Little-Petersdorf*, *Peterwitz*, *Plesna* with a feat, *Pobruha* likewise containing a feat, *Great and Wust-Pohlomb*, the former of which has a feat, *Prieße*, *Rattkau*, *Schwandorf*, *Skrzipau*, *Stauding* with a feat, *Prieße*, *Stieberawitz*, *Stiebzig*, *Taschendorf*, *Tharnau*, *Trzebowitz*, *Tschirmb*, *Wolmersdorf*, *Zattig*, *Old and New-Zechschorf*.

b. *A Part of the Principality of JAGERNDORF.*

TO which belong,

I. The following towns: namely

1. *Jagerndorf*, by the *Bobemians* called *Karnow* or *Krnaw*, and in *Latin* *Carnovia* or *Cornovia*, the capital of the principality, situated among mountains on the *Oppa*, which runs through it. This place is walled, and exclusive of a palace of the Prince's contains also a large parish-church with a *Minorite* convent, to the last of which likewise belongs a church. Further on an eminence near the town is the church of the *Blessed Virgin*.

Not far also from it stood the mountain castle of *Schellenberg*, once the residence of the family of that name.

2. *Bensche* or *Bendschin*, an open little town.

II. The following feats and villages: *viz.*

1. *Lobenstein*, an ancient mountain castle and demesne of the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, situated not far from *Jagerndorf*. Near this place is a farm of the Prince's called the *rotte Hof* or *red farm*, and a little beyond it stands the church-village of *Lobenstein*.

2. *Camerau*, a demesne of the Prince's, with a church-village lying not far from the *Oppa*.

3. The church villages of *Bransdorf* having a feat on the river *Oppa*, *Braunsdorf*, *Breuthen*, *Cronsdorf*, *Dittersdorf*, *Karlsthal*, *Lichten*, *Neplachowitz*,
also

also having a seat, *Raase*, *Seyffersdorf*, *Spachendorf*, *Taubnitz*, *Weiskirch* and *Zossen*, in the last of which likewise is a seat.

c. *The Principality of TESCHEN.*

§. 1. **T**HE principality of *Teschchen*, to the north borders on the *Standesherrschaft* of *Plesz* and some small *Minderberrschafts*, westward on the principality of *Troppau*, *Moravia* and the *Minderberrschaft* of *Friedek*, southward on *Hungary*, though on this side its limits are not absolutely settled, as is observed before in our introduction to *Silesia*, and eastward on *Hungary*, *Poland*, and the principality of *Bilitz*.

§. 2. It is for the most part hilly, the *Moravian* chain terminating near *Jablunkau* in the southern part, where also begins the *Carpathian* mountains. On the other hand the north part is very swampy, and overrun with lakes and meres; notwithstanding which there are more fertile spots here than would be imagined. Besides these it abounds likewise in wood. It has been already observed in our general introduction to *Silesia*, that the *Vistula* has its source in this country. The *Olza* or *Elza* also rises in the *Carpathian* chain near the confines of *Hungary*, and after traversing the greater part of the principality, in the lordship of *Oderberg* joins the *Oder*. The river *Ostrawice* forms the boundary between this country and *Moravia*.

§. 3. In the whole principality are five towns, part of the inhabitants of which speak *German*, and the other *Polish*. The mountains are inhabited by *Walachians*, who make good *Heyducks* or foot soldiers. The excellent fire arms here, called *Teschinken* receive their name from this country, and more particularly from its capital, where they are made in great quantities.

§. 4. *Miecislus*, the first Duke of *Upper-Silesia* resided at *Teschchen*. *Casimir* II. grandson to his son *Casimir* I. in 1288, subjected himself to the King of *Bobemia*, and was succeeded in the principality of *Teschchen* by his son *Casimir* III. on whom King *John* conferred a part of the principality of *Glogau*. This Prince's son named *Przemislaus* purchased of *Bolco* Duke of *Schweidnitz* the dutchy of *Severia*, and in 1363 was further invested with the principality of *Beuthen*. His son *Boleslaus*, who resided at *Teschchen*, left behind him four sons, who in 1442 made a partition of their father's territories. *Winceslaus* the eldest, who obtained *Teschchen*, *Beuthen* and *Tarnowitz*, in 1443 sold the dutchy of *Severia* to the sec of *Cracow*. After the decease of this Prince and his son *Przemislaus*, in 1477, the whole descended to *Casimir* IV. son to his younger brother *Boleslaus*, who, in 1479 made an exchange with King *Matthias*, of *Tarnowitz* and his right in *Great-Glogau* for *Cosel*. *Boleslaus* was succeeded by his grandson *Winceslaus* Adam, who mortgaged the lordship of *Friedek* to his father-in-law *John* of *Bernstein*. To him succeeded his son *Adam* *Winceslaus*,
VOL. VI. 4 I who,

who, a little before his death embraced popery. He was followed by his son *Frederick William*, who having been brought up in that religion, after his accession to the government became a zealot for it, but in 1625 died, and in him ended the male line of the Dukes of *Tefchen*. The principality by his death escheated to the crown of *Bohemia*, in the hands of which it remained till 1722, when *Charles VI.* transferred it to *Leopold Joseph Charles* Duke of *Lorraine*, who in 1729 was succeeded therein by his son *Francis Stephen*, since made Emperor.

§. 5. The principality contains

I. The following towns belonging to the Prince: viz.

1. *Tefchen*, in the *Polish* *Tefzin*, and in *Latin* *Tefchena* or *Tessinum* the capital of the principality, and lying in a very fertile country on the river *Elsa*. It is walled and contains a large church, with two convents of monks, and a college of *Jesuits*. In the suburbs is a *Lutheran* church, erected by virtue of the compact of *Old-Ranstadt*, wherein service is performed both in the *German* and *Polish*. To this church is also annexed a school, but the Emperor's patent for these two buildings, cost the *Lutheran* states a donation of 10,000 florins. On an eminence near the town stand the *Upper* or *Old*, with the lower palace of the Prince.

2. *Jablunkau* or *Jablunka*, an open little town situated on the *Elsa*, and lying in a bottom among hills.

About a *German* mile's distance from it towards *Hungary* is *Jablunka* fort, erected for the defence of a pass there.

3. *Skozow* or *Skotschau*, a small and open town lying on the *Vistula*, and containing a mansion-house, which together with

4. *Schwarzwasser*, in the *Polish* called *Strumien*, another small place on the *Vistula*, and some villages here, formed a particular lordship of which Duke *Frederick Casimir*, son to Duke *Winceflaus Adam* was proprietor. At *Schwarzwasser* the Prince has an office.

II. The following church-villages: viz.

1. Between the *Elsa*, *Ostrawice*, and the lordship of *Friedek*, lies *Albersdorf*, with *Upper* and *Lower-Bludowitz*, in the last of which is a seat, *Domaslowitz*, also having a seat, *Gatty*, *Herzmanitz*, *Hucynick* containing a seat, *Istebna*, *Karwin* having a seat, *Polnisch*, *Oslrau*, *Peterfswald*, *Ratimow*, with a seat, *Ropitz* also having a seat, *Rzepitsch*, *Upper* and *Lower-Schebischowitz* with seats, *Schomberg*, *Schonhof* containing a seat, *Steinau* with a seat, *Upper* and *Lower-Sucka* having seats, *Upper* and *Lower-Tierliczko* with a seat, *Upper* and *Lower-Trzanowitz*, having a seat, and *Wirzbitz*.

2. Between the *Elsa* and *Vistula* lie *Baumgarten*, *Bystrzitz*, *Golleschau* with a seat, *Hatzbach* having a seat, *Kisselau*, also containing a seat, *Konska*, *Little-Kunzendorf*, *Upper-Lischna*, *Niedek* having a seat, *Nierodin*, *Ogrodzowa* with a seat, *Punzau*, *Seibersdorf* with a seat, *Ujtron* with a seat, *Weichsel*, *Wendrin* having a seat, and *Zamarsk*.

3. Between

3. Between the *Vistula* and the principality of *Bilitz* lie *Bilowitzko*, *Brenna*, and *Grodietz*, in the last of which is a seat, *Great-Gureck*, *Lipowetz*, *Ochab* and *Rigersdorf*, also having a seat.

d. *The Principality of BILITZ.*

THIS country is to be seen in the map of the principality of *Teschén*, which with the *Standesherrschaft* of *Plesz* and *Poland*, entirely surrounds it. From the lordship of *Plesz* it is separated by the *Vistula* and from *Poland* by the river *Biala*, which runs into the former. It was once a part of the principality of *Teschén*, till Duke *Winceflaus Adam* settled it as a distinct lordship on his son *Frederick Casimir*, after which it came to *Charles* Baron of *Pronnitz*, from him to *Adam Schafgotsch*, next to the Barons of *Sonneck*, who have since been created Counts, and in 1730 to a Count of *Solms-Wildenfels*. In 1739 it came to a Count of *Haugwitz*, and last of all to *Alexander Joseph* Prince of the holy *Roman Empire*, as also of *Sullozsky*, and Count of *Lissa* in *Poland*, in favour of whom, the Emperor, *Francis* in 1752 erected this territory, till that time considered only as a *Minderherrschaft* into a principality. Within it is

1. *Bilitz*, a walled little town situated on the *Biala*, on an eminence near which also stands a castle. In 1750 the town church was destroyed by lightning, and in 1753 a fire consumed one hundred and forty of the best houses here.

2. The church-villages of *Old-Bilitz* and *Czechowitz*, in the latter of which is a seat, *Ernstsdorf* also having a seat, *Heinzendorf*, *Kamitz*, *Kurzwalde* and *Matzdorf*.

2. Eight *Minderherrschafts*.

I. *A Part of the free Minderherrschaft of ODERBERG.*

OF the lordship of *Oderberg* a general account has been already given under *Prussian Silesia*. In that part of it which has continued under the sovereignty of *Bohemia*, is

1. *Oderberg*, in the *Polish* called *Bogumin*, an open little town situated on the *Oder*, and the capital of the whole lordship. In this town is a seat of the proprietor.

2. *Koppitau*, *Schonichel*, and *Pudlow*, three villages.

II. *The free Minderberrschaft of FREUDENTHAL.*

A Sufficient representation of this country is to be seen in the map of the principality of *Troppau*. It is environed by the principalities of *Jagerndorf* and *Neyfze*, and likewise by *Moravia*. Formerly it constituted a part of the principality of *Troppau*, but afterwards belonged to Barons, to whom it gave title, and from them passed to the Barons since the Counts of *Wurben*. But the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* sequestrating it, it was successively held by his son *Leopold William*, and his grandson *Charles Joseph*, both archdukes of *Austria* and grand masters of the *Teutonic* order. In 1682 the Emperor *Leopold* appointed the then grandmaster of the *Teutonic* order, *John Caspar* of *Ampringen* to be chief governor of *Upper* and *Lower-Silesia*, and it being requisite also that the person invested with this post should be a Prince of *Silesia*, he at the same time conferred on him the lordship of *Freudenthal* as a principality, whereupon he took the title of Prince of *Freudenthal*, and Lord of *Eulenberg*. *Freudenthal* from this time continued annexed to the *Teutonic* order, but the title of principality has since been superseded, so that at present it is only a *Minderberrschaft*, though one of the most considerable in all *Silesia*, as containing

1. *Freudenthal*, in the *Polish* and *Bohemian* called *Brunthal*, the capital of the lordship, situated in a pleasant vale. This place is walled and has a mansion-house, in which resides a commander of the order.

2. *Engelsberg*, an open little town, near which formerly was a mine, and on an adjacent hill is a chapel.

3. *Wirbenthal* or *Wurbenthal*, another open little town formerly also having a mine work.

4. The church-villages of *Altstadt*, *Lichtewerden*, *Little-Mobrau*, *Seiffen*, *Throm*, *Old-Vogelseiffen*, *Lower-Wildgrub* and *Wockendorf*.

Note. To this lordship likewise belongs *Eulenberg* a market-town in *Moravia*.

III. *The Minderrschaft of OLBERSDORF.*

THE *Minderberrschaft* of *Olbersdorf*, in the taxation of *Silesia* stiled *das Gut* (or the estate) of *Olbersdorf*, is also seen in the maps of the principalities of *Troppau* and *Jagerndorf*. It belongs to the *Jesuits* of *Neyfze*, and contains under it

1. *Olbersdorf*, a market-town having a mansion house:
2. *Heinzendorf*, a church-village.
3. Ten other villages.

IV. The

IV. *The Minderherrschaft of FRIEDEK.*

THIS lordship is represented on the maps of the principality of *Teschén*, by which and *Moravia* it is surrounded, though separated from the latter by the river *Ostrawice*. It was once a part of the principality of *Teschén*. In 1545 Duke *Winceflaus Adam* mortgaged it to *John of Bernstein*. Afterwards it passed to other owners, till it came at length to the Counts of *Praschna*. In this *Minderherrschaft* is

1. *Friedek*, a small but walled town, having a mansion house and lying on the river *Ostrawice*. In 1702 a great part of this place was destroyed by fire.

2. The church-villages of *Bruzowitz*, *Dobrau*, *Leskowitz*, *Sedlist*, and *Skalitz*.

V. *The Minderherrschaft of FREYSTADT.*

THIS territory is represented in the map of the principality of *Teschén*. In the taxation of *Silesia* it is called *das gut Freystadt*, and was once a part of the principality of *Teschén*. Duke *Winceflaus Adam* gave it to his son *Frederick Casimir*, who made *Freystadt* his usual residence. Afterwards it passed to the Barons *Czigan* of *Slupska*, from whom it came to the Counts *Gaschin*, and lastly to the *Wienzkowsky* family. In it is

1. *Freystadt* or *Freystadtel*, a small town situated not far from the *Elja*, and containing a mansion-house.

2. The villages of *Altstadt*, *Konkolna* and *Zawada*.

VI. *The Minderherrschaft of ROY.*

THIS district lies contiguous to the foregoing, being situated along the banks of the *Elja*. In the taxation of *Silesia* it is called the *Gut Roy*. Its present proprietor is the Baron of *Schrebensky*. In it are the villages of *Roy*, *Spluchow*, *Darkow* and *Luczka*, commonly called *Louky*, the last of which is also parochial.

VII. *The Minderrherrschaft of DEUTSCH-LEUTHEN,*

ADijoining to the preceding, and in the taxation of *Silesia* styled *das Gut Deutsch-Leuthen*. It belongs to Count *Taff*, and contains under it

1. *Deutsch-Leuthen*, a church-village having a seat.

2. *Dittmersdorf*,

2. *Dittmersdorf*, another church-village.
3. The villages of *Skrzeczon* and *Wilmersdorf*, on the *Elfa*.

VIII. *The Minderherrschafft of REICHENWALDAU.*

THIS lordship borders on the former, and in the taxation of *Silesia* is called *das Gut Reichenwaldau*. Its proprietor is Count *Wurben*. In it is

1. *Reichenwaldau*, a church-village having a seat.
2. The villages of *Polnisch-Leutben*, *Poremba* and *Dombrau*.

The Sovereign County of GLATZ.

§. 1. THE map of this county designed by *Scultetus* and published by *Jansson* is greatly inferior to that put forth by *Homann's* printing house at *Nurnberg* in 1747 from a draught of Mr. *Mayer's*. *Muller's Atlas* however of *Bohemia*, with Mr. *Julien's Atlas topographique & militaire*, contain a representation of this county no less accurate and complete than that of *Homann's*.

§. 2. The county of *Glatz* lies between *Bohemia*, *Silesia* and *Moravia*, being on all sides environed by ridges of mountains, which belong to the *Sulet* chain, whence it is every where of very difficult access, the entrance to it being a long, rugged, rocky and troublesome way. In length it is eight geographical miles, and in breadth five. Count *Christopher* of *Hardeck*, while governor here appointed a standard for the mensuration of their miles, by which a *Glatz* mile is to consist of three and five hundred cords, and each cord of fifty two ells, making in a whole mile 15860 ells.

§. 3. It is every where mountainous and most delightfully variegated with hills and dales, meadows and woods, fields and streams, which are further interspersed with towns and villages. In a good year it produces more wheat than is sufficient for home consumption; and in bad seasons is supplied at a moderate rate from the adjacent countries. What fruits or culinary herbs it wants are imported from *Silesia*, *Bohemia* and *Moravia*. It yields also rich pastures, and grassy turns out here to good account. Wood too it has in great plenty, as well as game of all kinds; and its fish, particularly its trout, are very large and exquisite. Further, here are quarries of stone for mill stones, grave stones, and building, which are exported to other countries, and it affords besides a good marble with jasper, topazes and cornelians. In the neighbourhood of *Schlegel* is dug pit-coal; and *Hausdorf* has a copper-mine. The silver-mine works of *Wilhelms-
thal*

thal or *Neustadtel* and *Merzberg* are at present discontinued. Among the many mineral springs here the most celebrated are those at *Kodowa*, *Reinerz* and *Altwilmsdorf*. The warm bath of *Landeck* is also in great repute. In the district of *Habelschwerdt* about half a mile from *Mittelwalde* below the *Schneeberge* rises the *Neyße*, which after watering *Habelschwerdt* and *Glatz* passes out of this country into the principality of *Munsterberg* in *Silesia*. This river receives into it almost every little torrent in the country; and at the distance of scarce half a mile from its source, on the borders of *Moravia* rises the *Morel* or *Morawa*, the chief river in that dutchy. Not far likewise from *Reinerz* issues the *Erlitz*, which, for some miles divides this county from *Bokemia*, after which it continues its course into that Kingdom, whence accordingly in 1586 it was declared a boundary between the county of *Glatz* and *Bokemia*.

§. 4. In the whole county are nine towns with upwards of one hundred villages, the latter of which are generally large and populous. The current language here is the *German*. The inhabitants live mostly by tillage, graſery, spinning thread, and the linen trade. Here are five families of Counts, ſeveral of Barons, beſides other noble houſes, the moſt antient of which is that of *Pannewitz*, and next to it thoſe of *Glaubitz*, *Mofchen*, *Tziſchwitz* and *Haugwitz*. Whilſt the county of *Glatz* was under *Bokemia*, the States uſed to hold their *Landtage* or Diets, in the *Landtage* houſe of *Glatz*. Theſe meetings were anciently termed *Furſſentage*, but ſince the *Pruſſian* ſovereignty has taken place they have been laid aſide as unneceſſary.

§. 5. In the ſixteenth century under the regency of Count *Chriſtopher* of *Hardeck* the doctrine of *John Huſz* diffuſed itſelf here conſiderably. From 1560 to 1623 *Lutheraniſm* maintained its ground againſt the moſt violent oppoſition; but after that year all the *Lutheran* paſtors and ſchoolmaſters to the number of above one hundred and twenty were driven out of the country, and the reſt of the *Lutheran* inhabitants by blandiſhments and compulſion induced to embrace popery, though great numbers preferred exile to apoſtaſy. Thus in proceſs of time popery became the public religion of the whole country, though ſince the ceſſion of it to *Pruſſia* the *Lutherans* are again permitted the free exerciſe of their religion.

§. 6. In ancient times this country had ſeveral maſters, particularly the Kings of *Bokemia*. In 1453 *Ladiſlaus* King of *Hungary* and *Bokemia* conſented that *George Podiebrath* then Stadtholder, afterwards King of *Bokemia*, might redeem the lordſhip of *Glatz* from *William* of *Leucenberg*, and in 1462 the Emperor *Frederick* III. raiſed this lordſhip to a county in favour of the ſons of the ſaid King *George Podiebrath*. On a partition between theſe ſons, it came to the eldeſt, named *Henry* Duke of *Munſterberg* and *Franckenſlein*, who in 1472 was by *Wladiſlaus* King of *Bokemia*, further inveſted with it as a ſief. In the year 1500 his ſons ſold it to their father-in-law *Albert* Count *Hardeck* for the ſum of 60,000 crowns, and in

1534 *Christopher Count Hardeck* mortgaged the county to *Ferdinand King of Bohemia*, who soon alienated it in the same manner to *John of Bernstein*. In 1549 it passed as a mortgage to *Ernest Duke of Bavaria*, who afterwards acquired the property of it. In 1561 *King Ferdinand* got it again into his possession and from that time it continued annexed to the crown of *Bohemia* till 1742, when *Frederick II. King of Prussia* made himself master of it. At the peace of *Berlin* concluded in the same year, it was ceded to him, his heirs, and his descendants for ever, with entire sovereignty and absolute independency of the crown of *Bohemia*.

§. 7. In the titles of the King of *Prussia*, this county as a sovereign State, is placed after *Silesia*, *Orange*, *Neuschatel* and *Vallangin*, but before *Gelderland*, *Magdeburg*, *Cleve*, &c. Its arms are pearl three lines crowned ruby, or ruby three lines crowned pearl.

§. 8. Whilst under *Bohemia* all affairs of government and law were conducted by an *Amtsregierung* held at the capital, and in which the governor presided as president, but from its sentences appeals lay first to *Prague*, and then might be moved to *Vienna*. But under *Prussia* a change has been made in its constitution. The royal regency in the capital is vested not only with the inspectorship of the garrison there, but attends likewise to the order, tranquillity and safety of the whole county, and takes cognizance of the royal buildings and matters of police. With respect to judicial affairs in secular causes the county is subject to the *Oberamtsregierung* of *Breslau*, and in ecclesiastical matters to the upper consistory of the same place, though with right of appeal from both to the tribunal of *Berlin*, after which a petition for a revival of the case may be laid before his Majesty himself. Causes of smaller importance are finally decided by the *Landrath* of the county, who is stiled the *Judex delegatus* of it, assisted by an assessor of the *Oberamtsregierung* and upper consistory at *Breslau*. The subsidy, excise, demesne, post and custom offices are immediately subordinate to the war and domain chambers in the same city.

§. 9. This county makes but one circle. In the above-mentioned map (§. 1.) it is divided into six districts, agreeably to which, as being both proper and convenient, we shall form our account.

I. The district of *Glatz* contains under it

1. *Glatz*, by the *Bohemians* called *Kladzko*, by the *Poles* *Klodzko*, and in *Latin* *Glacium* or *Glocium*, the capital of the county, situated on the river *Neyße*. It is a very strong place, and stands on the declivity of a hill, whereon also is built the old castle, so that most of its houses command an extensive and fine prospect of the country. The old castle was formerly divided into three parts, called the lower, middle and upper palace. The buildings of the first of these lie somewhat lower towards the city than the upper, and antiently formed a *Burglehn*, which was conferred on several noble families of the county, who by virtue of the said post stiled themselves

selves burgraves of *Glatz*, and resided in it as governors. In this lower palace too is a spacious area surrounded with buildings, and in these buildings again vaults secured from fire, wherein things of consequence and value may be safely lodged. Water is conveyed through pipes from the water tower near the lower mills, quite up into this lower palace. In it also is a popish church, but at present no service performed there excepting on *Sundays*, and this only for the benefit of such prisoners as are papists. From this lower palace we ascend to the upper, which stands much higher than the top of the rock, and besides three courts has a very deep well hewn quite through the rock, and yielding plenty of excellent water. This part was once the residence of the lords proprietors of the county, and even now the commandant lives there. Since *Glatz* has belonged to *Prussia* the old citadel has been greatly improved and strengthened, particularly by the addition of very commodious barracks capable of quartering a numerous garrison. As it stands likewise within sight of the whole county, at the firing of a gun or the lighting up of a beacon, the approach of an enemy may in a quarter of an hour's time be notified to every part thereof. The new citadel, which is a *Prussian* work, stands on the *Schaferberge*, directly fronting the old one, with the river *Neyze* running between them, and by means of a speaking trumpet advices may be mutually communicated to them. This new citadel is very advantageously situated, strong and regular, and further provided with a good well, which has been cut at a vast expence through the rock into the hill. Between these two citadels also is a sluice by which the intermediate country may be laid under water. The town itself too is at present strongly fortified, and in beauty, cleanliness and order has been greatly improved under the *Prussian* governments. It consists of four hundred houses, with the suburbs of *Frankenstein*, the *Angel* (or *hook*) the *Rossmarkt* (or *horse market*) and the *Neulandel*. Its parish-church belongs to the *Jesuits*, and in this church is a celebrated miraculous image. Near it also is the college and seminary of the said fathers. In 1742 a church was built here near the gate in the *Frankenstein* street, for the use of the garrison and other *Lutherans*. Without the town likewise before the *Bruck* gate, on the *Rossmarkt* is a *Minorite* convent with a church called *our lady auf dem Sande*, and at a small distance from the *Frankenstein* gate is a *Franciscan* church and convent, and close by it an almshouse having a church. Of the farms in the suburbs, some belong to noblemen, others to burghers, and some again to the *Jesuits* and *Minorites*. Here are besides two large mills of the Kings, and not far from the *Franciscan* convent two corn and meal magazines, with a bakehouse. *Glatz* enjoys a good trade, and its burghers, and inhabitants are under the magistracy. Antiently there stood a place here known by the name of *Lucca*, till the year 936, when by order of King *Henry I.* the town itself was built, though the instrument cited page 105 in *Kablosch's* curiosities of the county of *Glatz*, bears some strong marks of

spuriousness. It has been frequently pillaged and burnt, as being the subject of incessant discords between the *Poles* and *Bohemians*, not to mention the two destructive fires of 1015 and 1033. In 1056 it was also taken and laid in ashes by the Emperor *Conrad*. In 1463, 1469 and 1524, it again suffered by fire. Its severest siege, however, was that which it held out in 1622, against the united forces of the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* and his allies. In 1742 the *Prussians* took it by capitulation. To the town belongs the village of *Steinwitz*, with some farms.

2. *Old-Wilmisdorf*, a church-village much resorted to for its mineral water.
3. *Old-Heyde*, a village having a mineral spring.
4. *Merzdorf*, *Upper-Hausdorf*, *Neudeck*, *Gabersdorf*, *Melden* and *Wieschau* or *Wiese*, all villages containing mansion-houses belonging to Count *Gotz*.
5. *Lower-Hausdorf*, a village, with two seats belonging to Count *Neubaus*.
6. *Hafzitz*, a village, its proprietor Baron *Pilati*.
7. *Labitsch* and *Poditau*, two villages having seats, and belonging to the *Schenkendorf* family.
8. *Schwenz*, a village with two seats, one belonging to Count *Hartig*, the other to Baron *Hem*.
9. *Pirkwitz* or *Burgwitz*, a village and seat of Count *Hartig*.
10. *Koritau*, a village belonging to the same nobleman.
11. *Roschwitz* and *Stolzenau*, two villages, their owner Count *Wallis*.
12. *Pischwitz* or *Pischkowitz*, a village, with estates of the *Haugwitzes*.
13. *Upper-Schwedeldorf*, a village, containing two estates of Count *Wallis*, with a seat of the *Tschischwitz* family, some vassals of Count *Hartig*, and others belonging to the King's demesne chambers at *Glatz*.
14. *Lower-Schwedeldorf*, appertaining to the *Jesuits* at *Glatz*.
15. *Rengersdorf*, a village having two seats.
16. *Eysersdorf*, a village, belonging to the *Jesuits* of *Glatz*.
- II. The *Landeck* district, comprehending
 1. *Landeck* an open little town situated on the *Biela*, and belonging to the sovereign. The inhabitants of this place subsist chiefly by tillage and grafsery, assisted by the sale of their beer and brandy. The generality of them are papists. *Landeck* has suffered greatly by war, having been frequently sacked and burnt, particularly in the year 1528, when scarce forty houses were left in the town, and but three in the suburb. It is most remarkable for the warm baths near, and lying beyond it.
 2. *Upper-Thalheim*, a village, the lower end of which joins the town. From this village we cross over a long wooden bridge leading through the *Herrenhof*, in which is a small elegant seat, to an eminence on the left, planted with a row of lime-trees and on which is a church, and from thence again to the *New* or our *Lady's* bath. Two or three hundred paces farther, leaving the *Biele* on the right, we arrive at the *Old* or *St. George's* bath,

bath, which stands somewhat higher than the former, and issues from a hard rocky soil on an eminence east of the *Biele*, and about a hundred and odd paces from the wood called *Oberfreybeit*; where the said water gushes through the fissures of the rock, which formerly were no less than seventy in number. In not a few of these fissures its volume is equal in thickness to a man's arm. Nothing can be more pellucid than this water, though impregnated with a strong sulphureous smell, and its degree of warmth is rather beyond that of milk as it comes from the cow. The largest spring in the middle, is nearly of a boiling heat, but others are only tepid, and others again quite cold, so that the water collected from all these several springs must naturally be no more than lukewarm. On a hill also about 2000 common paces from these baths is the *White-Well*, the water in which besides its perfect transparentness is of a most grateful taste, but extremely cold, and never known to freeze. Farther up the hill stand the remains of *Karpfenstein* castle, which was demolished in 1443, and together, with the farm of the same name, lying at the foot of this mountain, belongs to *Landeck* town. The *New*, or as it is otherwise called, *our Lady's Bath*, which has been already mentioned, is tepid, clear, and in smell, taste and mixture, perfectly like the capital spring. Not far, likewise from it, at the foot of a hill having a small church on its summit, is another cold sulphureous spring. The old bath was purchased by the town of *Landeck* in 1572; and the *New bath* which stands near *Upper-Thalheim* in 1735.

3. *Wilhelmsthal* or *Neustadt*, an open little town situated on the *Biele*, and near which formerly was a silver mine. Its first name is derived from its founder *William* of *Oppersdorf*, but the second was given it in 1561 on account of its being made a mine town.

4. *Seiffenberg*, *Schreckendorf*, *Winkeldorf* and *Kunzensdorf*, all villages belonging to Count *Wallis*.

5. *Ullersdorf*, a church-village with three seats, one belonging to Count *Wallis*, the other two to the *Schenkendorf* family.

6. *Reyersdorf*, a village belonging to Count *Neubaus*.

7. *Schonau*, a village, the proprietor of which is a *Haugwitz*.

8. *Old and New-Gersdorf*, with *Bielendorf*, two large villages lying contiguous to each other.

9. *Conradswalde*, a village, belonging to a gentleman of the name of *Probel*, and once having a castle, which was demolished in 1469.

III. The district of *Habelschwerdt*, containing,

1. *Habelschwerdt*, formerly called *Bystrzice*, a small town but walled and making a good appearance. This place lies on the *Neyse*, which here receives into it the rivulet of *Weistritz*. Its parish-church belongs to the papists, but the *Lutherans*, with the garrison, perform their worship in the town-house. It was once subordinate to the palace and town of *Glatz*, but, in 1319, King *John* made it a free town. In 1577 King *Rodolphus* again

incorporated it for ever with the palace of *Glatz*, but it has been since separated from it. In 1617 it purchased of the Emperor *Matthias* the upper jurisdiction for the sum of 3000 guilders. In 1475 and 1645 it was destroyed by fire.

To the town belong the villages of *Old-Weisritz* and *Grottenpsubl*.

2. *Plomnitz*, a village situated not far from *Habelschwerdt*, and belonging to Count *Wallis*. At this village, in 1745, a skirmish happened between the *Prussian* and *Austrian* forces, to the disadvantage of the latter.

3. The lordship of *Mittelwalde*, sold by the lords of *Tzschirnhausen* to the Counts of *Althan*, and containing under it

1. *Mittelwalde*, an open little town having a mansion-house on the *Neyße*. This place was so entirely demolished by the *Huszites*, that for a long time it continued desert; and in the 16th century it was frequently sacked and pillaged.

2. The villages of *Schonsfeld*, *Wolfsdorf* and *Lower-Langenau*. A part of the last place belongs to Baron *Herberstein*, and about the year 1563 an alum mine-work was set on foot there, but has since been discontinued. It has, however, still a mineral water.

4. *Grafenort*, formerly called *Arnsdorf*, a village, which together with *Melling*, the oldest village in the county, belongs to a Count of *Herberstein*. On an eminence in the former, called the *Keilberge*, stood a castle which was destroyed in 1450.

5. *Old-Waltersdorf*, a village belonging to Count *Wallis*, and containing an estate of the *Bachstein* family.

6. *New-Waltersdorf*, belonging to the *Frebels*.

7. The villages of *Merzberg*, and *Kieszlingswalde*, belonging to Count *Wallis*. In the latter, however, is also an estate of the *Geisznern*; *Merzberg* was noted for a rich silver mine, which failed about the year 1623, but towards the middle of the present century was again opened, and at its consecration in 1749 was called *zum reichen Segen*, (or, *for a rich blessing*) and the smelting hutts, the *Friedrichs-Silberbutte*; but notwithstanding these fine names, it is come to nothing.

7. The lordship of *Schnallenstein*, to which belongs the village of the same name. Above this village once stood a castle of the like appellation, together with *Seitendorf* another village.

8. *Lomnitz*, *Verlobrenwasser*, *Lichtenwald*, and *Freywalde*.

9. *Neuweisritz* and *Sauerbrunn*, two mineral springs.

IV. The district of *Hummel*, owing its name to *Hummel* castle, which before its demolition stood between *Reinerz* and *Lewin*, and together with some farms belongs to the treasury of *Reinerz*. On a lofty mountain not far from this town are the *Seefelders* (or *Lake-fields*), which are continually under water, without flood or ebb; and are said never to freeze, not even in the coldest winters. By reason, however, of the swamps and turf-pits, there

there is no going to the middle of them either on foot or in a boat. In this district is

1. *Reinerz*, a small open town belonging to the King, and lying in a bottom amidst high hills. This town is noted for good cloth, but more so still for its plush; and, in the suburb is a large paper mill, which supplies the King's offices and courts in *Silesia* with a paper by no means inferior to that of *Holland*. *Reinerz* has been frequently pillaged and burnt. The mineral spring here is one of the best in the whole county, and the town is also proprietor of the village of *Rehms*.

2. *Lewin*, an open little town belonging to the King, and lying in a valley. This village was once a part of the lordship of *Hummel*, and on an adjacent mountain also stood a castle.

3. *Ruckers*, a village belonging to Count *Hartig*.

4. The villages of *Friedersdorf*, *Sakisch*, *Gellenau*, &c. in the last of which is a mineral spring.

5. *Kodewa*, a village having a mineral water, the strongest in the whole county.

V. *Wunschelburg* district, in which is the *Heuschbeune*, a very high mountain, with a wide chasm in the middle of it as if it had burst in twain. This mountain serves instead of a weather-glass to the whole neighbouring country, who, from its appearance, form their conjectures on the change of the weather. In this district is

1. *Wunschelburg*, in the *Bohemian* dialect *Hradek*, a walled town belonging to the King; and having divers woollen manufactures, with a great thread trade. Besides its sufferings by war, this place has been burnt down more than once, particularly in 1545.

Belonging to it are the villages of *Scheibe* and *Siebenhuben*.

2. The lordship of *Scharfeneck*, with the village of the like name, as also *Obersteine*, *Tuntschendorf*, *Grensdorf* or *Craynsdorf* and *Albendorf*, in the last of which is a beautiful church, containing a miraculous image, which attracts to it a great resort of pilgrims. These several places belong to the Counts of *Gesche*, who have also some vassals at *Mittelsleine*.

3. *Niedersteine*, a village belonging to the Barons *Hemm* and *Hemstein*. A part is likewise the property of the *Haugwitz* family. In 1745 a smart rencounter happened here between some *Prussians* and *Austrians*, in which the latter were worsted.

4. *Upper* and *Under-Ratben*, together with *Seibersdorf* or *Seiffersdorf*, and other villages.

VI. The *Neurode* district, in which is

1. *Neurode*, an open little town belonging to Baron *Stillfried*. The inhabitants of this place subsist chiefly by the making of cloths and stuffs, besides which they deal also largely in snuff.

2. *Loszdorf*, a village belonging to Baron *Larisch*.

3. *Hausz-*

3. *Hauszdorf*, a village of which the *Haugwitz* family are proprietors. In it also are some vassals of Baron *Stillfried*.
4. *Wolpersdorf* or *Velpersdorf*, a village of Baron *Hemm*.
5. *Waltersdorf* and *Eckersdorf*, two villages belonging to Count *Gotz*.
6. *Schlegel*, a village, the property of Baron *Pilati*, and containing a coal mine.
7. The villages of *Ebersdorf*, *Kunzensdorf*, *Konigswalde*, &c.



I N D E X

To the Six VOLUMES of

BUSCHING'S NEW GEOGRAPHY.

N. B. The Letters refer to the Volumes, and the Figures to the Pages.

- A.**
A, r. i. 416. ii. 396.
 Aach, iv. 246.
 Aakiar, i. 132.
 Aakirke, i. 113.
 Aalborg, i. 125. 6.
 Aalborguus, i. 125.
 Aalen, v. 306.
 Aalheath, i. 126.
 Aatholm, i. 120.
 Aalet, iv. 293.
 Aardalswerk, i. 199.
 Aardenborg, iii. 570.
 Aarhuus, i. 131. 134.
 Aars, i. 129.
 Aarstad, i. 199.
 Aastrup, i. 125.
 Aasum, i. 115.
 Abach, v. 346.
 Abakan, r. i. 473.
 Abakanskoi, i. 516.
 Abalae, i. 507.
 Abano, iii. 85.
 Abaskaja, i. 507.
 Abbadin, ii. 192.
 Abbeville, ii. 401.
 Abdenau, v. 320.
 Abdera, ii. 135.
 Abenberg, v. 436.
 Abenrad, 148.
 Aberavon, iii. 409.
 Aberbrothoc, iii. 427.
 Aberdaur, iii. 422.
 Aberdeen, iii. 427.
 — Old, iii. 428.
 Aberforth, iii. 386.
 Abergavenny, iii. 360.
 Abernethy, iii. 426.
 Abersperg, v. 331.
 Aberyswith, iii. 411.
 Abiagrasso, iii. 49.
 Abial, ii. 206. 20.
 Abingdon, iii. 290.
 Abkonde, iii. 529.
 Ablaffer-Weard, iii. 504.
 Abloe, ii. 169.
 Abo, i. 355.
 Aboim de Nobrega, ii. 193.
 Abraham's hof, ii. 59.
 Abrantes, ii. 220.
 Abreiro, ii. 198.
 Abron, r. ii. 543.
 Abrug-Banya, ii. 82.
 Abruzzo, iii. 207.
 citia, *ibid.*
 ultra, *ibid.*
 Abstainen, i. 561.
 Abstotten, iv. 168.
 Abydos, ii. 134.
 Accrenza, iii. 198.
 Acerno, iii. 196.
 Acerra, iii. 193.
 Achaia, ii. 146.
 Acheron, ii. 139.
 Achilles, ii. 146.
 Achim, vi. 231.
 Achtkerowelen, iii. 537.
 Achmetrahet, ii. 171.
 Achory, iii. 433.
 Achrida, ii. 138.
 Achen, vi. 183.
 Acolastre, r. ii. 543.
 Acolin, ii. 543.
 Acores, ii. 210.
 Acous, ii. 491.
 Acqu, ii. 483. 502.
 Acqua, iii. 129.
 pendente, iii. 152.
 viva, ii. 204.
 Acqui, iii. 38.
 Acroteri, ii. 158.
 Acton, iii. 325.
 Acumulo, iii. 208.
 Adamsheide, i. 551.
 Adarboden, iii. 631.
 Adare, iii. 445.
 Adda, r. iii. 44.
 Adensen, vi. 298.
 Aderno, iii. 214.
 Adiger, iii. 5.
 Adefberg, iv. 217.
 Ado, i. 318.
 Adorf, i. 100. 611.
 Ad. Fred. mine, i. 254.
 Adona, i. 42.
 Adonier, ii. 492.
 Adria, iii. 86.
 Adrianfmount, ii. 273.
 Adrianfwall, iii. 421.
 Adrianople, ii. 130.
 Adulah, ii. 243.
 Adzengta, ii. 299.
 Adelfort, i. 282.
 Adessa, ii. 138.
 Agates, iii. 217.
 Agelftawick, iv. 322.
 Aegina, ii. 150.
 Aelen, iii. 636. 7.

Ænola,

I N D E X.

- Ænola*, iii. 194.
Ærding, v. 343.
Ærno, iii. 796.
Æthra, r. i. 305.
Ætnac, iii. 211.
Afwestad, i. 328.
Afwiowara, i. 360.
Agde, ii. 547.
Agdenas, i. 202.
Agdesiden, i. 193.
Agen, ii. 496.
Ager, i. 184. ii. 322.
Aggershuus bis, i. 184.
 Castle, i. 185.
Aggeroe, i. 192.
Aggers, i. 184. 5.
Aggopach, iv. 176.
Aghed, iii. 437.
Agincourt, ii. 402.
Agira, ii. 161.
Aglia, iii. 27.
Agmondestham, iii. 349.
Agnadello, iii. 49.
Agnercins, ii. 431.
Agno, iii. 739.
Agnoree, iii. 207.
Agon, i. 332.
Agramont, ii. 323.
Agreda, ii. 312.
Agua de pas, ii. 236.
 de peixer, ii. 225.
 Niveo, ii. 198.
Aguas Bellas, ii. 220.
Agueda, ii. 221.
Aguiad, ii. 209. 25.
 de fouse, ii. 194.
Agueas, ii. 224.
Aguilad, ii. 312.
Agurande, ii. 560.
Ahausz, iv. 325.
Ahlden, vi. 262.
Ahleim, vi. 304.
Ahlen, iv. 322.
Arenfbock, vi. 410.
Ahrweiled, iv. 563.
Ahun, ii. 557.
Ahus, i. 303.
Ajarab, ii. 282.
Alaccio, iii. 114.
Aicha, v. 334.
Aiello, iii. 200. 208.
Aigle, ii. 530. 537.
Aigremont, ii. 416.
Aiguebelle, iii. 22.
Aiguepedes, ii. 553.
Aigues candes, ii. 491.
Aigues mortes, ii. 479.
Aiguillon, ii. 496.
Aimargues, ii. 479.
Aime, iii. 22.
Ainling, v. 334.
Ainsa, ii. 319.
Ainza, iii. 428.
Aiomama, ii. 137.
Air, iii. 420.
 shire of, iii. 419.
Aire, ii. 408. 501.
 r. ii. 432.
Aisny le duc, ii. 423.
Aistie riv. ii. 409.
Aitona, ii. 322.
Aitrach, i. 267.
Aix, ii. 446.
Aix la Chapelle, v. 513.
 Dam. Gilon, ii. 559.
 in Savoy, iii. 22.
Akehof, i. 318.
Akeroe, i. 322.
Alaba, ii. 273.
Alaen, iv. 535.
Alafoens, ii. 207.
Alagnon, r. ii. 551.
Alagoa, ii. 236.
Alagon, ii. 316.
Alaened, ii. 543.
Alajor, ii. 328.
Alais, ii. 303. 480.
Aland, i. 366.
Alandroal, ii. 229.
Alapacushoi Sawod
Alarcon, ii. 301.
Alatro, iii. 172.
Alatyr, i. 481.
Alba, iii. 38.
Albam, ii. 139.
Albana, iii. 94.
Albano, iii. 171.
Albarracin, ii. 316.
Albazete, ii. 301.
Albeck, v. 286.
Alben, iv. 218.
Albenga, iii. 106.
Albengue, ii. 497.
Albergana, ii. 225.
Albergaria, *ibid.*
 de penela, ii. 193.
Albert, ii. 400.
Albi, iii. 207.
Albin, ii. 498.
Albifol, iii. 105.
Albolody, ii. 295.
Albon, ii. 441.
Albona, iii. 54.
Albuh, ii. 500.
Albuferræ, ii. 232.
Albufera, ii. 32.
Albugnergue, iii. 278.
Albuhzinha, ii. 219.
Alby, ii. 469.
Alcaca, ii. 306.
Alcacue do Sal, ii. 222.
Alcagova, ii. 221.
Alcalade, ii. 222.
 Guadaria, ii. 283.
 de los Gazules, ii. 288.
 de Henares, ii. 307.
Alcala Real, ii. 290.
Alcames, iii. 216.
Alcanede, ii. 222.
Alcaniz, ii. 316.
Alcantaram, ii. 176. 278. 81.
Alcaraz, ii. 301.
Alcaudete, ii. 290.
Alcazzava, ii. 291.
Alcmina, iii. 216.
Alcoar, ii. 218.
Alcabaga, *ibid.*
Alcockelle, ii. 222.
Alcoentre, *ibid.*
Alcovendas, ii. 308.
Alcontin, ii. 225.
Alcoy, ii. 298.
Alcudia, ii. 327.
Alborough, iii. 331. 381.
 Aldea

I N D E X.

Aldea Gallega, ii. 222.
 —de Mericana, ii. 217.
 Aldenator, iv. 563.
 Aldenhoven, iv. 403.
 Aldengen, v. 268.
 Alderhorn, i. 331.
 Aldeney, iii. 289.
 Alefchimo, ii. 161.
 Alegrate, ii. 228.
 Alet, r. i. 471.
 Aleksin, i. 455.
 Alengor, ii. 522.
 Alengues, ii. 217.
 Alentahen, ii. 477.
 Alentejo, ii. 222.
 Alefbury, iii. 348.
 Alefried; v. 295.
 Alessandria, iii. 39.
 Alessandrino, ibid.
 Alessani, iii. 113.
 Alessano, iii. 203.
 Alessio in Hungary, ii. 106.
 —in Albania, ibid.
 Alestone, iii. 392.
 Alet, ii. 472.
 Aletschimo, ii. 161.
 Alexander Newski, i. 440.
 Alfacs, i. ii. 245. 321.
 Alfandega, ii. 198.
 Alfayates, ii. 209.
 Alfaizerns, ii. 218.
 Alfeld, vi. 431.
 Alfenden, ii. 318.
 Alford, iii. 372.
 Alfreton, iii. 377.
 Alfter, iv. 561.
 Alfwom, i. 290.
 Algagiola, iii. 112.
 Algarria, ii. 302.
 Algarve, ii. 130.
 Algaw, vi. 481.
 Algemezen, ii. 278.
 Algeri, iii. 42.
 Algezira, vi. 287.
 Algzur, ii. 232.
 Algeate, iii. 48.
 Algibarrota, ii. 219.
 Algodra, ii. 209.

Algozo, ii. 199.
 Alhadas, ii. 205.
 Alhama, ii. 293. 316.
 Alhambra, ii. 293.
 Alhandra, ii. 217.
 Alhanga, ii. 278.
 Ahos Vedros, ii. 222.
 Alica, iii. 125.
 Alicante, ii. 297.
 Alicata, iii. 215.
 Alicur, iii. 218.
 Aljesur, ii. 232.
 Alife, iii. 194.
 Alingfahs, i. 290.
 Alix, ii. 424.
 Alisio, iii. 112.
 Aliffone, ii. 138.
 Aljubarrota, ii. 219.
 Aljushal, ii. 226.
 Alkmaad, iii. 507.
 Alle, i. 529.
 Allenbach, v. 82.
 Allenburg, i. 548.
 Allendorff, v. 46. 63.
 Allentrop, iv. 569.
 Alleria, iii. 113.
 Allersheim, vi. 353.
 Allerstein, i. 653.
 Allstet, vi. 35.
 Allestone, iii. 392.
 Allier, r. ii. 553.
 Allono, i. 278.
 Alloway, iii. 421.
 Almaccaro, ii. 296.
 Almaden, ii. 282.
 Almagro, ii. 301.
 Almanza, ibid.
 Almaraz, ii. 278.
 Almarftak, i. 318.
 Almas, ii. 72.
 Almazan, ii. 310.
 Almeida, ii. 201. 9.
 Almeirim, iii. 221.
 Almelo, iii. 544.
 Almenara, ii. 299.
 Almendra, ii. 210.
 Almeria, ii. 294.
 Almista, ii. 200.

Almodavad del Campo, ii.
 301.
 Almodovad, ii. 226.
 Almonte, ii. 281.
 Almudivad, ii. 318.
 Almugna, ii. 316.
 Almugnecad, ii. 294.
 Alnwick, iii. 397.
 Alpalhao, ii. 229.
 Alpedrinha, ii. 211.
 Alpedriz, ii. 219.
 Alpen, i. 566.
 Alps, iii. 4.
 Alpuxarris, ii. 291.
 Alroe, i. 132.
 Alsatia, ii. 591.
 Alschaufer, v. 258.
 Alschwanger, i. 662.
 Alsene, i. 150.
 Alsfeld, v. 64.
 Alsham, iii. 336.
 Alsheda, i. 282.
 Alsieben, vi. 103. 199.
 Also—Sago, ii. 64.
 Also—Sdany, ii. 333.
 Alstatd, i. 289.
 Alsta—hough, i. 204.
 Alsted, i. 106.
 Alstonmore, iii. 399.
 Alsfungen, i. 305.
 Alfwede, iv. 355.
 Alsza, ii. 169.
 Altaich, v. 349.
 Altala, iii. 114.
 Altameyte, iv. 16.
 Altamira, ii. 267.
 Altamura, iii. 204.
 Alt—Bunziaw, iv. 72.
 Altdorf, iv. 56.
 Altea, ii. 298.
 Alte—Land, vi. 227.
 Alten, i. 211.
 Altena, iii. 305. iv. 291.
 Altenau, vi. 285.
 Altenberg, v. 601.
 Altenburg, v. 11. vi. 52. 57.
 Altenfahr, vi. 75.
 —kirchen, iv. 430.
 Alten-

I N D E X.

Altenmarkt, v. 340.
 Altenstadt, v. 287.
 Altenstein, v. 206.
 Alter do chao, ii. 227.
 — Pedroso, ii. 229.
 Althaus, iv. 639.
 Altheim, v. 241.
 Altiken, iii. 606.
 Altin, i. 475.
 Altkirch, ii. 625.
 Altcloster, vi. 210.
 Altland, ii. 85.
 Altmanstein, v. 332.
 Altomonte, iii. 199.
 Altomunsted, v. 835.
 Altonæ, vi. 423.
 Altorf, v. 511.
 Altorst, iv. 242. 3.
 Altort, iii. 652.
 Altringham, iii. 384.
 Altus, v. 25.
 Altfohl, ii. 29.
 Altftadt, i. 538.
 Altfiller, iii. 611. 713.
 Altzedlisch, iv. 88.
 Alvar, ii. 206.
 Alva des Torme, ii. 276.
 Alvalade, ii. 226.
 Alvarenga, ii. 208.
 Alvaro, ii. 220.
 Alvayazere, ii. 205.
 Alvensleben, vi. 182.
 Alverea, ii. 217.
 Alvidon, iii. 199.
 Alvinte, ii. 82.
 Alvito, ii. 225.
 Alvoco, da Serra, ii. 211.
 Alvor, ii. 233.
 Alvormuha, ii. 219.
 Alum, vi. 340.
 Alutar, ii. 74.
 Alwastra, i. 278.
 Alwos, ii. 47.
 Alzey, iv. 585. v. 85.
 Alzira, ii. 208.
 Ama, iv. 832.
 Amack, i. 94.
 Ainal, i. 296.

Amalfi, iii. 196.
 Amance, ii. 581.
 Amantea, iii. 200.
 Amaranta, ii. 192.
 Amarins, ii. 431.
 Amari Castel, ii. 156.
 Amatrucio, iii. 208.
 Amaya, ii. 311.
 Ambebachs, ii. 150.
 Amberg, m. i. 274. v. 351.
 Ambeereu, ii. 431.
 Ambersburg, iii. 279.
 Ambert, ii. 554.
 Amblefide, iii. 401.
 Ambleteuse, ii. 403.
 Amboise, ii. 562.
 Amboten, i. 667.
 Ambres, ii. 470.
 Ambrieres, ii. 535.
 Ambronay, ii. 429.
 Ambrun, ii. 438.
 Ameland, iii. 537.
 Amelia, iii. 154. ii. 220.
 Amendoa, iii. 528.
 Amerongen, ibid.
 Amerzburg, iii. 279.
 Amersfort, iii. 527.
 Amersham, iii. 349.
 Amerzweile, ii. 605.
 Amieira, ii. 229.
 Amiens, ii. 400.
 Amix, ii. 489.
 Ammersweyer, ii. 604.
 Ammuthal, v. 351.
 Amol or the Oxufr, i. 474.
 Amoneburg, iv. 530.
 Amont, ii. 608.
 Amorbach, iv. 529.
 Amorens, ii. 157.
 Amorgus, ii. 154.
 Ampfert, vi. 183.
 Ampfing, v. 343.
 Amphipoles, ii. 136.
 Ampthill, iii. 343.
 Ampugnans, iii. 113.
 Ampurias, ii. 324.
 Amrom, i. 141.
 Amstellend, iii. 499.

Amstlenam, iii. 490.
 Amtitz, iv. 142.
 Amts the *German*,
 Amts the Free, iii. 727.
 Amur, i. 471.
 Amur, r. i. 474.
 Anadir, r. ibid.
 Anagui, iii. 172.
 Anarstapin, i. 230.
 Ancaa, ii. 204.
 Ancarego, ii. 317.
 Ancafted, iii. 372.
 Ance, ii. 549.
 Anciam, vi. 86.
 Ancenis, ii. 518.
 Anciaens, ii. 198.
 Ancias, ii. 204.
 Ancisca, iii. 125.
 Anciam, vi. 83.
 Ancona, iii. 148.
 Ancy le franc, ii. 418.
 Andaja, r. ii. 308.
 Andalusia, ii. 270.
 Andance, ii. 482.
 Andarge, r. ii. 543.
 Andaye, ii. 503.
 Andelle, r. ii. 524.
 Andellengen, iii. 606.
 Andel, ii. 527—8.
 Andelle, ii. 521.
 Andenas, i. 205.
 Andernach, iv. 562.
 Andiol, St. ii. 481.
 Andlau, ii. 600. v. 458.
 — r. ii. 593.
 Andora, iii. 106.
 Andorno, iii. 27.
 Andorre, ii. 484.
 Andover, iii. 284.
 Andraig, ii. 327.
 Andranum, i. 303.
 Andre, ii. 405. iii. 112.
 Andria, iii. 205.
 Andros, ii. 150.
 Andujar, ii. 290.
 Anduze, ii. 480.
 Anere, ii. 400.
 Anermont, ii. 587.

Anet,

I N D E X.

Anet, ii. 390.
 Angara, r. i. 473.
 Angeln, i. 155.
 Angentein, v. 15.
 Angers, i. 529.
 Angerburg, i. 552.
 Angerburg lake, *ibid.*
 Angermanland, i. 337.
 Angermund, i. 666. iv. 408.
 Angern, i. 663.
 Angers, ii. 564.
 Angluart, iii. 126.
 Angluera, iii. 409.
 Anglesea, iii. 414.
 Anger, iv. 173.
 Angoules, ii. 509.
 Angoumois, *ibid.*
 Angra, ii. 236.
 Angretstein, iii. 744.
 Angrogne, iii. 322.
 Anguillaca, i. i. 159.
 Angsooe, i. 318.
 Angus, iii. 427.
 Anhalt, vi. 98.
 Anholt, i. 135. iv. 495.
 Anianna, ii. 477.
 Aniatze, *ibid.*
 Anjou, ii. 564.
 Ankun, vi. 108.
 Annaberg, v. 603.
 Annaburg, v. 547.
 Annand, iii. 419.
 Annandale, ii. 419.
 Annebout, ii. 529.
 Annecy, iii. 21.
 Annenburg, i. 664.
 Annenhof, i. 430.
 Annet, ii. 456.
 Annezin, ii. 408.
 Annonay, ii. 482.
 Ano—Capri, iii. 192.
 Anored, ii. 307.
 Anse, ii. 194.
 Ansemburg, iv. 286.
 Anstruppen, i. 667.
 Anstruther, iii. 422.
 Anten, i. 293.
 Anten, r. ii. 524.

Antendoa, ii. 220.
 Antequera, ii. 293.
 Anthioco, iii. 42.
 Antibes, ii. 454.
 Antignana, iv. 219.
 Antin, ii. 507.
 Antio, iii. 170.
 Antiparos, i. ii. 153.
 Antipachfu, i. ii. 160.
 Antipyrene, ii. 243.
 Antivar, i. 139.
 Antonia, iii. 66.
 Antrain, ii. 545.
 Antre, iii. 203.
 Antrim, iii. 441.
 Antwerp, iv. 273.
 Anwerler, v. 43.
 Anzi, iii. 199.
 Aorte, ii. 502.
 Aosta, iii. 26.
 Apafalva, ii. 80.
 Apifalva, *ibid.*
 Apalhoa, ii. 228.
 Apanormia, ii. 158.
 Apati, ii. 66.
 Apen, iv. 445.
 Apenburg, v. 647.
 Apenna, i. 148.
 Apehill, ii. 282.
 Apoeigny, ii. 427.
 Apolt, vi. 30.
 Apouls, ii. 487.
 Appennine hills, iii. 4.
 Appenzell, iii. 694. 8.
 Appeville, ii. 527.
 Appleby, iii. 400.
 Appledore, iii. 304.
 Apremont, ii. 589.
 Aps, ii. 481.
 Apt, ii. 457.
 Apulia, iii. 202.
 Aquallo, iii. 112.
 Aquaria, iii. 63.
 Aquila, iii. 208.
 Aquila del campo, ii. 511.
 Aquileia, iv. 225.
 Aquino, iii. 194.
 Arabat, ii. 172.

Arabar, ii. 46.
 Arad, ii. 71.
 Aragon, ii. 314.
 ——— r. *ibid.*
 Aragona, iii. 216.
 Aral, r. i. 474.
 Aramond, ii. 480.
 Aranas, i. 292.
 Aranecy, ii. 577.
 Aranda de Douro, ii. 310.
 Aranjuez, ii. 307.
 Aranyas, ii. 84.
 Aranyos, ii. 34.
 ——— Medyco, ii. 69.
 Aranyvar, ii. 83.
 Arau, iii. 643.
 Arauco, ii. 267.
 Arbe, ii. 102.
 Arberon, ii. 489.
 Arberg, iii. 626.
 Arboga, i. 324.
 Arbois, ii. 609.
 Arbon, iii. 704.
 Arburg, iii. 623.
 Arbuthen, iii. 427.
 Arc, r. iii. 17.
 Arcen Barois, ii. 423.
 Arcade, ii. 156.
 Arcadia, ii. 146.
 Arch, iv. 236.
 Archangel, i. 446.
 Arches, ii. 582.
 Archidona, ii. 290.
 Archinte, iii. 29.
 Archipelago, ii. 147.
 Arcis, ii. 4 1.
 Arcos, ii. 208. 84. 310.
 ——— de Valdevez, ii. 193.
 Arcneil, ii. 382.
 Ardagh, iii. 439.
 Ardanger, iv. 168.
 Ardea, iii. 171.
 Ardes, ii. 554.
 Ardfeart, iii. 445.
 Ardmeanact, iii. 429.
 Ardres, ii. 404.
 Ardree, iii. 430.
 Ards, iii. 441.
 Areba-

I N D E X.

- Arebalillo, r. ii. 308.
 Arega, ii. 220.
 Aregno, iii. 112.
 Aregos, ii. 208.
 Arenberg, iv. 588.
 Arena, iii. 201.
 Arenbout capel capelle, ii. 572.
 Arendfus, v. 644.
 Arens, i. 159.
 Arensberg, iv. 569.
 Arenoburg, iv. 436.
 Arenswald, vi. 13.
 Arentin, ii. 196.
 Arevale, ii. 309.
 Arezzo, iii. 125.
 Arfwidjaur, i. 358.
 Arga, r. ii. 312.
 Arganil, ii. 201.
 Arganta, ii. 307.
 Argen, v. 265.
 Argenies, ii. 530.
 Argenta, r. ii. 130.
 Argenten, ii. 533—60.
 Argental, ii. 556.
 Argenthal, v. 28.
 Argentiére, ii. 152.
 ——— ii. 482.
 Argentine, iii. 22.
 Argenton, ii. 515.
 Argonne, ii. 414.
 Argos, ii. 145.
 Argostoli, ii. 15.
 Argun, r. i. 474.
 Argunok, i. 521.
 Argyleshire, iii. 424.
 Ariano, iii. 142.
 Arienzo, iii. 193.
 Arieplög, i. 358.
 Ariola, iii. 197.
 Aris, i. 564.
 Ariza, vi. 316.
 Arklow, iii. 436.
 Arlas, ii. 448.—87.
 Arlasberg, v. 361.
 Arlberg, iv. 239.
 Arlheim, v. 15.
 Arlon, iv. 282.
 Armagh, iii. 440.
 Armagnæ lower, ii. 302.
 ——— upper, ii. 303.
 Armamad, ii. 208.
 Armancon, r. ii. 420.
 Armantieres, ii. 560.
 Armanthog, ii. 133.
 Armira, ii. 142.
 Armory, iii. 445.
 Armstor, v. 344.
 Arna, ii. 150.
 Arnau, iv. 75.
 Arnay le Duc, ii. 425.
 Arndal, i. 193.
 Arneburg, v. 645.
 Arnemeiden, iii. 518.
 Arnes, i. 228.
 Arnhem, iii. 481.
 Arnis, i. 164.
 Arno, r. iii. 119.
 ——— iii. 5.
 Arnognes les, ii. 544.
 Arnuennes, iv. 271.
 Arnov, i. 318.
 Arnzburg, vi. 125.
 Arnshausen, vi. 93.
 Arnspereg, ii. 600.
 Arnstadt, vi. 119.
 Arnstein, v. 407. vi. 133.
 Arnstolf, iv. 168.
 Aroesfundsfehre, i. 148.
 Arok Szallas, ii. 65.
 Arolsen, v. 100.
 Arona, iii. 40.
 Aronca, ii. 208.
 Arpaion, ii. 394.
 Arpigliano, iii. 200.
 Arqua, iii. 85.
 Arquata, iii. 108.
 Arques, ii. 405—72—526.
 Arran, iii. 423. 444.
 Arras, ii. 406.
 Arrayolos, ii. 227.
 Arre, vi. 516.
 Arreigada, ii. 210.
 Arreu, ii. 504.
 Arroë, i. 152.
 Arroëskioping, i. 152.
 Arron, r. ii. 543.
 Arronches, ii. 228.
 Arrou, r. ii. 543.
 Arruda, ii. 217.
 Arsanas, i. 457.
 Arsenot, iv. 268.
 Arskog, i. 333.
 Arsta, i. 322.
 Arte, iii. 657.
 Artagona, ii. 313.
 Artelnburg, vi. 442.
 Artemus, ii. 298.
 Arten, iii. 92.
 Artern, vi. 135.
 Artland, iv. 337.
 Artois, ii. 396. 405.
 Artonne, ii. 554.
 Artz, i. 105.
 Arva, ii. 27.
 Arve, v. 335.
 Arvert, ii. 510.
 Arundel, iii. 390.
 Arvo, r. iii.
 Arwatigen, iii. 624.
 Arwidsjaar, i. 358.
 Arzberg, v. 423.
 Arzignan, iii. 89.
 Asaro, iii. 215.
 Asay, ii. 563.
 Asch, vi. 477.
 Aschach, v. 404.
 Aschaffenburg, iv. 527.
 Ascher, i. 184.
 Ascheraden, i. 665.
 Ascherleben, vi. 361.
 Asco, iii. 112.
 Ascoli, iii. 151. 205.
 Ascona, iii. 739.
 Asele, i. 356.
 Ashborn, iii. 377.
 Ashby de la Zouch, iii. 369.
 Ashford, iii. 313.
 Ashberten, iii. 259.
 Asinara, iii. 42.
 Askerfund, i. 324.
 Askeyton, iii. 445.
 Askloster, i. 306.
 Asling, iv. 211.

I N D E X.

Aflo, i. 184.
 Asmin, i. 131.
 Asora, iii. 90.
 Asolo, iii. 92.
 Asoph, i. 466. 7.
 Asparn, iv. 178.
 Aspe, ii. 297. 491.
 Aspenas, i. 324.
 Asperen, iii. 504.
 Aspeytia, ii. 272.
 Aspoe, i. 307.
 Aspres les Baynes, ii. 434.
 Aspronizi, ii. 158.
 Assay, ii. 563.
 Assenburg, vi. 138.
 Assen, iii. 552.
 Assenheim, v. 108. 116.
 Assenide, iii. 572.
 Assens, i. 119.
 Asserige, iii. 208.
 Assinara, iii. 42.
 Assiso, iii. 153.
 Aflo, ii. 159.
 Assumar, vi. 228.
 Astar, ii. 269.
 Astarac, ii. 505.
 Astir, iii. 36.
 Aston, iii. 291.
 Astorgo, ii. 274.
 Astrachan, i. 477.
 Astuca, r. ii. 274.
 — iii. 170.
 Astura de Ovideo, ii. 268.
 — de fantelana, ii. 269.
 Asturias, ii. 208.
 Asunda, i. 290.
 Aszalo, ii. 65.
 Aszinceria, ii. 220.
 Aszod, ii. 40.
 Atalaya, ii. 212.
 Atayada, r. ii. 308.
 Ateca, ii. 316.
 Atei, ii. 192.
 Ath, iv. 305.
 Athboy, iii. 438.
 Athdera, iii. 445.
 Athena, iii. 197.
 Athens, ii. 443.
 Athensleben, vi. 181.

Athenica, iii. 444.
 Atherdee, iii. 440.
 Atherston, iii. 364.
 Athlone, iii. 443.
 Athol, iii. 426.
 Athos, m. ii. 136.
 Athy, iii. 438.
 Atienca, ii. 309.
 Atlimsk, i. 510.
 Atougnia, ii. 219.
 Atri, iii. 208.
 Atschitskaja, i. 480.
 Atszinsk, i. 514.
 Attella, iii. 198.
 Attencourt, ii. 415.
 Attendorn, iv. 571.
 Attigny, ii. 414.
 Attleborough, iii. 339.
 Atzmanndorf, iv. 535.
 Au, v. 346.
 Aval, ii. 609.
 Avalon, ii. 425.
 Avantgarde, ii. 588.
 Avaux le chateau, ii. 413.
 — la ville, ii. 413.
 Aub, v. 408.
 Aubagne, ii. 448.
 Aube, ii. 409.
 Aubenas, ii. 481.
 Aubenton, ii. 398.
 Aubeterre, ii. 510.
 Aubigny, ii. 407. 542.
 Auboia, ii. 543.
 Aubuffon, ii. 557.
 Auch, ii. 404.
 Aude, ii. 464.
 Audierne, ii. 522.
 Aue, v. 607.
 Auerbach, v. 614.
 Auersberg, iv. 216.
 Aviras de cima, ii. 222.
 — de baizo, ii. 221.
 Aveiro, ii. 205.
 Avella, iii. 193.
 Aveller, ii. 221.
 Avellino, iii. 197.
 Avenay, ii. 411.
 Avernach, i. 116.
 Averno lake, iii. 190.

Averfa, iii. 193.
 Avesne, ii. 570.
 Averes, ii. 407.
 Auf. der Schwob, v. 51.
 Aufkirch, v. 237.
 Aufnau, iii. 660.
 Auge, ii. 530.
 Augher, iii. 442.
 Augna, i. 204.
 Augsburg, iv. 166. v. 282.
 Augst, ii. 402.
 Augustenburg, i. 151.
 Augustow, i. 606.
 Augwaldsnaes, i. 196.
 Avignan, iii. 89.
 Avignon, ii. 459.
 Avila, ii. 269. 308.
 Avintes, ii. 194.
 Aviz, ii. 229.
 Aula, v. 78.
 Aulcester, iii. 365.
 Aulendorf, v. 270.
 Aulon, ii. 140.
 Aulot, ii. 325.
 Ault, ii. 402.
 Auma, v. 616.
 Aumalce, ii. 526.
 Aunay, ii. 514.
 Aunhoff, iv. 95.
 Aunis, ii. 519.
 Aunot, ii. 456.
 Avola, iii. 215.
 Avos, ii. 205.
 Aups, ii. 453.
 Aurana, ii. 98.
 Avranches, ii. 532.
 Auranchen, ibid.
 Auras, vi. 537.
 Auray, ii. 521.
 Aurbach, v. 355.
 Aure, ii. 503.
 — r. ii. 524.
 Aurestieux, iii. 21.
 Aurethe, r. ii. 558.
 Aurich, iv. 419.
 Aurillac, ii. 551.
 Aurobzmunster, v. 241.
 Aunzo, iii. 97.
 Aufseur, iii. 537.

I N D E X.

Aufena, ii. 268.
 Aufon, ii. 554.
 Auffonne, ii. 422.
 Auffu, iv. 197.
 Auffow, iv. 105.
 Auffi, iv. 93.
 Austria, iv. 145.
 ——— Upper, iv. 175.
 ——— Lower, iv. 159.
 Authic, r. ii. 396.
 Auton, ii. 541.
 Autun, ii. 425.
 Autunois, *ibid.*
 Autz, i. 664.
 Auvedo, ii. 569.
 Auvergne, ii. 550.
 ——— upper, ii. 551.
 ——— lower, ii. 552.
 Auw, iii. 729.
 Auxerre, ii. 423.
 Auxerrois, *ibid.*
 Auxsis, ii. 424.
 Auxonne, ii. 422.
 Aweyden, i. 553.
 Awrud, ii. 82.
 Axeb, iii. 572.
 Axewal, i. 291.
 Axholen, iii. 373.
 Axiopoli, ii. 127.
 Axminster, iii. 263.
 Axlberg, i. 323.
 Axtoen, i. 305.
 Ay, ii. 411.
 Aymonte, ii. 281.
 Aye, iii. 330.
 Ayent, iii. 799.
 Ayerve, ii. 318.
 Ayeta, iii. 199.
 Ayora, ii. 298.
 Aymouth, iii. 416.
 Aylingen, v. 168.
 Ayton, iii. 416.
 Azambeya, ii. 222.
 Azambujeira, *ibid.*
 Azeitas, ii. 223.
 Azeite, ii. 210.
 Azere, ii. 207.
 Azerque, r. ii. 547.

Azivedo, ii. 192.
 Azincourt, ii. 402.
 Azores, i. ii. 235.
 Aznagna, ii. 280.
 Azurara, ii. 207.

B.

BAaden, v. 217.
 Baalfruzer, i. 245.
 Baar, v. 262.
 Baarderadeel, iii. 538.
 Baarfa, i. 110.
 Baaseland, i. 193.
 Baatrendar, i. 229.
 Babadagi, ii. 225.
 Babaran, iii. 89.
 Babafzeck, 2. 31.
 Baben, v. 107.
 Babenhausen, v. 276.
 Babenthal, ii. 600.
 Baboefa, ii. 50.
 Babotfa, *ibid.*
 Bacano, iii. 158.
 Bacara, ii. 576.
 Bacardo, iii. 106.
 Bacharach, iv. 588.
 Bachmonoftra, ii. 43.
 Bachmut, i. 467.
 Bacht, r. i. 473.
 Backnang, v. 190.
 Bacs falva, ii. 23.
 Badajoz, ii. 179.
 Badelona, ii. 323.
 Badelundfahs, i. 325.
 Baden, iii. 722. 798.
 Badenoch, iii. 429.
 Badftad, i. 304.
 Baeza, ii. 290.
 Bafwen, i. 1. 319.
 Baffin bay, i. 245.
 Baga, ii. 325.
 Baglio, iii. 198.
 Bagnaca, iii. 157.
 Bagnasco, iii. 36.
 Bagneres, ii. 507.
 Bagnie, iii. 217.
 Bagnolar, ii. 324.
 Bagnolot, iii. 197.
 Bagnols, ii. 480.
 Bagorara, iii. 201.
 Bagyon, ii. 84.
 Bahlingen, v. 202.
 Bahn, vi. 88.
 Bahrenburg, iv. 480.
 Baja in Hungary, ii. 43.
 in Wallachia, ii. 164.
 Bajby, i. 324.
 Baigori, ii. 489.
 Baikal, i. 423.
 Bailleul, ii. 568.
 Bainty, v. 257.
 Bakeley, iii. 304.
 Bakewell, iii. 377.
 Bakkelandet, i. 203.
 Bako-Banya, ii. 35.
 Bakmonoftra, ii. 90.
 Bakow, ii. 164.
 Baktschifarai, iii. 171.
 Bala, iii. 412.
 Balachna, i. 457.
 Balaganfkoi, i. 519.
 Balagna, i. 457. iii. 112.
 Balaguer, ii. 322.
 Balaklava, ii. 172.
 Balarue, ii. 477.
 Balasfalva, ii. 82.
 Balassa Gyarmath, ii. 38.
 Balaton, ii. 50.
 Balbiac, ii. 482.
 Balbron, ii. 601.
 Baleuri, iii. 414.
 Baldern, v. 361.
 Baldo Monte, iii. 86.
 Baldock, iii. 344.
 Baldonen, i. 664.
 Baldotz, ii. 59.
 Baldrai, ii. 193.
 Balearic iflands, ii. 325.
 Balgao, i. 549.
 Balgony, iii. 422.
 Balinetur, iii. 436.
 Balinghem, ii. 405.
 Ballageen, iii. 436.
 Ballek, iii. 443.
 Ballenftadr, vi. 104.
 Ballenftein, ii. 22.

Ballia-

I N D E X.

Balliadow, iii. 438.
 Balliboy, *ibid.*
 Ballebrit, *ibid.*
 Ballicora, iii. 445.
 Ballic, iii. 441.
 Ballimore, iii. 438. 43.
 Ballinanen, iii. 443.
 Ballinekil, iii. 438.
 Ballinitur, iii. 436.
 Ballishannon, iii. 442.
 Ballon, ii. 535.
 Balme la, iii. 21.
 Balna, ii. 48.
 Balon, h. ii. 592.
 Balrudery, iii. 435.
 Balstar, vi. 14.
 Baltilimani, ii. 133.
 Baltor, ii. 194.
 Baltimore, iii. 446.
 Baltinglas, iii. 436.
 Balve, iv. 570.
 Balveny, iii. 428.
 Balwhidder, iii. 427.
 Bamberg, v. 391. 2.
 Bamble, i. 187.
 Bamburgh-New, iv. 530.
 Bamff, iii. 428.
 Bampton, iii. 261. 354.
 Banatur, iii. 438.
 Banbury, iii. 354.
 Bandeira, ii. 231.
 Bandedorf, i. 166.
 Bandonbridge, iii. 446.
 Bancino, ii. 432.
 Bangor, ii. 522. iii. 413. 441.
 Banho, ii. 206.
 Banixlucka, ii. 121.
 Bannabet, iii. 438.
 Banne, iii. 437.
 Banstead, iii. 297.
 Bantein, vi. 312.
 Bantri, iii. 436.
 Bantry, iii. 445.
 Banzlo, vi. 377.
 Bapaume, ii. 407.
 Baquaville, ii. 526.
 Bar, ii. 21. iii. 665.
 Sur Aube, ii. 416.

le Duc, ii. 588.
 in Alfatia, ii. 596.
 Sur Seine, ii. 423.
 Barabiraro, iii. 49.
 Baragal, ii. 210.
 Baracan, ii. 47.
 Baradeel, iii. 537.
 Barave, ii. 477.
 Barbacona, ii. 228.
 Barbaggio, iii. 112.
 Barbantane, ii. 450.
 Barbaran, iii. 89.
 Barbastre, ii. 516.
 Barbastes, ii. 318.
 Barbate, ii. 287.
 Barbazan, ii. 505.
 Barbencon, iv. 305.
 Barberino, iii. 126.
 Barbern, i. 665.
 Barbesieux, ii. 508.
 Barbosa, ii. 194.
 Barcellos, ii. 195.
 Barcelona, ii. 323.
 Barcelonetta, ii. 458.
 Barcos, ii. 208.
 Bardastrandar, i. 230.
 Bardewick, vi. 248. 53.
 Bardi, iii. 59.
 Bardo, iii. 27.
 Bardnache, iii. 34.
 Bardorf, vi. 345.
 Barduts, ii. 72.
 Bareboe, i. 129.
 Baredge, ii. 507.
 Bareme, ii. 456.
 Barenstein, v. 574.
 Barefund, i. 276.
 Barfleur, ii. 531.
 Barga, iii. 126.
 Barge, iii. 113.
 Bargemoz, ii. 453.
 Bargeny, iii. 420.
 Bargey, iii. 436.
 Bargi, iii. 141.
 Bargon, iii. 104.
 Bargusin, r. i. 423.
 Barguzinskoi, i. 521.
 Bari, iii. 204.

Barjac, ii. 480.
 Barille, iii. 198.
 Barilles, ii. 484.
 Barillowitz, ii. 93.
 Barjol, } ii. 451.
 Barjoux, }
 Barkhamstead, iii. 347.
 Barking, iii. 324.
 Barletta, iii. 205.
 Barmstedt, vi. 454.
 Barnes, iii. 322.
 Barnsley, iii. 387.
 Barnstable, iii. 260.
 Barnstorf, iv. 486.
 Barnet, iii. 346.
 Baronies, ii. 439.
 Barouffe, ii. 503.
 Barqueros, ii. 208.
 Barraba, i. 508.
 Barrafraca, iii. 215.
 Barreaux, ii. 437.
 Barreiro, ii. 222.
 Barreleo, ii. 223.
 Barrentrup, iv. 453.
 Barret, iii. 445.
 Barrimore, *ibid.*
 Barrois, ii. 586.
 Barfoms, ii. 36.
 Barte, ii. 503.
 Barten, i. 551.
 Bartenland, i. 536.
 Bartenstein, i. 550.
 Bartfelds, ii. 60.
 Barth, vi. 78.
 Bartien, vi. 93.
 Barumt, i. 185.
 Baruth, iv. 133. v. 549.
 Barwald, i. 649. ii. 10. vi. 93.
 Bas, ii. 523.
 Basadois, ii. 500.
 Basartscheek, ii. 129.
 Basas, ii. 500.
 Bascara, ii. 324.
 Basel, v. 13. iii. 673.
 Basendingen, iii. 710.
 Basilicata, iii. 198.
 Basilipotam, r. ii. 144.
 Basiluzo, i. iii. 218.
 Basofche,

I N D E X.

Basoche, ii. 541.
 Bafs, iii. 417. 434.
 — i. ii. 522.
 Bassano, iii. 92.
 Basse, vi. 302.
 Bassée, ii. 568.
 Basserstoff, iii. 604.
 Bassigni, ii. 587.
 Bassigny, ii. 416. 587.
 Bastia, iii. 63. 112.
 Bastiada, ii. 312.
 Bastide de Clarence, ii. 489.
 — de Seron, ii. 483.
 Bastogne, iv. 282.
 Bata, ii. 49.
 Batalha, ii. 218.
 Batan, ii. 313.
 Batenburg, iii. 474.
 Bath, iii. 271.
 Bathmunster, ii. 43.
 Bathor, ii. 69.
 Batie, ii. 431.
 Batis falva, ii. 57.
 Batorkefzy, ii. 47.
 Bats, ii. 43.
 Battaglia, iii. 85.
 Battenberg, v. 68.
 Battea, iii. 302.
 Battersea, iii. 322.
 Baturine, i. 461.
 Bavaria, v. 312. 322.
 Baudis, vi. 561.
 Bauerwitz, vi. 600.
 Bavey, ii. 570.
 Baula, iii. 191.
 Baumberg, v. 29.
 Baumes, ii. 439.
 Baumgarten, ii. 600.
 Baunach, v. 396. vi. 502.
 Baune, v. 43.
 Bautry, iii. 436. 445.
 Baußk, i. 665.
 Bauvillers, ii. 609.
 Baux, ii. 449.
 Bay of Glenluce, iii. 419.
 — of Lochleven, iii. 425.
 — of Lochrain, iii. 419.
 le Grand, } ii. 520.
 le petit, }

Bayas, ii. 194.
 Bayerdsdorf, v. 421.
 Bayeux, ii. 530.
 Bayna, ii. 24.
 Bayona, ii. 265.
 Bayonne, ii. 502.
 Bayreuth, v. 419.
 Baza, ii. 295.
 Bazoche, ii. 395.
 Bazois, ii. 545.
 Beaconsfield, iii. 349.
 Bear, ii. 445.
 Bearn, ii. 490.
 Beaucaire, ii. 479.
 Beaue, ii. 540.
 Beaufort, ii. 438. 565. iii. 22.
 — iv. 308.
 — Montmorenci, ii. 411.
 Beauge, ii. 428.
 — Sur le Coisnon, ii. 565.
 — le Vieux, ibid.
 Beaugeney, ii. 539.
 Beaujeu, ii. 550.
 Beaujolais, ibid.
 Beaulieu, ii. 555. 63. iii. 325.
 Beaumaris, iii. 414.
 Beaumeles Nonnes, ii. 608.
 Beaumont, ii. 414. 96. 504.
 — iv. 305.
 — en Auge, ii. 530.
 — le Roger, ibid.
 — le Vicomte, ii. 535.
 Beaune, ii. 422.
 Beaupré, ii. 582.
 Beaupreau, ii. 566.
 Beauguesnes, ii. 407.
 Beauregard, ii. 431.
 Beaurepain, ii. 441.
 Beaurevoin, ii. 399.
 Beaufent, ii. 507.
 Beaufse, ii. 537.
 Beauvais, ii. 388.
 Beauvoir, ii. 439.
 Beauvoisin, iii. 21.
 Bec, ii. 529.
 — de Riofux, ii. 333.
 Beccles, iii. 333.
 Becede, ii. 471.

Bechburg, iii. 689.
 Bechhofen, v. 446.
 Bechin, iv. 81.
 Bechtolsheim, vi. 507.
 Bechyny, iv. 82.
 Beckerfelba, ii. 21.
 Beckingham, iii. 372.
 Beckum, iv. 318.
 Bedal, iii. 391.
 Bedarieds, ii. 460.
 Bedburg, iv. 564.
 Bederkesa, vi. 225.
 Bedfordshire, iii. 343.
 Bedford, iii. 260.
 Bedika, ii. 122.
 Bedouin, ii. 460.
 Bedwin, iii. 279.
 Beedenbostel, vi. 269.
 Beelike, iv. 560.
 Beenster, iii. 512.
 Beeralston, iii. 258.
 Beest, iii. 476.
 Befekas, v. 680.
 Behsy, ii. 386.
 Beja, ii. 225.
 Bejar, ii. 277.
 Beichlingen, v. 557.
 Beilnaricoz, v. 434.
 Beilstein, iv. 416. 590. v.
 — 59. 191.
 Beina, i. 188.
 Beinheim, v. 218.
 Beinweil, iii. 690.
 Beira, ii. 202.
 Bekes, ii. 71.
 Bela, i. 603.
 Bela Banya, ii. 305.
 Balbeuf, ii. 527.
 Belcastro, iii. 200.
 Belchite, ii. 315.
 Belem, ii. 219.
 Belfact, iii. 441.
 Belferte, iii. 151.
 Belgarde, vi. 90.
 Belgern, v. 581.
 Belgrade, ii. 122.
 Belgrado, iii. 93.
 Belicis, r. iii. 211.
 Belitz,

I N D E X.

Belitz, v. 676.
 Bella, iii. 198.
 Bellac, ii. 557.
 Bellante, iii. 208.
 Bellas, ii. 216.
 Belleben, vi. 200.
 Belligarde, ii. 422. 87. 557.
 Belle-isle, ii. 522.
 Bellelay, v. 14.
 Bellenz, iii. 736.
 Bellerheim, v. 114.
 Bellesme, ii. 537.
 Bellestat, ii. 472.
 Belleville, ii. 550.
 Belley, ii. 428.
 Bellingworderzyl, iii. 551.
 Bellmont, iii. 625.
 Belluno, iii. 92.
 Belmont, ii. 499. iii. 21.
 Belmonte, ii. 211. iii. 200.
 Belofere, i. 445.
 Belpuet, ii. 322.
 Belrain, ii. 583.
 Belskoï, i. 519.
 Belt *great*, i. 68.
 Little, i. 105.
 Beltingham, iii. 397.
 Belturbet, iii. 439.
 Belvedere, iii. 149.
 Belver, ii. 22.
 Belvis, ii. 277.
 Belum, vi. 226.
 Belvoin, ii. 608.
 Belz, i. 607.
 Belzig, v. 547.
 Bemposta, ii. 200. 12.
 Bem Viver, ii. 194.
 Benabarri, ii. 319.
 Benatek, iv. 72.
 Benavente, ii. 275.
 Benaventi, ii. 229.
 Benavilla, *ibid.*
 Bender, ii. 168.
 Bendorff, iv. 431.
 Bene, iii. 30.
 Beneschau, vi. 599.
 Beneslow, iv. 80. 93.
 Benevent, iii. 173.

Benevento, iii. 174.
 Benfeld, ii. 598.
 Bensfleet, iii. 234.
 Benikovah, ii. 27.
 Bennekenstein, iv. 169. 70.
 Bennstedt, vi. 138.
 Bensen, iv. 93.
 Benshiem, iv. 530.
 Benthien, iv. 455. 459.
 Bentinan, i. 551.
 Bentivoglio, iii. 141.
 Benunhen Great, i. 551.
 Little, *ibid.*
 Benya, ii. 61.
 Ber, iii. 637.
 Beraun, i. 106.
 Berchem, iv. 404.
 Berching, v. 434.
 Berchtoldsdorff, iv. 165.
 Berchtolsgaden, v. 372.
 Berdoues, ii. 505.
 Berducous, i. 613.
 Bere, iii. 266.
 Berefiordur, i. 228.
 Beregh Szas, ii. 66.
 Berenrode, vi. 142.
 Berentsch, ii. 26.
 Beresow, i. 510.
 Berethalom, ii. 85.
 Berettyo, ii. 470.
 Beretzhausin, v. 361.
 Beretzsk, ii. 26.
 Bereza, i. 621.
 Berg, iv. 406.
 Berga, i. 16. ii. 323. v. 617.
 Bergamazkaja, i. 508.
 Bergamo, iii. 40.
 Bergafes, ii. 130.
 Bergatruether, iv. 243.
 Bergbiethem, ii. 598.
 Berge, vi. 185.
 Bergedorf, vi. 457.
 Bergen, i. 198. v. 105. vi.
 73. 268.
 Bergen on der Dumone, vi.
 257.
 Bergen op Zoom, iii. 562.
 Berghuns, i. 197.

Bergerae, ii. 495.
 Berggiefzhubel, v. 574.
 Berghum, v. 100.
 Berg-Tonna, vi. 51.
 Bergues, ii. 565.
 Berik, ii. 794.
 Beringel, ii. 225.
 Beringen, iii. 693.
 Berka, vi. 28. 32.
 Berkheim, ii. 603.
 Berkshire, iii. 290.
 Berkley, iii. 358.
 Berlafruet, v. 370.
 Berleburg, v. 137.
 Berlin, v. 662.
 Berlinchen, vi. 10.
 Berlinga, iv. 312.
 Beringo, ii. 271.
 Bern, iii. 616.
 Berna, i. 63.
 Bernardice, iv. 88.
 Bernards Castle, iii. 395.
 Bernau, v. 353.
 Bernay, ii. 529.
 Bernburg, vi. 103.
 Berncastle, iv. 549.
 Berneck, v. 425.
 Bernene, ii. 519.
 Bernerie, *ibid.*
 Berno, v. 69.
 Bernstadt, iv. 131. vi. 577.
 Bernstein, vi. 13. 88.
 Bernstorf, vi. 444.
 Berolzheim, v. 445.
 Berquara, i. 283.
 Berreo, v. 447.
 Berry, ii. 558.
 — upper, *ibid.*
 — lower, ii. 559.
 Berschetz, iv. 219.
 Bersfello, iii. 64.
 Bersenberg, ii. 34.
 Berstadt, iv. 105. v. 66.
 Berwald, i. 602.
 Berwick, iii. 397.
 Shire of, iii. 416.
 North, iii. 417.
 Bersfaden, ii. 64.

I N D E X.

B. fancon, ii. 607.
 Belfres, r. ii. 543.
 Belfed, r. ii. 432.
 Befecktasch, ii. 133.
 Befor, r. ii. 320.
 Befgrabia, ii. 165.
 Belastade, r. i. 229.
 Befegheim, v. 206.
 B. lin, ii. 530.
 Belfeires, ii. 207.
 Belferze, ii. 85.
 Betaloe, ii. 218.
 Bethlehem falva, ii. 59.
 Bethlen, ii. 80.
 Bethune, ii. 408.
 Betifey, ii. 385.
 Betley, iii. 378.
 Betfe, ii. 44.
 Betikow, ii. 26.
 Betunzos, ii. 266.
 Betuwe, iii. 474.
 Betzendorf, v. 646.
 Bevagna, iii. 153.
 Beveland, iii. 519.—20.
 Bevensen, vi. 258.
 Bevergern, iv. 327.
 Beverley, iii. 389.
 Bevern, vi. 353.
 Beversted, vi. 233.
 Beverungen, iv. 318.
 Beverwik, iii. 509.
 Bevioux, iii. 637.
 Beunterfheim, v. 9.
 Beuthen, vi. 58.
 Beuveray, ii. 428.
 Bewald, ii. 592.
 Bewdley, iii. 363.
 Beyenflath, vi. 406.
 Beyfleet, iii. 824.
 Beziers, ii. 474.
 Bi, r. i. 471.
 Biala, i. 564.
 Bialacirkiew, i. 611.
 Bialla, i. 621.
 Bialykaimien, i. 609.
 Bialistok, i. 606.
 Bianco, iii. 106. 201.
 Biar, ii. 298.

Biarnaflag, h. i. 227.
 Biben, iv. 219.
 Biber, iv. 526.
 Biberach, v. 229.
 Biberbach, v. 273.
 Biberberg, ii. 20.
 Biberstein, iii. 622. v. 20.
 Bibiena, iii. 126.
 Bibra, v. 557.
 Biby, i. 321.
 Bicester, iii. 353.
 Bicestre, ii. 376.
 Bicoca, iii. 46.
 Bidaches, ii. 503.
 Bidafoa, r. ii. 272.
 Biddiford, iii. 260.
 Bidin, ii. 126.
 Bidifans, iii. 66.
 Bidoux, ii. 489.
 Bidfchhof, iv. 74.
 Bieber, v. 107.
 Biecz, i. 602.
 Biedburg, iv. 283.
 Biedenkopfs, v. 67.
 Bieffeukow, i. 111.
 Biel, iii. 752. 815. v. 15.
 Biela, iii. 27.
 Bieland, i. 194.
 Bielefeld, iv. 469.
 Bielew, i. 465.
 Bielgorod, ii. 168.
 Bielika, i. 618.
 Bielogorod, i. 458.
 Bielojar, i. 481.
 Bielojarskaja, i. 514.
 Bielokolfsk, i. 466.
 Bielosero, i. 445.
 Bielfez, i. 606.
 Bielfk, ibid.
 Bielfrein, ii. 603.
 Bienenbattel, vi. 253.
 Bierbeck, iv. 264.
 Bierfleet, iii. 571.
 Bieng, i. 114.
 Bierge, i. 133.
 Bienthal, v. 670.
 Biefme, iv. 308.
 Bietherthal, iii. 674.

Bietigheim, v. 202.
 Biggleswade, iii. 343.
 Bigorns, iii. 112.
 Bigorra, ii. 506.
 Biher, ii. 70.
 Bikatunfkaja, i. 515.
 Bikopstorb, i. 305.
 Bilbao, ii. 270.
 Bilderlah, vi. 433.
 Bildeston, iii. 328.
 Bilham, iii. 389.
 Bilen, iv. 94.
 Billarfk, i. 481.
 Billericay, iii. 324.
 Billicowen, iii. 438.
 Billigkeim, iv. 584.
 Billingfors, i. 296.
 Billingham, iii. 397.
 Billifden, iii. 370.
 Billon, ii. 554.
 Billy, ii. 545.
 Bilt, iii. 537.
 Bina, iii. 51.
 Binasco, iii. 49.
 Binbroke, iii. 372.
 Bingen, iv. 531.
 Bingenheim, v. 65.
 Bingham, iii. 376.
 Binnenland, i. 295.
 Bints, ii. 82.
 Bionville, ii. 575.
 Biorkedal, i. 200.
 Biorco, i. 315.
 Biorkholm, i. 340.
 Biorneborg, i. 363.
 Biornsholm, i. 128.
 Bipp, iii. 624.
 Bir, iii. 438.
 Birkenfeld, v. 82.
 Birmenstorf, iii. 601.
 Birmingham, iii. 365.
 Birr, iii. 633.
 Birse, iii. 427.
 Birsik, iii. 427.
 Birsingen, ii. 606.
 Birstein, v. 120.
 Birze, i. 610.
 Bisaccio, iii. 198.

Bisam,

I N D E X.

Bifam, iii. 474.
 Biscari, iii. 215.
 Biscay, ii. 270.
 Bischburg, i. 653.
 Bischmare, i. 638.
 Bischofsack, iv. 211.
 Bischoffsburg, i. 653.
 Bischofs or Bischdorf, ii. 21.
 Bischoffsheim, iv. 529.
 Bischofsee, vi. 15.
 Bischoffsheim, ii. 598. v. 105.
 405.
 Bischoffstein, i. 653.
 Bischofswerda, v. 577.
 Bischofszell, iii. 704.
 Bischweiler, v. 82.
 Biseglia, iii. 205.
 Bisentino, iii. 156.
 Bisentis, iii. 156.
 Bisert, i. 480.
 Bishop, iii. 345.
 Bishopauckland, iii. 395.
 — castle, iii. 304.
 Bishop Stortford, iii. 345.
 Bisignano, iii. 199.
 Bismark, v. 648.
 Bissendorf, vi. 266.
 Bishy, iv. 76.
 Bitello, iii. 204.
 Bitonto, iii. 204.
 Bitsch, ii. 585.
 Bitterfeld, v. 550.
 Biugnen, i. 202.
 Bivona, iii. 216.
 Blach, iv. 186.
 Blackburn, iii. 403.
 Blackgierd, i. 190.
 Blackheath, iii. 311.
 Blacknefs, iii. 418.
 Bladiau, i. 549.
 Blagai, ii. 94.
 Blagodat, i. 502.
 Blair, iii. 426.
 Blaifois, ii. 541.
 Blamont, ii. 584.
 Blane, ii. 560.
 Blanda, i. 225.
 Blandford, iii. 268.

Blanes, ii. 324.
 Blankenberg, iv. 409.
 Blankenburg, vi. 123. 451.
 Blankenhayn, vi. 60.
 Blankenheim, iv. 499. v. 98.
 Blankenstein, iv. 393.
 Blanzac, ii. 18. 510.
 Blasendorf, ii. 82.
 Blaserk, ii. 241.
 Blasii Zella, vi. 49.
 Blatna, iv. 85.
 Blatnitza, ii. 29.
 Blaubeurem, v. 202.
 Blaye, ii. 494.
 Blechingley, iii. 298.
 Bleckingen, i. 280.
 Bledes, ii. 328.
 Blegen, i. 280.
 Bleichenrode, vi. 169.
 Bleidenstadt, v. 93.
 Blekede, vi. 224.
 Bleneau, ii. 543.
 Blenheim, v. 360.
 Blerencourt, ii. 386.
 Blere, ii. 562.
 Blesen, i. 589.
 Blessington, iii. 436.
 Bleterans, ii. 523.
 Bliefcastell, vi. 507.
 Blith, iii. 374.
 Blockhouse, iii. 285.
 Blois, ii. 541.
 Blokzyl, iii. 546.
 Blomberg, iv. 452.
 Blomholm, i. 298.
 Blonsk, i. 594.
 Bloreheath, iii. 378.
 Blotzen, ii. 625.
 Bludenz, iv. 240.
 Blumberg, v. 263.
 Blumenau, vi. 303.
 Blumenfeld, v. 259.
 Blumenthal, vi. 223.
 Bobadilla, ii. 206.
 Boberg, i. 136.
 Bobie, iii. 32.
 Bobio, iii. 40.
 Boblingen, v. 197.
 Bobowfk, i. 466.
 Bocage, ii. 532.
 Bocchianies, iii. 207.
 Bochetta, iii. 105.
 Bochnia, i. 690.
 Bocholt, iv. 327.
 Bochout, iv. 299.
 Bockæ, v. 607.
 Bockenheim, v. 105.
 Bockesheim, v. 28.
 Bocki. i. 606.
 Bockin, ii. 149.
 Bockum, iv. 392.
 Boczekowe, i. 624.
 Bodinfeld, vi. 327.
 Bodenteich, vi. 259.
 Bodenwerder, vi. 307.
 Bodmin, iii. 257.
 Bodoe, i. 211.
 Bodok, ii. 24.
 Bodon, ii. 126.
 Bodungen, vi. 169—70.
 Bodzer, i. 105.
 Boefingen, iv. 300.
 Boffling, i. 136.
 Bog, i. 569.
 Bogesund, i. 290.
 Bohasco, iii. 103.
 Boglio, iii. 35.
 Bogoe, i. 112.
 Bogozodskage, i. 514.
 Bohdanece, iv. 77.
 Bohemia, iv. 56.
 Bohn, i. 284.
 Bohus, i. 296.
 Bojana, iii. 139.
 Boiano, iii. 206.
 Boigny, ii. 539.
 Boilhofa, ii. 193.
 Boineburg, v. 58. vi. 504.
 Boifbelle, ii. 561.
 Bois le duc, iii. 554.
 Boiteenburg, vi. 378, 9.
 Bokeloh, vi. 313.
 Bokenem, vi. 432.
 Boldogko, ii. 62.
 Boldson, i. 332.
 Bolemow, i. 592.

Boleraç,

I N D E X.

Boleraz, ii. 20.
 Bolingbroke, iii. 372.
 Bolkenhayn, vi. 55.
 Boll, iii. 684.
 Bollersleben, i. 148.
 Bolling, i. 137.
 Bollingen, v. 165.
 Bologna, iii. 140.
 Bolscheretzkoï, i. 523.
 Bolsena, iii. 156.
 Bolsward, iii. 534.
 Bolton, iii. 403.
 Bolwigswerk, i. 188.
 Bommel, iii. 473.
 Bonaduz, iii. 764.
 Bonafcola, iii. 104.
 Bondorf, v. 279.
 Bonifacio, iii. 114.
 Bonigsen, vi. 299.
 Boningue, ii. 405.
 Bonn, iv. 561.
 Bonne, iii. 20.
 Bonnestable, ii. 535.
 Bonneval, ii. 540.
 Bonne Ville, iii. 20. 815.
 Bonnegheim, iv. 529.
 Bons, iii. 20.
 Bonzyda, ii. 80.
 Boog, i. 112. 119.
 Booner Schanze, iii. 551.
 Boos, ii. 21.
 Boofz, v. 576.
 Bopfingen, v. 306.
 Boppard, iv. 555.
 Boraks, i. 290.
 Boraw, vi. 538.
 Borba, ii. 227.
 Borberek, ii. 82.
 Borby, i. 165.
 Borchholz, iv. 317.
 Borchorst, iv. 326.
 Bordeguera, iii. 106.
 Bordelum, i. 155.
 Bordesholm, vi. 412.
 Bordoe, i. 1. 213.
 Boreham, iii. 325.
 Borekne, i. 294.
 Borek, iv. 90.

Boren, i. 165.
 Borgia, i. 284.
 Borgarfiardar, i. 230.
 Borgberg, i. 318.
 Borgenryck, iv. 317.
 Borgetto, iii. 58.
 Borghetto, iii. 156.
 Borgholm, i. 284.
 Borgia, iii. 151.
 Borglum, i. 125.
 Borgo, i. 371.
 — di S. Domino, iii. 59.
 — di S. Georgis, iii. 53.
 — di Sefia, iii. 40.
 — di S. Sepulchro, iii. 117.
 — Franco, iii. 27.
 — Forte, iii. 54.
 — Manero, iii. 39.
 — di val di Taro, iii. 59.
 Borja, ii. 317.
 Borkelo, iii. 479—80.
 Borken, iv. 325. v. 51.
 Borlise, ii. 575.
 Bormio, iii. 787.
 Bormola, iii. 223.
 Born, iv. 403.
 Borna, v. 595.
 Bornecke, vi. 452.
 Bornhus, iv. 298.
 Bornholm, i. 112.
 Bornhovet, vi. 407.
 Bornos Bones, ii. 284.
 Bornstedt, vi. 133.
 Boromean islands, iii. 44.
 Boroskan, ii. 52.
 Borostian, ii. 52.
 Boroughbridge, iii. 381.
 Borowiez, i. 611.
 Borrefysfel, i. 190.
 Borrie, vi. 311.
 Borrowstounness, iii. 418.
 Borselan, iii. 520.
 Borsla, v. 58.
 Borsod, ii. 64.
 Borspach, ii. 606.
 Borzeland, v. 602.
 Bosa, iii. 42.
 Boscastle, iii. 257.

Bosch, iv. 243.
 Bosco, iii. 39.
 Bosen, i. 553.
 Bosharston meer, iii. 408.
 Bosna, r. ii. 124.
 Bosnia, *ibid.*
 Bosliney, iii. 257.
 Boston, iii. 372.
 Bosworth, iii. 369.
 Botas, ii. 204.
 Botea, i. 337.
 Bothfeld, vi. 301.
 Botland, i. 229.
 Bottenstein, v. 395.
 Botsfac, i. 106.
 Botwar, v. 198.
 Botza, ii. 28.
 Botzberg, iii. 622.
 Botzlingen, iii. 653.
 Bova, iii. 201.
 Bovadella, ii. 205.
 Boucachards, ii. 529.
 Bouchain, ii. 570.
 Bouchout, iii. 572.
 Bouclans, ii. 608.
 Bouconville, ii. 587.
 Boucres, ii. 405.
 Boudry, iii. 808.
 Bovenden, v. 60.
 Bovente, i. 118.
 Bouflets, ii. 389.
 Bouggenhout, iv. 273.
 Boville, ii. 529.
 Bovillon, ii. 577.
 Bovin, ii. 519.
 Bovins, iii. 205.
 Boulai, ii. 583.
 Boulene, ii. 460.
 Boulogna, ii. 403. 82.
 Boulonois, ii. 402.
 Boulou, ii. 487.
 Bourbon l'Ancy, ii. 425.
 — l'Archambaud, ii. 546.
 Bourbonne, ii. 416.
 Bourbonnois, ii. 546.
 Bourbourg, ii. 567.
 Bourdeaux, ii. 442. 92.
 Bourdeilles, ii. 495.

Bour-

I N D E X.

Bourdeleis, ii. 492.
 Bourg, ii. 414. 27. 94.
 d'Ault, ii. 402.
 Theroude, ii. 529.
 Bourges, ii. 558.
 Bourget, ii. 558. iii. 21.
 Bourgneuf, ii. 519.
 Bourmount, ii. 587.
 Bourne, iii. 371.
 Bourniquel, ii. 498.
 Bournonville, ii. 403.
 Bouro, ii. 193.
 Bourfy Louveral, ii. 407.
 Bourfang, iii. 550.
 Boufcher, ii. 461.
 Bouffac, ii. 560.
 Boutonne, r. ii. 508.
 Bouvigni, iv. 308.
 Bouvils, iii. 33.
 Bouvires, ii. 568.
 Bouzonville, ii. 583.
 Bowe, iii. 261.
 Bowes, iii. 392.
 Boxberg, iv. 583.
 Boylach, iii. 442.
 Boyle, iii. 443.
 Boyne, r. iii. 428.
 Boytzenburg, vi. 5.
 Bozen, iv. 235.
 B-zentia, i. 605.
 Bozin, ii. 19.
 Bozio, iii. 113.
 Bozok, ii. 36.
 Bozzolo, iii. 60.
 Braawicken, i. 275.
 Brabanderkoeg, i. 157.
 Brabant, iv. 261.
 Braborg, i. 276.
 Bracciano, iii. 159.
 Bracciodi Mania, ii. 145.
 Brachwitz, vi. 198.
 Brackenberg, vi. 324.
 Brackenheim, v. 194.
 Brackley, iii. 366.
 Brackne-Aarad, i. 308.
 Braclaw, i. 611.
 Bracons, ii. 608.
 Brad, ii. 82.
 Bradenstein, v. 107.

Bradford, iii. 277. 384.
 Bradfberg, i. 187--8.
 Brae of Mar, iii. 427.
 of Murray, iii. 429.
 Braga, ii. 196.
 Braganza, ii. 200.
 Bragnas, i. 185.
 Brahalla, i. 283.
 Brahetrolleberg, i. 113.
 Brabelina, i. 372.
 Brahestadt, i. 368.
 Braiba, ii. 165.
 Braid-alben, iii. 426.
 Braine le Comte, iv. 305.
 Braintree, iii. 316.
 Brait, v. 475.
 Brakel, iv. 317.
 Bralin, iii. 587.
 Bramant, iii. 23.
 Brambed, iii. 300.
 Brampton, iii. 399.
 Bramstedt, vi. 224. 407. 18.
 Brand, v. 597.
 Brandus, iv. 75.
 Brandenburg, i. 548. v. 411.
 625. 56. vi. 309.
 Brandis, iii. 626. v. 589.
 Brando, iii. 112.
 Brandon, iii. 329.
 Brankerka, i. 322.
 Bransk, i. 606.
 Brantolme, ii. 495.
 Branneck, vi. 490.
 Bravitska, ii. 52.
 Braflaw, i. 618.
 Brassia, iii. 433.
 Brassas, Sound, iii. 433.
 Brassio, v. 602.
 Brassy, ii. 545.
 Bratenbrun, ii. 45.
 Bratsberg, i. 185.
 Bratskoi, i. 517.
 Bratskow, ii. 164.
 Braubach, v. 77.
 Braunau, v. 341.
 Braunaw, iv. 75.
 Brauniggen, iv. 251.
 Braunsfels, v. 122.

Braunsberg, i. 652.
 Brawalla, i. 276.
 Braweiler, iv. 564.
 Brawicken, i. 278.
 Bray in Normandy, ii. 526.
 --- Sur Seine, ii. 418.
 Brazza, ii. 103.
 Brebinca, r. ii. 423.
 Breborg, i. 278.
 Brechen, iv. 557.
 Brechin, iii. 427.
 Bracknockshire, iii. 410.
 Breda, iii. 559.--60.
 Bredstedt, i. 155.
 Breed, iii. 304.
 Breedewoost, iii. 430.
 Breedwey, i. 187.
 Breewood, iii. 379.
 Breganxou, ii. 453.
 Breganza, iii. 89.
 Bregenz, iv. 239.
 Brehna, i. 228. v. 550.
 Breidamerkul, h. i. 228.
 Breide, i. 109.
 Breisach, ii. 605.
 Breitenbach, vi. 120.
 Breitenburg, vi. 417.
 Breitenneck, v. 383.
 Brem, iv. 218.
 Brembach, vi. 218.
 Bremen, vi. 213. 472.
 Bremerworde, vi. 224.
 Bremgarten, iii. 732.
 Bremsnos, i. 202.
 Brendola, iii. 89.
 Brenne, ii. 387. 561.
 Breno, iii. 90.
 Brentford, iii. 323.
 Brentwood, iii. 324.
 Brenz, v. 209.
 Bresfargia, iii. 42.
 Brescia, iii. 89.
 Brescou, ii. 473.
 Breslau, vi. 532. 4.
 Bresle la. ii. 549.
 Bresle, ii. 427.
 Bressoles, ii. 395.
 Brest, ii. 523.

Bretagne,

I N D E X.

- Bretagne, ii. 516--17--20.
 Breterzem, i. 647.
 Breteuel, ii. 529.
 Bretiande, ii. 208.
 Biette, i. 290.
 Bretten, iv. 583.
 Bretzenheim, v. 141.
 Brevene, iii. 809.
 Breunlingen, iv. 251.
 Breusch, r. ii. 593.
 Brewood, iii. 304.
 Brey, iv. 334.
 Breydafiordur, i. 230.
 Breyfach, iv. 247.
 Brezan, i. 610.
 Brezowa, ii. 25.
 Brianſon, ii. 438.
 Briare, ii. 543.
 Bridgen, iii. 409.
 Bridgenorth, iii. 380.
 Bridges, iv. 298.
 Bridgwater, iii. 270.
 Bridport, iii. 265.
 Brie Comte Robert, ii. 384.
 — Champenoise, ii. 418.
 Brieg, vi. 540. 1.
 Briel, ii. 588.
 Briel, iii. 495.
 Brienne, ii. 416.
 Brienzen, iii. 636.
 Bries, ii. 30.
 Brietzen, v. 670.
 Briculla, ii. 414.
 Briggs, iii. 372.
 Brignol, iii. 104.
 Brignolles, ii. 450.
 Brigs, iii. 372.
 Brikem, i. 509.
 Brilon, iv. 572.
 Brinberg, iii. 442.
 Brindifi, iii. 203.
 Brine, ii. 96.
 Brione, ii. 529.
 Brioude, ii. 554.
 — Glife, *ibid.*
 Briure, ii. 533.
 Brigueras, iii. 32.
 Brisago, iii. 739.
 Brisgau, iv. 247.
 Briffo, ii. 606.
 Briffac, ii. 565.
 Bristol, iii. 275.
 Britonoro, iii. 144.
 Briuga, ii. 307.
 Brive la Gaillard, ii. 556.
 Briviesca, ii. 311.
 Brixen, iv. 254.
 Brixenſtadt, v. 449.
 Briznobana, ii. 30.
 Brno, iv. 109.
 Bro, i. 638.
 Broacker, i. 153.
 Brochterbeck, iv. 467.
 Brochty Craig, iii. 427.
 Brockel, vi. 266.
 Brod, ii. 91.
 Brodick, iii. 423.
 Brodnitz, i. 646.
 Brodſteer, iii. 307.
 Brock, iii. 511.
 Broglio, iii. 35.
 Brokeſby, iii. 370.
 Bromberg, i. 638.
 Brome, vi. 269--70.
 Bromley, iii. 314. 378.
 Bromſebro, i. 280.
 Bronti, iii. 214.
 Broomſgrove, iii. 362.
 Brou, ii. 541.
 Brouage, ii. 510.
 Brouwerſhaven, iii. 522.
 Browalla, i. 282.
 Brezow, i. 609.
 Brozze, iii. 27.
 Bruchenaw, v. 21.
 Bruchhaufen, iv. 482.
 Bruck, iv. 165. 196. v. 330.
 547.
 Bruel, iv. 564. vi. 377.
 Brufa, iv. 185.
 Bruggen, iv. 404.
 Brugg, iii. 642. 796.
 Brugnetto, iii. 104.
 Brullois, ii. 504.
 Brumath, ii. 600.
 Brumby, vi. 181.
 Bruneck, iii. 624.
 Brunette, iii. 33.
 Brunhido, ii. 206.
 Brunn, iv. 100.
 Brunnen, iii. 656.
 Brunsbo, i. 291.
 Brunsbottle, vi. 439.
 Brunsſholm, i. 318.
 Brunſtein, vi. 324.
 Brunſwick, vi. 201.
 Bruntifland, iii. 422.
 Bruntrat, v. 15.
 Bruſſels, iv. 268.
 Bruſſo, vi. 6.
 Bruton, iii. 274.
 Brux, iv. 89.
 Bruyere, ii. 582.
 Brzehere, iv. 85.
 Brzeſe, i. 596 620.
 Brzeziny, i. 592.
 Brzeynice, iv. 85.
 Buarcos, iv. 204.
 Bubbiana, iii. 31.
 Bubiken, iii. 607.
 Bublitz, vi. 97.
 Buch, ii. 494. iii. 693. v.
 645.
 Buchan, iii. 427 -8.
 Buchannefs, iii. 428.
 Buchau, v. 220. 307. vi. 498.
 Bucheckberg, iii. 687.
 Buchen, iv. 529.
 Buchert, iii. 219.
 Bucherthal, v. 104.
 Buchholtz, i. 550.
 Buchholz, v. 603--76.
 Buchhorn, v. 555.
 Buchloe, iii. 635.
 Bucino, iii. 196.
 Buckeburg, v. 436--8.
 Buckereſt, ii. 165.
 Buckinghamſhire, iii. 347.
 348.
 Bucknam, iii. 339.
 Buckneſford, i. 196.
 Bucko, v. 647. vi. 93.
 Buczaw, i. 610.
 Buda, ii. 40.

Buderich,

I N D E X.

Buderich, iv. 376.
 Budiegowis, iv. 112.
 Budingén, i. 21.
 Budisch, ii. 29.
 Budiszin, iv. 130. 2.
 Budoa, ii. 102.
 Budziac, ii. 168.
 Budweis, iv. 81.
 Bueil, ii. 562.
 Buenzetezo, ii. 303.
 Bug, i. 646.
 Bugey, ii. 428.
 Buhel, v. 218.
 Bui, i. 451.
 Bujac, ii. 38.
 Buil, iii. 410.
 Buitraga, ii. 308.
 Bukari, ii. 96.
 Buko, vi. 377.
 Bulach, iii. 602.
 Bulgaria, ii. 125.
 Bulka, iv. 173.
 Bulkhoft, i. 165.
 Bulles, ii. 389.
 Bullinbrook, iii. 372.
 Buñalin, iii. 438.
 Bunde, iv. 473.
 Búnd the Obern, iii. 760.
 — Gotteshaus, iii. 767.
 — Zeyngerichte, iii. 777.
 Bungay, iii. 332.
 Bunola, ii. 327.
 Bunrotty, iii. 444.
 Bunschoten, iii. 530.
 Buntebock, vi. 285.
 Buntingford, iii. 345.
 Bunzen, iii. 731.
 Bunslau, vi. 558.
 Buenconvento, iii. 131.
 Buquoy, ii. 407.
 Buran, iii. 83.
 Burban, ii. 474.
 Buren, iii. 476. 627. 691.
 746. iv. 316.
 Burehah, i. 340.
 Burford, iii. 354.
 Burg, i. 166. iii. 480. vi.
 154. 187.

Schwabbach, v. 93.
 upon the Sands, iii. 399.
 Burga, ii. 130.
 Burgau, iv. 244.
 Burgdorf, iii. 626. vi. 262.
 Burgh-Ebrach, v. 397.
 Burgelin, vi. 90.
 Burgetta, iii. 216.
 Burgh, iii. 372.
 — Castle, iii. 333.
 Burghaun, v. 18.
 Burgkrain, v. 357.
 Burglen, iii. 710.
 Burgo de osma, ii. 310.
 Burgos, ii. 210.
 Burgstadt, v. 162.
 Burgstall, iv. 169.
 Burgundy, ii. 420. iv. 258.
 Burgwedels, vi. 266.
 Buriana, iii. 131.
 Burithoole, iii. 443.
 Burken, iv. 529.
 Burkersdorf, iv. 165.
 Burkhausen, v. 339.
 Burkhum, v. 360.
 Burkunstadt, v. 895.
 Burlington, iii. 389.
 Burnhams, iii. 324.
 Burnley, iii. 403.
 Buro, vi. 410.
 Buronzo, iii. 27.
 Burra, iii. 432.
 Burray, iii. 33.
 Burrin, iii. 444.
 Burriana, ii. 299.
 Burrum, iii. 359.
 Burswick, i. 284.
 Burstadt, iv. 528.
 Burstall, iii. 384.
 Burswick, i. 284.
 Burton, iii. 373.
 — upon Trent, iii. 379.
 Burum, iii. 5.
 Bury, ii. 542. iii. 403.
 Buschweiler, ii. 600.
 Buseckervale, v. 70.
 Busin, ii. 94.
 Busk, i. 607.

Buskerud, i. 185.
 Busnengo, iii. 67.
 Bustetto, iii. 57.
 Bustedt, vi. 346.
 Busum, vi. 414.
 Bute, iii. 423.
 Butelspach, v. 187.
 Butera, iii. 215.
 Butkinskain, i. 505.
 Buto, vi. 95.
 Butrinto, ii. 142.
 Burrio, iii. 141.
 Butsa, v. 19.
 Butteltett, vi. 29.
 Butterfeld, vi. 2.
 Butthard, v. 408.
 Buttlingen, vi. 252.
 Butzbach, v. 66.
 Butzo, vi. 449. 50.
 Buuder, i. 230.
 Buvron, ii. 544.
 Buxhiem, v. 310.
 Buxtehade, vi. 219.
 Buxton, iii. 377.
 Buz, ii. 439.
 Buza, ii. 80.
 Byer, i. 593.
 Bygdeas, i. 339.
 Bygland, i. 194.
 Byglefield, *ibid.*
 Bynkowski, i. 502.
 Byzia, ii. 129.

C.

CAbagon, ii. 276.
 Cabagou, ii. 196.
 Cabbeas de Seca, ii. 215.
 de Vide, ii. 229.
 Cabecao, ii. 229.
 Cabecciras de Barta, ii. 192.
 Cabra, ii. 210.
 Cabrera, i. ii. 318.
 Cabril, ii. 208.
 Cacabelas, ii. 274.
 Cacapito, ii. 210.
 Caccia, iii. 112.
 Caccuri, iii. 199.
 Caceres, ii. 278.
 Cacorla, ii. 291.

Cadacra,

I N D E X.

- Cadacra, ii. 307.
 Cadahalso, ii. 303.
 Cadaval, ii. 217.
 Cadbury-castle, iii. 272.
 Caddel, iii. 429.
 Cadenac, ii. 497.
 Cadenec, ii. 458.
 Caderouffe, ii. 460.
 Cadillac, ii. 494.
 Cadina, ii. 205.
 Cadiz, ii. 285.
 Cadolzburg, v. 442.
 Cadore, iii. 92.
 Caen, ii. 530.
 Caerdiff, iii. 409.
 Caer Leon, iii. 359.
 Caermarthen, iii. 408.
 Caernarvon, iii. 413.
 Caerwys, iii. 412.
 Caillon, iii. 336.
 Cagby, iii. 147.
 Cagliari, iii. 42.
 Cagny, ii. 389.
 Cahors, ii. 497.
 Cajana, i. 367.
 Cajare, ii. 497.
 Caiazzo, iii. 173.
 Cailli, ii. 526.
 Cainsham, iii. 278.
 Caithness, iii. 431.
 Calabria, citra, iii. 199.
 ultra, iii. 200.
 Calabritto, iii. 196.
 Calafuguera, ii. 327.
 Calahorra, ii. 312.
 Calais, ii. 404.
 Calanca, ii. 192.
 Calanna, iii. 201.
 Calaspara, ii. 296.
 Calata bellota, iii. 216.
 Calataxibeta, iii. 215.
 Calatayud, ii. 316.
 Calatrava, ii. 301.
 Calbe, vi. 169, 180.
 Calcar, iv. 374.
 Caldano, iii. 132.
 Caldas, ii. 218.
 Calder, iii. 429.
 Calecafia, iii. 112.
 Calego, r. ii. 314.
 Calenberg, vi. 286, 9. 98.
 Calenzana, iii. 112.
 Calheta, ii. 234.
 Calius, vi. 14.
 Calimote, ii. 405.
 Calix Lapmark, i. 340.
 Callen, iii. 437.
 Callenberg, vi. 160.
 Callipolis, i. ii. 154.
 Calmar, i. 279.
 Calne, iii. 278.
 Calobra, ii. 327.
 Calobrado, iii. 195.
 Calonges, ii. 556.
 Caloyero, i. ii. 154.
 Calshot, iii. 286.
 Caltanissetta, iii. 216.
 Calvarie, i. 619.
 Calvello, iii. 195.
 Calvi, iii. 112.
 Calvili, iii. 199.
 Calvisson, ii. 479.
 Calvorde, vi. 345.
 Calw, v. 193.
 Camar, r. i. 412.
 Camaldoli, iii. 126.
 Camalet, iii. 272.
 Camarana, iii. 151. 215.
 Camarasa, ii. 322.
 Camargue, i. ii. 449.
 Camarinas, ii. 265.
 Camastra, iii. 216.
 Cambellon, iii. 424.
 Camberes, ii. 196.
 Camberg, iv. 557.
 Cambra, ii. 206.
 Cambray, ii. 569.
 Cambrays, i. iii. 423.
 Cambresis, ii. 569.
 Cambridge, iii. 340.
 Cambrilla, ii. 322.
 Camburg, vi. 56.
 Camel, r. iii. 257.
 Camelford, iii. 257.
 Camen, iv. 387.
 Camenz, iv. 132.
 Camera de lobos, ii. 234.
 Camerano, iii. 36.
 Camerata, iii. 216.
 Camerinha, ii. 195.
 Camerino, iii. 151.
 Camisan, iii. 89.
 Camisano, iii. 91.
 Camischinka, r. i. 412.
 Cammin, vi. 90. 95.
 Camogli, iii. 103.
 Camonica, iii. 90.
 Camora Corra, ii. 223.
 Campagna, iii. 196.
 — di Romana, iii. 159.
 Campagnano, iii. 158.
 Campagne, ii. 405.
 — de Caens, ii. 530.
 — de Neubourg, ii. 528.
 — de St. Andre, ii. 528.
 Campan, ii. 507.
 Campbel-town, iii. 424.
 Campden, iii. 356.
 Campen, vi. 340.
 Campi, iii. 126.
 Campiglou, iii. 21.
 Campitello, iii. 112.
 Campli, iii. 208.
 Campo, ii. 319. iii. 105.
 basso, iii. 206.
 bello, iii. 216.
 franco, iii. 216.
 grande, iii. 63.
 maggiore, iii. 40.
 marano, iii. 105.
 mayor, ii. 228.
 S. Pietro, iii. 85.
 Campodolcino, iii. 791.
 Campoloro, iii. 113.
 Campolungo, ii. 164.
 Campos, ii. 327.
 Camyschlowja, r. i. 472.
 Canal, ii. 214.
 Canale, iii. 112.
 della, Guidica, iii. 82.
 Canari, iii. 112.
 Canas de Senhorim, ii. 207.
 Canavagio, iii. 112.
 Canavefe, iii. 27.
 Canavezes,

I N D E X.

Canavezes, il. 192.
 Canawly, iii. 443.
 Cancale, ii. 520.
 Canche, r. ii. 396.
 Canda, iii. 86.
 Candau, i. 663.
 Candé, ii. 563, 565.
 Canderno, v. 228.
 — l' Amec, ii. 565.
 Candia, ii. 155.
 Candosa, ii. 206.
 Canea, ii. 155.
 Canellas, ii. 201.
 Canet, ii. 476, 486.
 Caneto, iii. 54.
 Cangiano, iii. 197.
 Canhao, ii. 222.
 Canigaw, h. ii. 485.
 Canina, ii. 140.
 Canischa, ii. 51.
 Canne, iii. 205.
 Cannes, ii. 454.
 Cano, ii. 229.
 Canosa, iii. 205.
 Canossa, iii. 64.
 Canourgue, ii. 481.
 Canstadt, v. 186.
 Cantahidi, ii. 204.
 Cantal, h. ii. 551.
 Cantarilla, ii. 296.
 Cantera, r. iii. 211.
 Canterbury, iii. 308.
 Canth, vi. 539.
 Cantiano, iii. 147.
 Cantillano, iii. 282.
 Cantoira, iii. 27.
 Caorle, iii. 93.
 Capaccio, iii. 197.
 Caparciros, ii. 196.
 Cap. Breton, ii. 502.
 Capelle, i. 165, ii. 398.
 Capestan, ii. 474.
 Capistran, iii. 208.
 Capitanata, iii. 205.
 Capo Chimi, ii. 149.
 d'oro, ii. 149.
 Figera, ii. 149.
 Finisterre, ii. 264.
 VOL. VI.

Capo Liter, ii. 149.
 dell' armi, iii. 201.
 Cagliari, iii. 421.
 Coriana, ii. 265.
 Corso, iii. 112.
 Ortegal, ii. 266.
 di Faro, iii. 213.
 Matapan, ii. 146.
 Fino, iii. 104.
 d' Istria, iii. 93.
 di Lugatori, iii. 42.
 di Marselli, iii. 213.
 Melle, iii. 106.
 di monte, iii. 156.
 — de Rocca, ii. 218.
 — Chissaro, iii. 213.
 — Pennas, ii. 169.
 — di St. Croce, ii. 219.
 — di St. Aspirio, iii. 35.
 — Smiriglio, ii. 154.
 — Spartivento, iii. 120.
 — St. Vincent, ii. 230.
 — Venere, iii. 104.
 Caperni, i. 546.
 Capofele, iii. 196.
 Cappel, i. 165.
 Cappizzi, iii. 214.
 Capra Cotta, iii. 206.
 Capraria, i. iii. 206.
 Caprarola, iii. 156.
 Capri, i. iii. 192.
 Capriana, iii. 67.
 Capfir, ii. 488.
 Captieux, ii. 500.
 Capua, iii. 153.
 Capver, ii. 506.
 Capurso, iii. 204.
 Caracotta, ii. 302.
 Caransebeo, ii. 72.
 Carapito, ii. 210.
 Carara, iii. 66.
 Carasto, iii. 104.
 Carasu-Mestro, r. ii. 128.
 Caravaggio, iii. 49.
 Carbognas, iii. 49.
 Carbon, ii. 144.
 Carbu, iii. 108.
 Carbury, ii. 437, 438, 443.

Carcaffone, ii. 473.
 Carcella, ii. 233.
 Carces, ii. 451.
 Carde, iii. 30.
 Carden, iv. 555.
 Cardia, ii. 134.
 Cardigan, iii. 410.
 Cardigos, ii. 229.
 Cardona, i. 323.
 Carelia, i. 441.
 Carema, iii. 27.
 Caremtauld, ii. 568.
 Carentan, ii. 531.
 Carentone, r. ii. 524.
 Caretto, iii. 36.
 Carewo-Kakochaisk, i. 482.
 Carewo-Santschuwh, i. 482.
 Carfagnana, iii. 63.
 Carhaino, ii. 522.
 Caria, ii. 208.
 Cariati, iii. 199.
 Carignac Griffen, iii. 444.
 Carignan, ii. 577.
 Carignans, iii. 30.
 Carignena, ii. 316.
 Carini, iii. 216.
 Carinola, iii. 193.
 Carinthia, iv. 197.
 Carisbrooke, iii. 287.
 Carlades, ii. 552.
 Carlat, ii. 552.
 ----- Rognesfort, ii. 471.
 Carlberg, i. 313.
 Carlborg, ii. 45.
 Carleby, i. 293.
 Carlegno, iii. 36.
 Carl Gustavestadt, i. 321.
 Carlholsp, i. 322.
 Carlingford, iii. 440.
 Carlisle, iii. 398.
 Carlopaga, ii. 97.
 Carlowitz, ii. 91.
 Carlsbad, iv. 92.
 Carlsfeld, v. 607.
 Carligraben, i. 287.
 Carlshamn, i. 306.
 Carlshinsel, i. 286.
 Carlskoga, i. 295.
 Carlscreon,

I N D E X.

Carlcroon, i. 306.
 Carlsmarkt, i. 542.
 Carlspport, i. 289.
 Carlstadt, i. 294.
 Carlstein, iv. 96.
 Carlsten, i. 297.
 Carlstrom, i. 336.
 Carlswerd, i. 286.
 Carlswoo, i. 160.
 Carlswraa, i. 160.
 Carlus, ii. 470.
 Carmagnola, iii. 35.
 Carmain, ii. 471.
 Carming, ii. 469.
 Carminu, ii. 283.
 Carmoux les Cardes, ii. 470.
 Carniola, iv. 204.
 Carolath, iv. 584, 585.
 Caroudo, ii. 199.
 Carouges, ii. 533.
 Carovigni, iii. 203.
 Carpathian hills, ii. 5.
 Carpentias, ii. 460.
 Carpesa, ii. 299.
 Carpi, iii. 64, 87.
 Carpignano, iii. 27.
 Carpineto, iii. 172.
 Carrara, iii. 131.
 Carri-castle, iii. 438.
 Carrick, iii. 419.
 ----- Drumrush, iii. 443.
 Garrickfergus, iii. 419.
 Carrig-Allen, iii. 443.
 Carrigdrumrush, iii. 443.
 Carrion de les Condes, ii.
 275.
 Carru, iii. 30.
 Carthagera, ii. 296.
 Cartama, ii. 294.
 Cartmel, iii. 401.
 Carvalho, ii. 205.
 Carugna, iii. 29.
 Carvociro, ii. 229.
 Cary, iii. 441.
 Casa del Campo, ii. 303.
 --- -- Missina, iii. 204.
 ----- Nuova, iii. 173.
 Cafaconi, iii. 113.

Casal, iii. 38.
 di Alvaso, ii. 206.
 Combo, ii. 205.
 Grande, iii. 64.
 Maggiore, iii. 51.
 Nuovo, iii. 173, 203.
 Casano, iii. 204.
 Cascaes, ii. 216.
 Cascante, ii. 213.
 Cascara delle Marmore, iii.
 155.
 Caschau, ii. 60.
 Casciano, iii. 125.
 Casentino, iii. 126.
 Caserta, iii. 193.
 Cashel, iii. 444.
 Casimirsburg, vi. 97.
 Casinca, iii. 113.
 Castlona, ii. 290.
 Casolo, iii. 175.
 Caspe, ii. 316.
 Cassagnabere, ii. 506.
 Cassagnettis, ii. 498.
 Cassano, iii. 49, 199.
 Castell, ii. 567, iv. 524, v. 42.
 Cassenore, iii. 112.
 Cassils, iii. 420.
 Cassino, iii. 151.
 Cassis, ii. 448.
 Castopo, ii. 161.
 Cassun Bascha, ii. 133.
 Castagnaro, r. iii. 85.
 Castagnedo, iii. 104.
 Castantreira, ii. 206.
 Castanetto, iii. 113.
 Casteicao, ii. 209.
 Castela mare, iii. 216.
 a Mare Stabbia, iii. 292.
 St. Angelo, ii. 161.
 buono, iii. 213.
 franco, iii. 92, 106, 141.
 Gondolfo, iii. 171.
 Gonzaga, iii. 212.
 Gurtac, ii. 67.
 jaloux, ii. 501.
 Leone, iii. 51.
 Maggiore, iii. 116.
 Milopotamo, ii. 156.

Castel Nuovo, ii. 157.
 iii. 27, 63, 213.
 Nuovo di carfagnana, iii.
 63.
 Nuovo Tortoneze, iii. 40.
 Ponzona, iii. 51.
 reale, iii. 212.
 di St. Giovanni, iii. 59.
 di St. Pietro, iii. 141.
 di Sangro, iii. 207.
 Sarazin, ii. 469.
 Selino, ii. 156.
 veterano, iii. 216.
 veteri, iii. 216.
 vetero, iii. 63.
 Castellane, ii. 455.
 Castellbarce, iv. 236.
 Castellbell, iv. 234.
 Castelen, iii. 622.
 Castelholm, i. 366.
 Castelnuovo, iii. 27.
 Castelrotzo, ii. 150.
 Castell, v. 487.
 Castella la, iii. 170.
 Monte, iii. 27.
 Castellacoic, iii. 212.
 Castellaneta, iii. 201.
 Castellanza, iii. 49.
 Castellaro, iii. 106.
 Castellengo, ii. 27.
 Castello, ii. 208, iii. 113.
 dell. Abbate, iii. 197.
 di Ampurias, iii. 324.
 Bom ii. 210.
 Bon, ii. 507.
 Branco ii. 211.
 delle Bucca, iii. 197.
 di Gibbio, iii. 61.
 Gibbellino, iii. 59.
 Guelfo, iii. 58.
 Melhor, ii. 210.
 Mendo, ii. 209.
 di monte, iii. 61.
 Barranzono, ibid.
 Nuovo, ii. 101.
 Nuovo, ii. 212, iii. 187.
 della plana, ii. 299.
 Castello,

I N D E X.

- Castello Rodrigo**, ii. 210.
 vecchio, iii. 86.
 de vide, ii. 229.
 del Uovo, iii. 187.
Castel Jaloux, ii. 501.
Castel moron, ii. 501.
Castelnau de Barbarens, ii. 505.
 de Bonnefons, ii. 470.
 de Brassac, ii. 470.
 de Bretenons, ii. 497.
 de Sevis, ii. 470.
 de Magnone, ii. 503.
 de Montatein, ii. 497.
 de Montmiral, ii. 470.
 de Strettefons, ii. 496.
Castelnaudari, ii. 471.
Casteloa, iii. 170.
Castels, iii. 778.
Casteluccio, iii. 196.
Caster, iii. 372.
Castiglione, iii. 67. 104.
 116. 131. 200.
 della Stivere, iii. 67.
Castille new, ii. 200.
 old, ii. 308.
Castillon, ii. 496.
Castion, iii. 785.
Castlebar, iii. 443.
Castle Carey, iii. 273.
 Conner, iii. 443.
Castlemain, iii. 445.
 Raghan, iii. 439.
 Rising, iii. 337.
 William, iii. 429.
Castleknoek, iii. 435.
Castlereagh, iii. 441.
Castres, ii. 470. 94.
Castri, ii. 143.
Castries, ii. 477.
Castris, iii. 762.
Castro, ii. 143. 156. iii. 203.
Castro Aregonesa, iii. 42.
 Giovanni, iii. 215.
 Laboreiro, ii. 195.
 nuovo, ii. 94. 217.
 Phillippe, iii. 216.
 reale, iii. 213.
Castro de Rey, ii. 266.
 Rio, ii. 290.
 Verde, ii. 210. 26.
 Vicente, ii. 198.
 de Ardiales, ii. 270.
 Steres, ii. 311.
Castrodaire, ii. 208.
Castromarin, ii. 223.
Cataco, iii. 85.
Catalonia, ii. 319.
Catanea, iii. 214.
Catanzaro, iii. 200.
Catelet, ii. 399.
Catharinenburg, i. 472.
Catharinenhof, iii. 799.
Catharinethal, i. 426.
Catherlough, iii. 437.
Catlenburg, vi. 273. 6.
Catolica, iii. 145. 216.
Catshantz, ii. 126.
Cattaro, ii. 102.
Catton, iii. 336.
Catuna, r. i. 471.
Cava, iii. 196. 432.
Cavado, r. ii. 177.
Cavaillon, ii. 460.
Cavaler. Maggiore,
Cavalruso, iii. 213.
Cavan, iii. 439.
Caub, iv. 588.
Cauchan, ii. 168.
Caudebec, ii. 525.
Caudies, ii. 473.
Caverac, ii. 478.
Caumartin, ii. 401.
Caune, ii. 470.
Caunes, ii. 473. 4.
Caunettes, en Val, } ii. 47.
 les Mouffoulins, }
Caussade, ii. 498.
Caya, r. ii. 279.
Caylus, ii. 437.
Cayo, m. ii. 244.
Cazalla, ii. 282.
Cazeres, ii. 471.
Cea, ii. 210.
Ceaux, ii. 525.
Cebola, ii. 306.
Cebret, h. ii. 267.
Cedogna, iii. 198.
Cefalonia, i. ii. 159.
Cefalu, iii. 214.
Ceglie, iii. 203.
Celabba, iii. 151.
Celano, iii. 207.
Celanova, ii. 167.
Celaviza, ii. 205.
Cellerfeld, vi. 285.
Cellie, iii. 474.
Celorico, ii. 210.
Cemender, ii. 122.
Ceneda, iii. 92.
Cenis, h. iii. 15.
Centale, iii. 35.
Centellas, ii. 324.
Centorve, iii. 214.
Centron, iii. 22.
Cephalonia, i. ii. 159.
Cephissus, ii. 142.
Ceravalle, iii. 92.
Cercy, ii. 545.
Cerdagne, ii. 325. 488.
Cerdan, ii. 429.
Cereceda, ii. 269.
Cerenza, iii. 199.
Cerct, ii. 487.
Cerignola, iii. 205.
Cerigo, i. ii. 158.
Cernache, ii. 204.
Cernant, r. ii. 524.
Cerolico de pasto, ii. 192.
Cerrito, iii. 193.
Certau, ii. 229.
Certaldo, iii. 125.
Certosa, iii. 50.
Cervaens, ii. 190.
Cervera, r. ii. 319. 322.
Cerveteri, iii. 159.
Cervia, iii. 145.
Cesaro, iii. 214.
Cesena, iii. 144.
Cesenalico, iii. 145.
Ceseri, iii. 156.
Cesi, iii. 154.
Cesis, iii. 141.
Cessenon, ii. 474.

Certe,

I N D E X.

- Cette, ii. 477.
 Ceva, iii. 36.
 Cezana, ii. 438.
 Chabanois, ii. 510.
 Chablais, iii. 20.
 Chablis, ii. 417.
 Chabrant, iii. 33.
 Chacim, ii. 199.
 Chalamont, ii. 431.
 Chalons, ii. 426.
 Chalons, ii. 412.
 Chalons, ibid.
 Chalosse, ii. 501.
 Chalus, ii. 556.
 Cham, iii. 666.
 Chamberry, iii. 21.
 Chambon, ii. 553.
 Chambord, r. ii. 541.
 Chamlemy, ii. 544.
 Chamounis, iii. 20.
 Champagne, ii. 409.
 upper, ii. 410.
 lower, ii. 411.
 Champalemond, ii. 544.
 Champignelles, ii. 417.
 Champigny, ii. 563.
 Champion, i. ii. 389.
 Champron, ii. 395.
 Champrouen, iii. 21.
 Champsaure, ii. 437.
 Champstercier, ii. 456.
 Chamusca, ii. 218.
 Chancellaria, ii. 227.
 Channerie, iii. 429.
 Chanonry, iii. 429.
 Chantilly, ii. 385.
 Chantoce, ii. 565.
 Chao de couce
 Chapelle de St. Andre, iii.
 23.
 d' Anguillon, ii. 542.
 Dam-Gilon, ii. 559.
 Chapus, ii. 510.
 Charantonnois, ii. 381.
 Charbonnières, iii. 22.
 Charence, ii. 439.
 Charenton, ii. 384.
 Charente, r. ii. 508.
 Charlie, ii. 332.
 Charite la, ii. 544.
 Charkow, i. 458.
 Charlemont, ii. 571. iii. 440.
 Charleroi, iv. 308.
 Charlesfort, iii. 285.
 Charleval, ii. 527.
 Charleville, ii. 414. iii. 445.
 Charlottenburg, i. 91.
 Charlottenlund, i. 96.
 Charlottenthal, i. 549.
 Charmes, ii. 582.
 Charolles, ii. 426.
 Charollois, ii. 426.
 Charon, iii. 98.
 Charost, ii. 559.
 Charrou, ii. 514.
 Chartrain, ii. 540.
 Chartres, ii. 540.
 Chartreuse la grande, ii. 436.
 Charybdis, iii. 214.
 Chasma, ii. 93.
 Chastel, ii. 583.
 Chastellar, ii. 431. iii. 22.
 Chastenaï, ii. 382.
 Chastillon, iii. 21.
 Chatanskoi, i. 512.
 Chateau Briand, ii. 518.
 de Bonne Esperance, ii.
 573.
 Bourg, ii. 516.
 Combrens, ii. 569.
 Ceans, ii. 565.
 Dauphin, ii. 438. iii. 34.
 Goutier, ii. 565.
 de Haa, ii. 493.
 Landon, ii. 395.
 de latte, ii. 520.
 du loir, ii. 535.
 Meillant, ii. 560.
 Neuf, ii. 510. 20. 39.
 Neuf en thimmerais, ii.
 395.
 Porcien, ii. 414.
 Regnard, ii. 450.
 Renard, ii. 542.
 Renaud, ii. 419. 562.
 Chateau Roux, ii. 560.
 Chateau Salins, ii. 583.
 Thierry, ii. 419.
 Trompette, ii. 493.
 verd, iv. 573.
 Chateaudun, ii. 540.
 Chateaulin, ii. 522.
 Chaateauvilain, ii. 416.
 Chatel, ii. 523. 45.
 Chatelar, ii. 431.
 Chatel Chalons, ii. 609.
 Chatelet, ii. 214.
 Chatteraud, ii. 514.
 Chatenoi, ii. 582.
 Chatham, iii. 310.
 Chatillon, ii. 429. 42. 563.
 84. iii. 27.
 les Dombes, ii. 428.
 Sur Loing, ii. 542.
 Sur Loire, ii. 558.
 Sur Marne, ii. 411.
 Sur Seine, ii. 423.
 Sur Vezouze, ii. 576.
 Chavaens, ii. 228.
 Chavaannes, ii. 609.
 Chaves, ii. 200.
 Chaumont, ii. 389. 416. iii.
 20.
 Chauny, ii. 387.
 Chauffée, ii. 588.
 Chauvigny, ii. 514.
 Chazim, ii. 198.
 Cheddar, iii. 273.
 Chedle, iii. 378.
 Chegford, iii. 259.
 Cheiro, i. ii. 154.
 Chelles, ii. 384.
 Chelm, i. 607.
 Chelmsford, iii. 325.
 Chelsea, iii. 322.
 Cheltenham, iii. 356.
 Chenille, ii. 565.
 Chemnitz, v. 599.
 Chemptercier, ii. 456.
 Chenerailles, ii. 557.
 Chenonceau, ii. 562.
 Chepstow, iii. 359.
 Cher, r. ii. 335. 37.
 Cherafco, ii. 30.
 Cherbourg,

I N D E X.

- Cherbourg, ii. 531.
 Cherfo, ii. 102.
 Chersonefus, ii. 134. 169.
 Chertsey, iii. 269.
 Chefes, i. 509.
 Chessham, iii. 340.
 Chesing, i. 604.
 Chesnegallon, ii. 536.
 Chester, iii. 282.
 little, iii. 378.
 Chesterfield, iii. 376.
 Chevreux, ii. 394.
 Chezeri, iii. 20.
 Chiarenza, ii. 146.
 Chiari, iii. 90.
 Chiavari, iii. 104.
 Chiavenna, iii. 789.
 Chichester, iii. 299.
 Chiente, iii. 206.
 Chieri, ii. 159. iii. 301.
 Chilleiros, ii. 216.
 Chilli, ii. 382.
 Chimar, ii. 571.
 Chimera, ii. 140.
 Chimleigh, iii. 206.
 Chinchilla, ii. 301.
 Chinon, ii. 563.
 Chioza, I. iii. 82.
 Chipiona, ii. 284.
 Chippenham, iii. 278.
 Chippen-Sodbury, iii. 358.
 Chipping-Norton, iii. 354.
 Ongar, iii. 324.
 Wycomb, iii. 349.
 Chippingfodbury, iii. 358.
 Chiprawaz, ii. 126.
 Chironisso, ii. 152.
 Chisch, iv. 90.
 Chitriani, ii. 152.
 Chitro, ii. 138.
 Chivasso, iii. 27.
 Chiverny, ii. 542.
 Chiufa, iii. 216.
 Chiufala, iii. 88.
 Chiusi, iii. 131.
 Chiustenge, ii. 127.
 Chizay, ii. 514.
 Chlume, iv. 15.
 Vol. VI.
 Chlynow, i. 482.
 Choisy, ii. 382.
 Chollet, ii. 565.
 Cholmogory, i. 448.
 Cholucie, iv. 78.
 Chomukow, iv. 90.
 Choper, r. i. 466.
 Choren, iv. 76.
 Chorges, ii. 438.
 Chossarm, v. 344.
 Chotieborz, iv. 78.
 Chotuzice, *ibid.*
 Chozin, ii. 166.
 Chraft, iv. 76.
 Chraftovitz, ii. 94.
 Chrevasta, r. ii. 139.
 Christburg, i. 649.
 Christchurch, iii. 282.
 Christiana, i. 184.
 Christian al brechtan koeg,
 i. 151.
 Christian hagen, i. 165.
 Christiania, i. 184. 90.
 Christianopel, i. 308.
 Christianpriis, i. 165.
 — fadé, i. 121.
 Christiansand, i. 194.
 Christiansfund, i. 202.
 Christiansberg, i. 198.
 Christiansfield, i. 355.
 Christianshaab, i. 355.
 Christiansholm, i. 121.
 in Denmark, i. 91.
 in Norway, i. 198.
 Christiansoe, i. 113.
 Christiansolle, i. 121.
 Christianstadt, i. 300.
 Christianstein, i. 203.
 Christianthal, i. 121.
 Christina, ii. 157.
 Christinaham, i. 294.
 Christineftadt, i. 369.
 Chrudim, iv. 76.
 Chudleigh, iii. 355.
 Cnurwalden, iii. 780.
 Cianciane, iii. 216.
 Cibin, ii. 86.
 Cielut, ii. 101.
 Cicoli, iii. 208.
 Cieqa, ii. 296.
 Ciechanow, i. 596.
 Ciechanowie, i. 606.
 Cigliano, iii. 27.
 Cille, iv. 194.
 Cilorigo, ii. 269.
 Cimbrishamn, i. 304.
 Ciminna, iii. 217.
 Cimolis, i. ii. 152.
 Cinea, r. ii. 314.
 Cinco Bilhas, ii. 210.
 Cinque terre le, iii. 104.
 Cintra, ii. 216—17.
 — ii. 218.
 Cistat, ii. 448.
 Cirencester, iii. 355.
 Cirolò, iii. 148.
 Cismar, vi. 413.
 Cismone, iii. 92.
 Cisteaux, ii. 423.
 Cisterna, iii. 30. 170.
 Citalesva, ii. 164.
 Citeria, iii. 126.
 Citluch, ii. 101.
 Citta di Gastello, iii. 151.
 Guelfo, iii. 151.
 Lavenia, iii. 171.
 del Sole, iii. 126. 144.
 nuova, iii. 94. 101.
 nuova Cottonera, iii. 223.
 vecchia, iii. 223.
 vetoriosa, *ibid.*
 Ciudad Betanzos, ii. 266.
 Corunna, ii. 265.
 Mondonnedo, ii. 266.
 real, ii. 301.
 Rodrigo, ii. 276.
 Tui, ii. 265.
 Ciudella, ii. 329.
 Civita S. Angelo, iii. 208.
 Borelle, iii. 207.
 Castellana, iii. 158.
 di Chiel, iii. 207.
 Linar, iii. 158.
 Luperella, iii. 207.
 nuova, iii. 206.
 di Penna, iii. 208.
 Civita, ~

I N D E X.

- Civita reale, iii. 208.
 Tomassa, iii. 208.
 Vecchia, iii. 158.
 Civitalla, iii. 152. 172. 208.
 d' Ame, iii. 152.
 Cibra, ii. 514.
 Ciza, ii. 489.
 Clackmannan, iii. 421.
 Clagenfurt, iv. 200.
 Claguy, ii. 382.
 Clain, r. ii. 526.
 Claire, ii. 526.
 Clairevaux, ii. 416.
 Clairvaux, ibid.
 Clamecy, ii. 544.
 Clamin, iii. 437.
 Clanderlay, iii. 444.
 Clanmoris, iii. 425.
 Clanwilliam, iii. 445.
 Clara, i. 294.
 Claratumba, i. 600.
 Clare, iii. 443.
 Clarendon, iii. 281.
 Clarenza, ii. 146.
 Clarmont, iii. 20.
 Clafernefs, iii. 430.
 Clafura, ii. 72.
 Clausen, iv. 24.
 Clausenburg, ii. 75. 80.
 Clauſthal, vi. 284.
 Claufura, ii. 72.
 Clauſholm, i. 133.
 Clauſz, iv. 185.
 Cleave, iii. 259.
 Cleburg, iii. 380.
 Clempeno, vi. 85.
 Clenliſh, iii. 438.
 Clenze, vi. 256.
 Clerac, ii. 496.
 Clereval, ii. 609.
 Clermont, ii. 476. 552.
 en argonne, ii. 414. 588.
 en Beanvaisis, ii. 388.
 Clery, ii. 540.
 Cleve, iv. 370. 74.
 Cleuſe, iii. 20.
 Clifkings, iii. 367.
 Clifton, iii. 400.
 Clingenberg, iv. 528.
 Clingnau, iii. 726.
 Clinows, ii. 105.
 Cliffa, ii. 96.
 Clifton, ii. 519.
 Clithero, iii. 403.
 Clitumnus, iii. 153.
 Clobuch, ii. 106.
 Cloghan, ii. 442.
 Clogher, iii. 442.
 Clonchy, iii. 439.
 Clonefort, iii. 444.
 Clonello, iii. 445.
 Clonemorris, iii. 443.
 Cloniſh, iii. 440.
 Clon-Mac Owen, iii. 444.
 Clonmell, ibid.
 Clonemoghan, iii. 439.
 Clonwilliam, iii. 444.
 Clopnenburg, iv. 328.
 Cloueny, iii. 439.
 Cloyne, iii. 445.
 Clunlona, iii. 439.
 Cluny, ii. 427.
 Clus, iii. 689.
 Cluſe, iii. 20.
 Cluſon, r. iii. 32.
 — vale, iii. 34.
 Clyde, r. iii. 420.
 Clydesdale, iii. 420.
 Clye, iii. 337.
 Coblenz, iv. 552.
 Cobray, r. ii. 537.
 Coburg, vi. 37. 39.
 Coca, ii. 309.
 Cocaio, iii. 90.
 Cochem, iv. 551.
 Cochino, ii. 148.
 Cockenny, iii. 417.
 Cockermouth, iii. 400.
 Coczin, ii. 166.
 Codeceino, ii. 210.
 Codoeno, iii. 50.
 Coesfeld, iv. 326.
 Coeſſe, i. 164.
 Coerris, ii. 387.
 Coggeſhal, iii. 326.
 Cogolin, ii. 453.
 Cogoreto, iii. 105.
 Coja, ii. 205.
 Coignac, ii. 509.
 Coimbra, ii. 205.
 Coina, ii. 222.
 Coire, iii. 768.
 Coiſſen, ii. 519.
 Col de pertrus, ii. 243.
 Colatto, iii. 92.
 Colberg, vi. 96.
 Colbrook, iii. 323.
 Colcheſter, iii. 325.
 Cold-Bath, iii. 313.
 Coldingen, vi. 299. 300.
 Coldingham, iii. 416.
 Colditz, v. 592.
 Coldſtream, iii. 416.
 Colerain, iii. 442.
 Coleſhill, iii. 363.
 Colſiorito, iii. 151.
 Coligny, ii. 428.
 Coll, i. iii. 425.
 Collares, ii. 216.
 Colle, iii. 125.
 Colleferro, iii. 172.
 Collifute, ii. 487.
 Collonata, iii. 66.
 Collos, ii. 226.
 Colmar, v. 8.
 Colmars, ii. 456.
 Colm, i. 445.
 Colmberg, v. 445.
 Coln, 665.
 Colne, iii. 403.
 Colobiano, iii. 27.
 Colochina, ii. 145.
 Coloeza, ii. 42.
 Cologn, iv. 512. 558.
 Colombiere la Gaillarde, ii.
 474.
 Colombotz, ii. 126.
 Colomer, i. ii. 328.
 Colone, ii. 146.
 Colonna la, iii. 172.
 Colonna Rubicone, iii. 145.
 Colonſa, iii. 425.
 Colorno, iii. 57.
 Colſtrup, i. 155.
 Columbatz,

I N D E X.

Columbatz, iii. 123.
 Columpton, iii. 266.
 Coluri, iii. 150.
 Comachio, iii. 142.
 Comba do Dao, ii. 205.
 Combe la, iii. 20.
 Comb Martin, iii. 260.
 Combourg, ii. 520.
 Combrailles, ii. 523.
 Comenges, ii. 505.
 Upper, ii. 505.
 Lower, ii. 506.
 Comersreit, v. 354.
 Comfans, iii. 22.
 Comines, ii. 568.
 Cominges, ii. 472.
 Commerci, ii. 589.
 Communs, i. 198.
 Como, iii. 49.
 Comonava, ii. 138.
 Comorra, ii. 46.
 Compare val di, ii. 160.
 Comper, ii. 520.
 Compiègne, ii. 386.
 Compignano, iii. 152.
 Compofta, iii. 22.
 Compredon, iii. 325.
 Comfey, iii. 444.
 Conaght, iii. 443.
 Conca, iii. 170.
 Concerneau, ii. 522.
 Concheft, ii. 520.
 Conches, ii. 529.
 Concordia, iii. 65, 93.
 Concorfault, ii. 559.
 Concoufeaut, ii. 559.
 Conda, i. 472.
 Conde, ii. 532--70--80.
 Condexa a Veltra, ii. 203.
 Condoma, r. i. 471.
 Condom, ii. 500.
 Condon, iii. 445.
 Condrieux, ii. 549.
 Condroz, iv. 334.
 Condun, ii. 386.
 Confians, iii. 22.
 Confians, ii. 382, 187, 588.
 Congleton, iii. 383.

Coni, iii. 30.
 Conigliano, iii. 92.
 Conil, ii. 287.
 Conitz, i. 638.
 Connaught, iii. 443.
 Connel, iii. 437.
 Conneru, vi. 195.
 Connor, iii. 441.
 Conques, ii. 499.
 Conquet, ii. 523.
 Confa, iii. 198.
 Confagra, iii. 212.
 Confelve, iii. 851.
 Confenza, iii. 200.
 Conferano, ii. 506.
 Conftadt, iii. 578.
 Constantina, ii. 282.
 Constantinople, ii. 138.
 Constantinow, i. 611.
 Conftance, v. 162.
 Confuegra, ii. 301.
 Contentayna, ii. 298.
 Contefa, ii. 136.
 Contras, ii. 542.
 Conty, ii. 400.
 Conversano, iii. 204.
 Conway, iii. 413.
 Conzay, iii. 198.
 Coolavan, iii. 443.
 Coole, iii. 443.
 Cooleck, iii. 435.
 Copenhagen, i. 85.
 Copilowatz, ii. 126.
 Copperberg, i. 329.
 Copper, iii. 640.
 Coppinfha, iii. 432.
 Coquilla, ii. 405.
 Corbach, v. 99.
 Corbau, ii. 97.
 Corbeil, ii. 385.
 Corbers, iii. 685.
 Corbie, ii. 401.
 Corbieres, ii. 474.
 Corbigny, ii. 388, 544.
 Cordova, ii. 289.
 Cordonetour le, ii. 494.
 Corfe caftle, iii. 266.
 Corfe, i. ii. 160.
 Corgo, ii. 197.
 Corgund, i. 200.
 Cori, iii. 172.
 Coria, ii. 277.
 Coriana, i. 265.
 Coughiano, iii. 199.
 Corinth, ii. 144.
 Cork, iii. 446.
 Corkaguine, iii. 445.
 Corkelib, iii. 445.
 Corkerry, iii. 439.
 Corligno, iii. 36.
 Corletto, iii. 199.
 Corlin, vi. 97.
 Cormeilles, ii. 529.
 Cormery, ii. 563.
 Cormicy, ii. 413.
 Cornelhao, ii. 195.
 Corneto, iii. 158.
 Corniglia, iii. 104.
 Cornouaille, ii. 522.
 Cornwall, iii. 255.
 Coron, ii. 146.
 Corps, r. iii. 319, 437.
 Corran, iii. 443.
 Corregaio, iii. 64.
 Corren, iii. 443.
 Corfica, i. iii. 109.
 Corfier, iii. 639.
 Cortigos, ii. 198.
 Cortona, iii. 125.
 Cortryck, iv. 296.
 Corunna, ii. 265.
 Corvey, iv. 360.
 Corvo, ii. 238.
 Corvol l'orgueilleux, ii. 545.
 Cos, ii. 219.
 Cosbrid, iii. 444.
 Cofel, i. 164, vi. 594.
 Cofhlea, iii. 445.
 Cofhma, iii. 445.
 Cofhmare, iii. 444.
 Cofio, iii. 786.
 Coflea, iii. 445.
 Cofmin, i. 590.
 Cofmopoli, iii. 132.
 Cofne, ii. 343.
 Cotoeni, iii. 42.

Coffoway,

I N D E X.

Cossoway, iii. 639.
 Cossowa, ii. 124.
 Costello, iii. 443.
 Costanz, iv. 244.
 Costera, iii. 112.
 Costua, iv. 220.
 Coswick, vi. 109.
 Coszlin, vi. 96.
 Cotantes, ii. 531.
 Cothen, vi. 106.
 Cothus, vi. 20.
 Cotilaw, i. 444.
 Cohone, iii. 200.
 Cotswold, iii. 354.
 Covafina, iii. 113.
 Coucy, ii. 388.
 Coudekerke, ii. 572.
 Covell, iii. 424.
 Coventry, iii. 364.
 Covilhaa, ii. 210.
 Coulange la vineuse, ii. 424.
 sur Yonne, ibid.
 Coulogne, ii. 405.
 Coulomicas, ii. 418.
 Couloubrieres, ii. 453.
 Counel, iii. 437.
 Coura, ii. 193.
 Coureze, ii. 555.
 Courlon, r. i. 654.
 Cournillon, ii. 457.
 Courtebonne, ii. 404.
 Courtenay, ii. 395.
 Courtezon, ii. 444.
 Courtray, iv. 296.
 Coutanees, ii. 531.
 Couta do Ermida, ii. 208.
 — de Mostein, ii. 211.
 Coutos, ii. 194.
 — de arazide do bispo,
 ii. 205.
 Coutras, ii. 494.
 Coutres, ii. 543.
 Cowbridge, iii. 409.
 Cowean, iii. 437.
 Cowell, iii. 424.
 Cowes, iii. 287.
 Cowpar, 422.
 Coxbull, i. 164.
 Cracow, i. 597.

Cragnona, iii. 66.
 Craiburg, v. 340.
 Crail, iii. 422.
 Crakau, v. 759.
 Cranagh, iii. 437.
 Cranbrook, iii. 313.
 Cranenburg, iv. 375.
 Cransac, ii. 499.
 Craon, ii. 567.
 Crapino, iii. 206.
 Crapone, ii. 483.
 Crato, ii. 229.
 Crausheim, iv. 529.
 Crawford-Lindley, iii. 420.
 Moor, iii. 420.
 Crecy, ii. 401.
 Crediton, iii. 261.
 Crecklade, iii. 279.
 Crefeld, iv. 427.
 Creglingen, v. 448.
 Creichgaw, vi. 487.
 Creil, ii. 385.
 Creilsheim, v. 446.
 Crema, iii. 91.
 Cremasco, iii. 96.
 Cremecu, i. 440.
 Cremmen, v. 660.
 Cremnitz, ii. 32.
 Cremona, iii. 50.
 Cremona, iii. 440.
 Creon, ii. 494.
 Crequy, ii. 407.
 Crescentino, iii. 37.
 Crespy, ii. 385.
 Cressone, r. ii. 543.
 Crest, ii. 442.
 Crete, I. ii. 155.
 Crevacor, ii. 67.
 Crevant, ii. 424.
 Crevecoeur, ii. 570.
 Creusen, v. 425.
 Creuse, r. ii. 335.
 Creutzburg, vi. 565.
 Creutzlingen, iii. 707.
 Crichingen, ii. 585.
 Cricoli, iii. 89.
 Criksea, iii. 324.
 Crimnitzschau, vi. 609.
 Crim-peninsula, ii. 169.

Crim-staroi, ii. 172.
 Crispino, iii. 142.
 Croatia, ii. 92.
 Croe, ii. 557.
 Croia, ii. 140.
 Croisseta, ii. 612.
 Croisie, ii. 519.
 Croisille, iii. 20.
 Croix, ii. 407.
 de Lenti, iii. 112.
 Cromar, iii. 427.
 Cromere, iii. 336.
 Cromor, iii. 337.
 Cromertye, iii. 429. 30.
 Cron, ii. 574.
 Crone, i. 638.
 Cronach, v. 369.
 Cronsberg, i. 279.
 Crosia, iii. 199.
 Cross, iii. 425.
 Crossen, v. 625.
 Crostolo, iii. 61.
 Crottoy, ii. 402.
 Crottela, iii. 21.
 Crowland, iii. 371.
 Croydon, iii. 297.
 Crozini, iii. 114.
 Crugna, ii. 310.
 Cruly, ii. 474.
 Cruckstown, iii. 420.
 Csaba, ii. 71.
 Csabrag, ii. 36.
 Csage, ii. 70.
 Csakovar, ii. 73.
 Csakthurn, ii. 50.
 Csakvar, ii. 70.
 Csanad, ii. 71.
 Csawnik, ii. 57.
 Cseiko, ii. 34.
 Cseithe, ii. 25.
 Csekles, ii. 20.
 Csenger, ii. 69.
 Csépel, ii. 42.
 Csépreg, ii. 45.
 Cserepes, ii. 64.
 Csernek, ii. 91.
 Csernigrad, ii. 90.
 Csezzneck, ii. 91.
 Csezzte, ii. 20.

I N D E X.

Csik-Szaneda,
 Csikvar, ii. 48.
 Csotortok, ii. 20.
 Csoka, ii. 48.
 Csongrad, ii. 66.
 Cucceron, ii. 458.
 Cudrefin, iii. 641.
 Cuellar, ii. 309.
 Cuenca, ii. 302.
 Cuera, ii. 318.
 Cuers, ii. 453.
 Cucvasas, ii. 300.
 Cui Guilly, iii. 439.
 Cujaria, i. 593.
 Cuilly, iii. 609.
 Cuivin, iv. 334.
 Culeone, iii. 131.
 Culenga, i. 473.
 Cullen, iii. 428.
 Cullinah, iii. 438.
 Culliton, iii. 263.
 Culm, i. 537.
 Culmain, v. 354.
 Culmbach, v. 415, 420.
 Culrofs, iii. 422.
 Cumania little, ii. 43.
 great, ii. 66.
 Cumber, iii. 442.
 Cumberland, iii. 398.
 Cumbrays great and little,
 iii. 423.
 Cumtich, iv. 265.
 Cuna, iv. 136.
 Cundro, iii. 214.
 Cuneo, iii. 30.
 Cunio, *ibid.*
 Cunningham, iii. 420.
 Cuppis, i. 363.
 Curellos, ii. 207.
 Currefaar, i. 425.
 Curringham, iii. 324.
 Curcifehe haf, r. i. 530.
 Curzola, ii. 95.
 Curzolari, i. ii. 160.
 Curuche, ii. 229.
 Cufgat, ii. 553.
 Cytharon, ii. 142.
 Czanatzlimana, ii. 133.

Cnarnkow, i. 589.
 Czartorysk, i. 613.
 Czafław, iv. 78.
 Czafniki, i. 624.
 Czafstolowice, iv. 75.
 Czekow, i. 597.
 Czeptice, iv. 78.
 Czehrin, i. 611.
 Czenorca, iii. 113.
 Czenstochowa, i. 598.
 Czerfk, i. 594.
 Cziffer, ii. 20.
 Czigled, ii. 40.
 Czuckermandel ii. 20.
 Czudno, ii. 166.
 Czyrkafky, i. 611.

D

Daber, vi. 92.
 Dabhausen, v. 113.
 Daua, ii. 73.
 Dachau, v. 330.
 Dachfbach, v. 497.
 Dachstein, i. 598.
 Dachftul, v. 142.
 Dadero, i. 322.
 Dagebuller-koeg, i. 150.
 Dageroth, i. 427.
 Dagho, *ibid.*
 Dagsburg, ii. 601.
 Dahlen, i. 141. v. 582.
 Dahme, vi. 63.
 Dala, i. 230.
 Dalaborg, i. 296.
 Daland, i. 295.
 Dalecarlia, i. 327.
 Dalby, i. 301.
 Dalelbe, i. 327.
 Dalem, iii. 556.
 Dalen, iv. 401.
 Dalenas, i. 202.
 Dalenburg, vi. 224.
 Dalene, i. 196.
 Dalkeith, iii. 418.
 Daller, i. 141.
 Dalmalow, i. 505.
 Dalmatia, ii. 95.
 Dalsflas, i. 214.
 Dalsniepen, i. 214.
 Dalton, iii. 401.
 Dalya, ii. 90.
 Dam, iii. 549.
 Dambach, iii. 598.
 Damerheim, v. 360.
 Damgard, vi. 79.
 Damim, vi. 88.
 Dammarie, ii. 587.
 Dammartin, ii. 384.
 Dammierkirk, ii. 605.
 Dampierre, ii. 382.
 Damsfy, iii. 432.
 Damvilliers, ii. 577.
 Dan, ii. 605.
 Danaburg, i. 665.
 Danapris, i. 413.
 Dangey, iii. 324.
 Danilow, i. 609.
 Dannemora, i. 318.
 Dannenberg, v. 58. vi. 247.
 255.
 Dantumadeel, iii. 537.
 Danube, r. iv. 6.
 Darda, ii. 49.
 Dardanells, ii. 134.
 Dardeffen, vi. 366.
 Dardogne, r. ii. 551.
 Darca, ii. 594.
 Dargun, vi. 383.
 Darkehmen, i. 562.
 Darking, iii. 298.
 Darlingerode, iv. 146.
 Darlington, iii. 394.
 Darmftadt, iv. 73.
 Darney, ii. 582.
 Daroca, ii. 316.
 Dartford, iii. 311.
 Dartmouth, iii. 259.
 Dartre, iii. 440.
 Dafdorf, vi. 30.
 Daffel, vi. 434.
 Daffyca, iv. 76.
 Datliken, iii. 634.
 Dattalidel mare, iii. 147.
 Davenney, iii. 366.
 Davids-hryttan, i. 328.
 Davidfo, i. 321.
 Davos, 777.

Dauphine;

I N D E X.

- Dauphine, ii. 432.
 Dauvergne, ii. 553.
 Daxenbach, v. 220.
 Deal, ii. 306.
 Debenham, iii. 330.
 Debretzen, ii. 70.
 Deckendorf, v. 349.
 Deckingen, v. 262.
 Deddington, iii. 354.
 Dedessa, ii. 64.
 Deece, iii. 438.
 Dees, ii. 80.
 Degerby, i. 371.
 Dehune, r. ii. 420.
 Deicho, vi. 19.
 Deina, vi. 547.
 Deiniken, iii. 655.
 Deising, iv. 87.
 Deita, ii. 20.
 Deiva, iv. 104.
 Delden, iii. 545.
 Delebio, iii. 786.
 Delfine, ii. 14.
 Delfland, iii. 501.
 Delfshaven, iii. 489.
 Delft, *ibid.*
 Delfzyl, iii. 489.
 Deli, ii. 151.
 Delia la, iii. 216.
 Delichi, r. ii. 139.
 Delitzsch, v. 536.
 Delkenheim, v. 76.
 Delme, ii. 583.
 Delmenhorst, iv. 447.
 Deloito, iii. 205.
 Delos, ii. 151.
 Delphos, ii. 143.
 Delsperg, v. 15.
 Delver, vi. 414.
 Delyn, iii. 439.
 Demara, ii. 160.
 Demiansk, i. 510.
 Demitrovitz, ii. 44.
 Demmin, vi. 84.
 Demont, iii. 35.
 Demotica, ii. 134.
 Dempzien, vi. 378.
 Demtchin, i. 466.
 Denain, ii. 570.
 Denbigh, iii. 412.
 — shire, *ibid.*
 Dendermonde, iv. 298.
 Deneuvre, ii. 583.
 Denia, ii. 298.
 Denling, v. 319.
 Denmark, i. 67.
 Denta, ii. 73.
 Deols, ii. 560.
 Depignano, iii. 200.
 Deptford, iii. 312.
 Derben, vi. 188.
 Derby, iii. 377.
 — shire, iii. 376.
 Derenburg, vi. 565.
 Dermbach, v. 20.
 Dernis, ii. 99.
 Derfana, iii. 27.
 Derfaw, i. 637.
 Derval, ii. 518.
 Des, ii. 79.
 Desana, iii. 87.
 Defees, iii. 444.
 Deserzano, iii. 90.
 Desise, ii. 545.
 Desimond, iii. 445.
 Desna, ii. 71.
 Desnia, ii. 50.
 Desolation, i. 249.
 Dessau, vi. 102.
 Deszna, ii. 71.
 Desfurt-Salz, vi. 435.
 Detko, ii. 65.
 Detmold, iv. 457.
 Detreko, ii. 22.
 Dettelbach, v. 407.
 Dettingen, vi. 528.
 Deva, ii. 271.
 — r. ii. 268.
 Deven, ii. 22.
 Deventer, iii. 542.
 Devizes, iii. 277.
 Deula, r. iii. 396.
 Deume, i. 529.
 Deume new, i. 547.
 Devonshire, ii. 258.
 Deuren, vi. 405.
 Deulikem, iii. 478.
 Deutschbrodt, iv. 78.
 Deutschendorf, i. 603.
 Deutsch-Eylau, i. 555.
 Deutschproben, ii. 24.
 Deux Ponts, v. 31.
 Deyeroe, i. 152.
 Deynach, v. 193.
 Diano, iii. 197.
 Dickrich, iv. 284.
 Didymotychus, ii. 143.
 Die, ii. 442.
 Dieburg, iv. 527.
 Diedenhofen, ii. 577.
 Dienz, vi. 155.
 Diedilow, i. 455.
 Diepholz, iv. 485.
 Dieppe, ii. 526.
 Dierdorf, iv. 433.
 Diernstein, iv. 176.
 Dieffen, v. 335.
 Dietfurt, v. 346.
 Dietmanoried, v. 173.
 Dietweil, iii. 729.
 Dietz, v. 89.
 Dieu la Fit, ii. 442.
 Dieulouard, ii. 589.
 Dieteborn, vi. 169.
 Diertein, vi. 176.
 Diewse, ii. 584.
 Digne, ii. 456.
 Dijaduhina, i. 482.
 Dijon, ii. 421.
 Dillerburg, iv. 414.
 Dillingen, v. 167.
 Diesheim, v. 122.
 Diesperg, iv. 582.
 Dimen great, i. 214.
 — little i. i. 214.
 Dinan, ii. 520.
 Dinant, 335.
 Dingelsing, v. 343.
 Dingle, iii. 445.
 Dingwall, iii. 430.
 Dinkelsbunt, v. 298.
 Dinkelscherben, v. 168.
 Dinow, i. 609.
 Dinslaken, iv. 378.

I N D E X.

- Diois, ii. 442.
 Diokovar, ii. 91.
 Diomedes, i. 471.
 Dionisias, i. ii. 154.
 Dionisiopoli, ii. 127.
 Dios Gyoï, ii. 64.
 Dippoldiswalda, v. 572.
 Dirschau, i. 631.
 Dirſchein, i. 544.
 Dis, iii. 339.
 Disco, i. 245.
 Disibſdenberg, vi. 82.
 Diſentis, iii. 762.
 Diſnago, ii. 81.
 Diſſenhofen, iii. 709.
 Ditmarſch, vi. 408, 413.
 Dive, r. ii. 524.
 Divin, ii. 37.
 Diurholm, ii. 318.
 Dizum, iv. 422.
 Dobberan, vi. 380.
 Doblein, i. 665.
 Doboka, ii. 80.
 Doborga, ii. 22.
 Dobra, ii. 52.
 Dobring, ii. 31.
 Dobrona, ibid.
 Dobriniwa, ibid.
 Dobrucia, ii. 127.
 Dobruſche, ibid.
 Dobruſka, iv. 25.
 Dobrzany, iv. 87.
 Dobzzyn, i. 593.
 Dobschau, ii. 63.
 Dobschenek, i. 461.
 Dodbrook, iii. 259.
 Doe, ii. 565.
 Doesburg, iii. 478, 479.
 Doſiefield, i. 174.
 Dogela, iii. 412.
 Dokkum, iii. 534.
 Dole, ii. 519.
 Dolaw, vi. 133.
 Dolce aqua, iii. 35.
 Dolgelly, iii. 412.
 Dolitz, vi. 88.
 Dolnſtein, v. 435.
 Dolſtadt, i. 548.
 Domans, vi. 549.
 Dombes, ii. 430.
 Dombovar, ii. 49.
 Dombroſſen, i. 551.
 Dombromil, i. 609.
 Domburg, iii. 518.
 Dome d'Oſcella, iii. 40.
 Domeſnes, i. 667.
 Domfront, ii. 533.
 Domitz, vi. 378, 380.
 Domme, ii. 495.
 Dommitſzſch, v. 461, 581.
 Dompeire, ii. 582.
 Dom Remy, ii. 417.
 Don, r. i. 412.
 Donaueſchingen, v. 263.
 Donauwert, v. 333.
 Donauſtaſ, v. 366.
 Doncaſter, iii. 387.
 Donchery, ii. 414.
 Dondangen, i. 667.
 Donèz, i. 467.
 Doniuwerſtal, iii. 538.
 Donkow, i. 466.
 Donnamore, iii. 443.
 Donnegaſ, iii. 442.
 Donnermark, ii. 59.
 Donneſang, ii. 404.
 Donſere, ii. 443.
 Donzy, ii. 545.
 Dornward, iii. 433.
 Dorbo, ii. 145.
 Dorcheſter, iii. 265.
 Dordogne, ii. 492.
 Dorſſis, vi. 44.
 Dorſen, v. 342.
 Dorſmark, vi. 267.
 Dorheim, v. 166.
 Dormans, ii. 411.
 Dornas, ii. 220.
 Dornburg, vi. 29, 108.
 Dorneck, ii. 691.
 Dornellas, ii. 196.
 Dornhan, v. 200.
 Dornigheim, v. 109.
 Dornock, iii. 403.
 Dornſtetten, v. 194.
 Dornum, iv. 424.
 Dorog-Doipat, i. 424.
 Dorſetſhire, iii. 264.
 Dorſten, iv. 566.
 Dortelweil, v. 147.
 Dortmund, iv. 515.
 Dort, iii. 483.
 Doſa, ii. 66.
 Douarnenes, ii. 522.
 Douay, ii. 569.
 Dover, iii. 306.
 Douglas, iii. 420.
 Doulens, ii. 400.
 Dourdan, iii. 393.
 Douro, ii. 177, 244.
 Down, iii. 440.
 Downham, iii. 338.
 Downpatrick, iii. 441.
 Downton, iii. 281.
 Draanga, i. 231.
 Drachten, iii. 537.
 Drae, ii. 49.
 Drae, vi. 418.
 Dragonaria, iii. 206.
 Dragonera, ii. 318.
 Dragnignan, ii. 453.
 Draheim, ii. 590.
 Dramburg, vi. 141.
 Drammen, i. 185.
 Drancy le Chatel, ii. 417.
 Dransfeld, vi. 320.
 Drave, r. ii. 6.
 Draxholm, i. 105.
 Drayton, iii. 381.
 Drebach, v. 604.
 Drebnitz, i. 646.
 Dregely, ii. 36.
 Drengfurt, i. 551.
 Drennowatz, ii. 126.
 Drenthe, iii. 551.
 Dresden, v. 568.
 Dreſſina vale of, iii. 89.
 Dreve, iii. 545.
 Dreux, ii. 390.
 Dreyſlacken, iv. 92.
 Dreifz, iv. 508.
 Dreyleben, vi. 181.
 Driebergen, iii. 528.
 Driedorf, iv. 414.

Driel,

I N D E X.

- Driel, iii. 476.
 Driefen, vi. 13.
 Drin, ii. 139.
 Drio, ii. 154.
 Drivico, ii. 124.
 Drivasto, ii. 139.
 Drogheda, iii. 440.
 Drogiczyn, i. 606.
 Drohoby, i. 609.
 Droitwich, iii. 362.
 Drollshagen, iv. 571.
 Drome, ii. 432.
 Dromore, iii. 441.
 Dronningberg, i. 132.
 Dronfield, iii. 376.
 Drontheim, i. 202.
 Drossau, iv. 87.
 Drossendorf, iv. 176.
 Drossen, vi. 151.
 Droftningholm, i. 330.
 Drubec, vi. 146.
 Drugy, ii. 401.
 Drumbair, iii. 443.
 Drumlanrig, iii. 419.
 Drufenheim, ii. 60.
 Dryberg, iv. 318.
 Drychor, iii. 318.
 Duare, ii. 101.
 Duben, v. 588.
 Dubiecz, i. 609.
 Dubinki, i. 618.
 Dubitz, ii. 94.
 Dubitza, ii. 122.
 Dublin, iii. 435.
 Dubno, i. 613.
 Dubrowna, i. 623.
 Duchezow, iv. 94.
 Duclair, ii. 527.
 Dudenhofen, v. 108.
 Duderstadt, iv. 541.
 Dudley, iii. 363.
 Duegnos, ii. 275.
 Dueleke, iii. 438.
 Duesme, ii. 423.
 Dufferin, iii. 410.
 Duffwe fort, i. 336.
 Douglas, iii. 280.
 Duinen, vi. 310.
 Duitburg, iv. 379.
 Duiveland, iii. 522.
 Duleigno, ii. 139.
 Dulichium, ii. 260.
 Dulman, iv. 324.
 Dumbarton, iii. 422.
 Dumblain, iii. 426.
 Dumbritton, iii. 422.
 Dumfries, iii. 419.
 Dun, ii. 576.
 les places, ii. 545.
 le Roi, ii. 591.
 Duna, i. 416.
 Dunaburg, i. 624.
 Dunamunde, i. 423.
 Dunavez, ii. 55.
 Dunballo, iii. 445.
 Dunbar, iii. 417.
 Dunbarton, iii. 423.
 Dunboyne, iii. 438.
 Dunbritton, iii. 422.
 Duncannon, ii. 437.
 Dundalk, iii. 440.
 Dundee, iii. 427.
 Dunfreis, iii. 419.
 Dungannon, iii. 442.
 Dungarvan, iii. 445.
 Dungeness, iii. 304.
 Dungsbyhead, iii. 431.
 Dunkeld, iii. 426.
 Dunkiron, iii. 445.
 Dunkirk, ii. 571.
 Dun le roi, ii. 459.
 Dunluce } iii. 441.
 — castle }
 Dunmow, iii. 326.
 Dunnegal, iii. 442.
 Dunnington, iii. 372.
 Dunnur, iii. 420.
 Dunois, ii. 540.
 Dunrobin, iii. 431.
 Dans, iii. 416.
 Dunstable, iii. 343.
 Dunstaffage, iii. 424.
 Dunster, iii. 270.
 Dunwich, iii. 332.
 Durance, r. ii. 334, 532.
 Durango, ii. 271.
 Durandorf, i. 603.
 Duras, ii. 496.
 Durazzo, ii. 140.
 Durbach, ii. 85.
 Durben, i. 662.
 Durbuy, iv. 284.
 Durham, Bishoprick of, iii. 394.
 — city iii. 395.
 Durkheim, v. 143.
 Durlach, v. 221.
 Durlsdorf, i. 503.
 Durmiting, v. 369.
 Durwangen, v. 237.
 Dursley, iii. 358.
 Durtal, ii. 565.
 Dusseldorf, iv. 407.
 Duytz, iv. 864.
 Dwina, r. i. 412, 448.
 Dyck, iv. 507.
 Dyrensfurt, vi. 538.
 Dyfarordur, i. 231.
 Dyfart, iii. 422.
 Dzwina, i. 416.

F

 Ealing, iii. 323.
 East Bourne, iii. 302.
 — Dereham, iii. 339.
 — Grinstead, iii. 301.
 — Lothian, iii. 417.
 — Loe, iii. 257.
 — Meath, iii. 438.
 — Retford, iii. 374.
 — Riding, 387.
 Eaton, iii. 349.
 Faufé, ii. 504.
 Ebeen, v. 406.
 Ebeendorf, v. 364.
 Ebeleben, vi. 122.
 Ebeltoft, i. 124, 134.
 Ebenhausen, v. 404.
 Ebenheit, v. 577.
 Eber, r. v. 34.
 Eberbach, iv. 583.
 Eberhard, ii. 20.
 Ebermanstadt, v. 391.
 Ebersburg, vi. 142.
 Ebersdorf, vi. 57.
 Eberspund,

I N D E X.

- Eberspeunt, v. 343.
 Ebersheim, ii. 599.
 Eberstatt, iv. 73.
 Eberstett, iv. 30.
 Eberstein, v. 273.
 Ebesfalva, ii. 81.
 Ebingen, v. 200.
 Eboli, iii. 197.
 Ebrouille, ii. 553.
 Ebro, r. ii. 245.
 Ebstorf, vi. 258.
 Euiso Werbens, ii. 134.
 Eccles, iii. 416.
 Eccleshall, iii. 378.
 Eccleston, iii. 403.
 Echelles, iii. 21.
 Echid, ii. 69.
 Echt, iii. 568.
 Echzel, v. 65.
 Echardtberga, v. 556.
 Eckelnforhde, i. 164.
 Eckero, i. 366.
 Eckholmsfund, i. 317.
 Eckolsheim, v. 393.
 Eckmull, v. 35.
 Ecouis, ii. 527.
 Edam, iii. 508.
 Edemissen, vi. 262.
 Eden, i. 662.
 Edenburg, ii. 44.
 Edessa, ii. 138.
 Edgehill, iii. 365.
 Edgware, iii. 323.
 Edinburgh, iii. 417.
 Edmonton, iii. 323.
 Edsborg, i. 290.
 Edsholm, ibid.
 Edswike, i. 313.
 Eeija, ii. 289.
 Eemland, iii. 530.
 Efferding, iv. 17.
 Efje, i. 194.
 Ega, ii. 218.
 Egaland, i. 194.
 Egar, i. 185.
 — fund, i. 196.
 Egeln, vi. 179. 181.
 Eger, iv. 98.
 Egerzeg, ii. 51.
 Eglof, v. 280.
 Egenburg, iv. 175.
 Eggenfelden, v. 344.
 Eggleston, iii. 392.
 Egisheim, ii. 599.
 Eglingen, v. 282.
 Eglington, iii. 420.
 Eglishau, iii. 605.
 Eglisha, iii. 432.
 Egmond, iii. 509.
 Egremont, iii. 400.
 Egres, ii. 72.
 Egripos, ii. 150.
 Ehenheim, ii. 597.
 Ehingen, iv. 250.
 Ehrenberg, iv. 233. v. 21.
 Ehrenburg, i. 798.
 Ehrenbreitstein, iv. 552.
 Ehrenfels, v. 377.
 Ehrenfriedsdorf, v. 603.
 Ehrenstein, v. 124.
 Ehrenfelden, v. 122.
 Ehrlibach, iii. 603.
 Eich, vi. 340.
 Eichenbuhl, iv. 528.
 Eickmedin, i. 564.
 Eickel, iv. 396.
 Eicksfeld, iv. 530.
 Eicklingen, vi. 265.
 Eickstett, v. 432.
 Eider, i. 143.
 Eiderstedt, i. 15. 799.
 Eidesheim, v. 11.
 Eidvald, i. 190.
 Einbeck, vi. 723.
 Eien, i. 201.
 Eienburg, v. 588.
 Eindhoven, iii. 756.
 Einersheim, v. 506.
 Einsidle, ii. 59.
 Einsidlen, iii. 658. 60.
 Einville, ii. 581.
 Eisack, iv. 237.
 Eisdorf, ii. 59.
 Eisenach, vi. 31.
 Eisenartz, iv. 197.
 Eisenbach, vi. 505.
 Eifenberg, vi. 57.
 Eisenbroa, iv. 71.
 Eisenburg, ii. 52.
 Eisenheim, ii. 604.
 Eisenthor, ii. 83.
 Eisenstadt, ii. 44.
 Ejup, ii. 123.
 Ejuenberg, v. 578.
 Elitzfeld, vi. 42.
 Eisleben, vi. 132.
 Eka, i. 331.
 Ekan, i. 664.
 Ekaterinburg, i. 502.
 Ekbel, ii. 25.
 Ekebery, i. 327.
 Ekebyholm, i. 318.
 Ekeholm, i. 286.
 Ekeren, iv. 275.
 Ekesio, i. 282.
 Ekholm, i. 318.
 Eladma, i. 466.
 Elaphises, ii. 95.
 Elba, i. iii. 131. 2.
 Elbe, r. iv. 8.
 Elbeuf, ii. 529.
 Elbing, i. 651.
 Elbingerode, vi. 280. 1.
 Elburg, iii. 482.
 Elche, ii. 297.
 Elchegen, v. 247.
 El convento de Calatrava,
 ii. 301.
 Elda, ii. 297.
 Eldayfen, vi. 295.
 Eldboe, i. 137.
 Eldena, vi. 380.
 Eldeno, vi. 81.
 Elefdon, iii. 397.
 Elefko, ii. 26.
 Elfdal, i. 328.
 Elfkarleby, i. 318.
 Elfsborg, i. 387.
 Elfwedal, i. 293.
 Elg, iii. 604.
 Elgin, iii. 428.
 Elias, i. 524.
 Elioyurty, iii. 444.
 Elisabethof, i. 430.
 Ellehom,

I N D E X.

Elleholm, i. 308.
 Ellemeet, iii. 522.
 Ellerena, ii. 280.
 Ellefdon, iii. 397.
 Ellefsmere, iii. 382.
 Ellwangen, v. 170.
 Elmen, v. 180.
 Elmshorn, vi. 454.
 Elmt, iii. 569.
 Elnbogen, iv. 91.
 Elne, ii. 487.
 Elphin, iii. 443.
 Elrich, vi. 169.
 Elsinore, i. 99.
 Elsnaben, i. 322.
 Elsterberg, v. 613.
 Elsterwerda, v. 579.
 Elterten, v. 604.
 Eltham, iii. 305.
 Eltmann, v. 406.
 Eltvil, iv. 525.
 Elvas, ii. 227.
 Elverfeld, iv. 410.
 Elviso, ii. 301.
 Ely, iii. 340. 422.
 Elza, vi. 431.
 Ema, r. i. 279.
 Embach, r. i. 416.
 Emboli, ii. 136.
 Embrach, iii. 604.
 Embro, ii. 147.
 Embrun, ii. 438.
 Embs, v. 278.
 Emden, iv. 421.
 Emirkoi, ii. 133.
 Emkirch, v. 83.
 Emly, iii. 444.
 Emmendengen, v. 222.
 Emmerech, iv. 380.
 Emmerlef, i. 141.
 Emperio, ii. 158.
 Empoli, iii. 125.
 Ems, r. iv. 313.
 Ems, v. 77.
 Emskercher, v. 127.
 Enaraby, i. 360.
 Enchenreuth, v. 395.
 Endelave, i. 106. 132.
 Endinkoi, i. 518.

Endoe, i. 106.
 Enfias, ii. 206.
 Enfield, iii. 323.
 Engagin, iii. 775.
 Enged, ii. 82.
 Engelberg, iii. 741.
 Engelbostel, vi. 301.
 Engelholm, i. 304.
 Engelsburg, i. 646.
 Engelsholm, i. 138.
 Engelstein, i. 553.
 Engen, v. 242.
 Enger, iv. 472. v. 242.
 Engers, iv. 553.
 Enghun, i. 305.
 Engia, ii. 150.
 England, iii. 255.
 Englimene, ii. 160.
 Englis, v. 51.
 Englon, i. 325.
 Enithowen, iii. 442.
 Enirteoge, iii. 437.
 Enkioping, i. 317.
 Enistown, iii. 444.
 Enkhuisen, iii. 508.
 Ennery, ii. 575.
 Enniskorthy, iii. 437.
 Enola, iii. 194.
 Enontechis, i. 360.
 Ens, iv. 183.
 Enschede, iii. 545.
 Ensisheim, ii. 604.
 Entlibuch, iii. 648.
 Entradas, ii. 226.
 Entraigues, ii. 498.
 Entraine, ii. 536.
 Entreambos of rios, ii. 194.
 —douro e minho, ii. 191.
 Entrevaux, ii. 456.
 Envendos, ii. 229.
 Enzersdorf, iv. 172.
 Eolo, iii. 154.
 Epernon, ii. 540.
 Epfig, ii. 598.
 Epitan, i. 446.
 Epila, ii. 316.
 Epinal, ii. 583.
 Epping, iii. 324.

Eppingen, iv. 583.
 Epfom, iii. 207.
 Epstein, v. 75.
 Epternack, iv. 283.
 Erbach, v. 497. 499.
 Erbesbach, v. 343.
 Erdeborn, vi. 139.
 Erdod, ii. 69.
 Erfurt, iv. 532. 534.
 Ergers, ii. 593.
 Erguel, iii. 816.
 Ericeira, ii. 216.
 Erichsberg, i. 320.
 Erichsburg, vi. 327.
 Erichshagen, vi. 303.
 Erik, i. 229.
 Erith, iii. 342.
 Erkelens, iv. 404.
 Erkenbach, v. 147.
 Erkheim, v. 295.
 Erla, i. 424.
 Erlach, iii. 625. v. 575.
 Erlang, v. 427.
 Erlangen, i. 78.
 Erlau, ii. 65.
 Ermeland, i. 545.
 —Polish, i. 652.
 Ermello, ii. 192.
 Ermsleben, vi. 362.
 Ernee, ii. 535.
 Ernstthal, vi. 160.
 Erra, ii. 222.
 Erris, iii. 443.
 Erfilton, iii. 416.
 Erstein, ii. 599.
 Erthalmun, i. 113.
 Ertse, ii. 48.
 Ervededo, ii. 196.
 Ervedosa, ii. 210.
 Erwahlen, i. 668.
 Erzen, vi. 312.
 Escales, ii. 405.
 Escalhao, ii. 210.
 Escalona, ii. 205.
 Eschach, v. 297.
 Eschafens, iii. 735.
 Eschenau, v. 355. 455.
 Eschenbach, iii. 646.

Escherheim,

I N D E X.

Escherheim, v. 105.
 Eschillstuna, i. 321.
 Eschwege, iv. 59.
 Eschweiler, iv. 400.
 Esceles, iii. 64.
 Escouloubre, ii. 472.
 Escurial, ii. 303.
 Esens, iv. 425.
 Esepel, i. 11. 42.
 Esgueira, ii. 203.
 Eskdale, iii. 419.
 Esna, r. ii. 274.
 Espagnac, ii. 481.
 Esparaguera, ii. 323.
 Espelunda, i. 327.
 Espera, ii. 284s.
 Esperance, ii. 606.
 Espernay, ii. 411.
 Espinosa de las monteras,
 ii. 311.
 Espofenda, ii. 195.
 Essay, ii. 523.
 Effek, ii. 90.
 Effel, vi. 267.
 Essen, iv. 367.
 Essenbeck, i. 132.
 Esserum, i. 99.
 Essix, iii. 323.
 Estain, ii. 498. 588.
 Estaiz, ii. 545.
 Estampes, ii. 395.
 Este, iii. 85.
 Estella, ii. 313.
 Estepona, ii. 288.
 Estwal, ii. 582.
 Estombar, ii. 233.
 Estorn, ibid.
 Estrolla, m. ii. 176.
 Estramadura, ii. 212.
 Estremos, ii. 22.
 Eszlarn, v. 353.
 Eszing, v. 332.
 Eszungen, v. 287.
 Etaples, ii. 403.
 Etoiles, ii. 442.
 Eton, iii. 349.
 Etries, ii. 401.
 Etreh, iv. 234.
 Etred, ii. 69.

Ettenheim, ii. 599.
 Ettlingen, v. 217.
 Eu, ii. 526.
 Evaux, ii. 553.
 Eveagh, iii. 441.
 Euchendorf, v. 344.
 Eubelstadt, v. 409.
 Evernon, ii. 540.
 Everschop, 159.
 Eveham, iii. 361.
 Eugenius Hyge, ii. 42.
 Evian, iii. 20.
 Eule, iv. 80.
 Eulenberg, v. 457.
 Evora, ii. 24.
 — monte, ii. 227.
 Eure, ii. 31.
 Evere, ii. 558.
 Evereux, ii. 526.
 Everon, ii. 535.
 Eversen, vi. 268.
 Euripus, ii. 149.
 Eusdale, iii. 419.
 Eusenheiro, v. 404.
 Euskirchen, iv. 405.
 Ewancice, iv. 113.
 Exea, ii. 317.
 Exeter, iii. 262.
 Exilles, ii. 438. iii. 34.
 Exterenstein, iv. 452.
 Eyafiaala, i. 228.
 Eyafiorda, i. 226.
 Eybenstock, v. 606.
 Eye, iii. 330.
 Eyenthal, iii. 648.
 Eylau, i. 554. iv. 80.
 Eylenbach, ii. 59.
 Eymouth, iii. 416.
 Eys, iv. 498.
 Eytarbach, i. 229.
 Eyton, iii. 416.
 Ezeres, ii. 81.
 F.
FAaborg, i. 116.
 Fabico, iii. 64.
 Fabil, iii. 439.
 Fabriano, iii. 151.
 Fabrica, iii. 156.

Fackebierg, i. 119.
 Faenza, iii. 144.
 Faet, iii. 33.
 Faetano, iii. 151.
 Fagerholm, i. 365.
 Failde, ii. 199.
 Fairford, iii. 355.
 Fakenham, iii. 336.
 Falaife, ii. 533.
 Falces, ii. 33.
 Falkenberg, i. 305. v. 354.
 vi. 595.
 Falkenburg, vi. 14.
 Falkenow, iv. 90.
 Falkenstein, ii. 585. iii. 688.
 v. 137. 8. 347. 614.
 vi. 362. 3.
 Falkioping, i. 293.
 Falkirk, iii. 421.
 Falkland, iii. 422.
 Fallersleben, vi. 260.
 Fallingbostel, vi. 267.
 Falmouth, iii. 256.
 Falster, i. 121.
 Falsterbo, i. 300.
 Faltsehii, ii. 166.
 Falun, i. 329.
 Famars, ii. 570.
 Farneticao, ii. 195.
 Farnmoan, i. 215.
 Fanano, iii. 63.
 Fanjaux, ii. 472.
 Fano, i. 118. 41. iii. 146. 208.
 Face, i. 121.
 Fara, iii. 432.
 North, iii. 432.
 Sonth, iii. 432.
 Farabo, ii. 234.
 Fargwele cape, i. 245.
 Faringdon, iii. 290.
 Fatis, i. 187.
 Faro, i. 286. ii. 225. 33.
 di Messina,
 Farne, iii. 398.
 Farnroda, vi. 33.
 Farnese, iii. 156.
 Farnham, iii. 284.
 Farnspurg, iii. 678.
 Faroe,

I N D E X.

- Faroz, ii. 212.
 Farvel, ii. 544.
 Falcian, iii. 204.
 Fassadinig, iii. 437.
 Fafsad, ii. 72.
 Favas, ii. 453.
 Faucigny, iii. 20.
 Faucoyne, ii. 608.
 Faudal, i. 188.
 Favignano, iii. 217.
 Fauquemberg, ii. 408.
 Fauquemont, ii. 584.
 Faustenberg, i. 114.
 Faxæ, i. iii.
 Fayal, i. ii. 238.
 Fayence, ii. 453.
 Feanes, ii. 195.
 Fearn, iii. 398.
 Fearnis, iii. 436.
 Featherd, iii. 437.
 Fech, ii. 594.
 Fechach, vi. 410.
 Fehrbellen, v. 64.
 Fehrenbach, v. 263.
 Feiervar, ii. 82.
 Feira, ii. 206.
 Feistorf, ii. 583.
 Feitosa, ii. 196.
 Feldbach, ii. 604.
 Feldkirch, iv. 240.
 Feluciros, ii. 192.
 Felicur, I. iii. 218.
 Feligne: ii. 211.
 Feltin, i. 425.
 Felittin, ii. 557.
 Felittin, ii. 557.
 Fellsmla, i. 228.
 Fellberg, v. 50.
 Felstin, i. 609.
 Feltre, ii. 92.
 Felvinz, I. ii. 84.
 Femarschefund, i. 165.
 Fernern, i. 165.
 Fermoe, i. 121.
 Pena, ii. 278.
 Feneckfar, ii. 51.
 Fenestrelle, iii. 34.
 Fennie, i. 194.
 Fenil, iii. 31.
 Fenouille de, ii. 473.
 Fen Szar, ii. 116.
 Ferain, ii. 568.
 Fere, ii. 398.
 Champenoise, ii. 411.
 Ferreira, ii. 234.
 Ferentino, iii. 172.
 Ferenza, li. 198.
 Fermanagh, iii. 443.
 Fermo, iii. 151.
 Fermozielheo, ii. 205.
 Fernby, iii. 404.
 Fernes, iii. 456.
 Fernitz, iv. 194.
 Ferrand, iii. 372.
 Ferrandina, iii. 199.
 Ferrara, iii. 142.
 Ferrarias, ii. 329.
 Ferrerira, ii. 194, 220, 225.
 de avis, ii. 207.
 Ferrieras, ii. 448.
 Ferreire, ii. 203.
 Ferrol, ii. 266.
 Fershore, iii. 361.
 Ferte la, ii. 526.
 — alais, ii. 394.
 — Aurain, ii. 542.
 ----- Bernard, ii. 545.
 ----- Sur Grosne, ii. 427.
 ----- Imbaut, ii. 542.
 ----- Milon, ii. 386.
 ----- Seneterre, ii. 542.
 Ferthofen, v. 267.
 Fertices, iii. 31.
 Ferwerderadeeb, iii. 536.
 Fescan, ii. 534.
 Fetenberg, vi. 589.
 Feteira, ii. 234.
 Fetistan, ii. 123.
 Fethard, iii. 444.
 Feverham, iii. 309.
 Fench, v. 516.
 Fenchling, iv. 212.
 Fenchsebang, v. 446.
 Feurs, ii. 549.
 Feues, iii. 440.
 Ferenzac, ii. 504.
 Ferenzaquel, ii. 504.
 Fiddicho, vi. 88.
 Fidse, v. 197.
 Fief-pot, ii. 561.
 Fiend, i. 130.
 Fierdkundrat, i. 300.
 Fiesole, iii. 126.
 Fifeshire, iii. 422.
 Figear, ii. 497.
 Figline, iii. 125.
 Figueira, ii. 205.
 da Granja, ii. 209.
 Figueiro dos Vinhoz, ii. 220.
 Figuera, ii. 239-321.
 Fiholm, i. 320.
 Fileck, ii. 37.
 Filefield, i. 174.
 Finale, iii. 63, 106, 108.
 Finkenstein, i. 556.
 Findmarken, i. 207.
 Findorn, iii. 428.
 Finisterre, i. 265.
 Finlagan, iii. 424.
 Finmark, i. 207.
 Finspang, i. 277.
 Finstadt, i. 318.
 Finsterwalda, v. 500.
 Finstringen, ii. 585.
 Fiorderna, i. 196.
 Fiordfylke, i. 200.
 Fiorentino, iii. 125.
 Fiorenzola, iii. 58.
 Fiorenzuola, iii. 126.
 Fischamund, iv. 166.
 Fischberg, v. 13.
 Fischaufen, i. 544.
 Fischau Werder, i. 649.
 Fischingen, ii. 707.
 Fishpan, iii. 313.
 Fismes, ii. 413.
 Fitzremes, ii. 389.
 Firclingo, iii. 549.
 Fiumara di muro, iii. 201.
 Fiumicino, iii. 159.
 Fiumorbo, iii. 113.
 Flacks stockheim, vi. 436.
 Flackeberg, i. 109.
 Fladstrand, i. 116.
 Fladungen,

I N D E X.

Fladungen, v. 403.
 Flanders, iv. 289.
 French, ii. 567.
 Flasch, iii. 779.
 Platey, I. i. 227, 231.
 Flatholms, I. iii. 276.
 Flavigny, ii. 425.
 Fleche la, ii. 565.
 Flechenstein, ii. 601.
 Flechere, ii. 431.
 Flechtorf, v. 100.
 Fleckeroe, i. 194.
 Flensburg, i. 153.
 Fleskum, i. 128.
 Fleurance, ii. 504.
 Flieland, iii. 513.
 Flieshome, iii. 313.
 Flims, iii. 763.
 Flint, iii. 412.
 shire, iii. 412.
 Flix, ii. 321.
 Flochberg, v. 259.
 Flor, i. 333.
 Florac, ii. 481.
 Florence, iii. 121.
 Florenfac, ii. 475.
 Flores, i. 333.
 — I. ii. 238.
 Florisda, ii. 303.
 Flotta, iii. 432.
 Flesz, iii. 364.
 Flothom, i. 226.
 Floyfield, i. 175.
 Felulen, iii. 653.
 Flugge, i. 166.
 Flumbs, iii. 717.
 Flumet, iii. 20.
 Flushing, iii. 517.
 Fluvia, r. ii. 320.
 Foare, iii. 439.
 Fobbing, iii. 324.
 Fochia, ii. 124.
 Fockingham, iii. 371.
 Focklabruck, vi. 179.
 Focognano, iii. 126.
 Fogaras, ii. 83.
 Foggia, iii. 285.
 Fohr, i. 141, 150.

VOL. VI.

Poix, ii. 483.
 Poix Upper, *ibid.*
 Lower, ii. 483.
 Foldvar, ii. 49.
 Foldvinz, ii. 84.
 Folgoso, ii. 210.
 Folladal, ii. 207.
 Folinog, i. 334.
 Folkingham, iii. 371.
 Folkstone, iii. 305.
 Follough, i. 190.
 Folt, ii. 82.
 Fondi, iii. 194.
 Fon forte, ii. 549.
 Fons, ii. 497.
 Fontaine les, Dijon, ii. 422.
 Fontainebleau, ii. 394.
 Fontain François, ii. 423.
 Fontamora, iii. 27.
 Fontanella, iii. 51.
 Fontanellato, iii. 58.
 Fontanka, r. i. 431.
 Fonte arcada, ii. 192.
 Fontenay la Battu, ii. 509.
 le Comte, ii. 515.
 Fontevraut, ii. 515.
 Fontilho, ii. 208.
 Foore, iii. 439.
 Foradala, I. ii. 328.
 Foreabus, iii. 428.
 Forcalquier, ii. 457.
 Force la, ii. 495.
 Forchheim, v. 395.
 Forchtenberg, v. 185.
 Forchtenstein, ii. 45.
 Fordinbridge, iii. 282.
 Fordun, iii. 429.
 Fore, iii. 439.
 Forez, ii. 97.
 upper and lower, ii. 549.
 Forfar, iii. 427.
 Forges, ii. 526.
 Forimpopoli, iii. 414.
 Forli, iii. 144.
 Formartin, iii. 427.
 Formentera, ii. 320.
 Formentor, ii. 328.
 Formiese, I. iii. 131.
 Formigini, iii. 63.
 Fornique, i. 454.
 Forno, ii. 211.
 il, iii. 224.
 Fornos, ii. 209.
 Fornovo, iii. 57.
 Foves, iii. 429.
 Forsta, vi. 142.
 Fort des alinges, iii. 20.
 Augustus, iii. 429.
 des Bains, ii. 487.
 Belin, ii. 609.
 Bracon, *ibid.*
 Brunette, iii. 31.
 de l'Ecluse, ii. 430.
 de Caps, ii. 520.
 St. Francois, ii. 507.
 de Fuentes, iii. 49.
 di Garla, iii. 224.
 George, iii. 429.
 Louis, ii. 572, 97.
 Rosso, iii. 244.
 Royal, ii. 520.
 Savacon, ii. 521.
 di St. Thomasso, iii. 223.
 Urvano, iii. 141.
 Williom, iii. 429.
 Fortelle, ii. 418.
 Forth, iii. 437.
 Fortin, 52.
 Fossdinovo, iii. 126.
 Fosen, i. 202.
 Fossà, iii. 65.
 Fossano, iii. 30.
 Fossombrone, iii. 147.
 Fossiumwerk, i. 188.
 Foug, ii. 587.
 Fougères, ii. 518.
 Foula, iii. 43.
 Fourth, iii. 436.
 Fowton, iii. 381.
 Foy, iii. 257.
 Fraga, ii. 318.
 Fragoas, ii. 208.
 Fragofo, ii. 195.
 Fralaens, ii. 195.
 Framlef, i. 133.
 Framlingham, iii. 330.

Framont,

I N D E X.

- Framont, ii. 592.
 Frampton, iii. 266.
 Franc-allen, ii. 557.
 Franca-Villa, iii. 207. 214.
 France, ii. 333.
 Franche Comte, ii. 607.
 Franchemont, iv. 234.
 Franco, iii. 125.
 Francoli, r. ii. 319.
 Franconia, v. 386.
 Francofo, ii. 299.
 Francovilla, iii. 108.
 Frandberg, i. 105.
 Franeker, iii. 534.
 Frankanau, v. 55.
 Frankeraded, iii. 537.
 Frankenau, v. 483.
 Frankenberg, ii. 582.
 Frankenburg, iv. 86.
 Frankenhaußen, v. 610. vi.
 125.
 Frankenroda, vi. 48.
 Frankenthal, iii. 586.
 Frankenstein, iv. 586.
 Frankfort, v. 544.
 Frankfurt, i. 671.
 Franquin, ii. 486.
 Franzburg, vi. 79.
 Frascati, iii. 171.
 Frasersburg, iii. 428.
 Fratta, iii. 86, 152.
 Fraußbrunnen, iii. 634.
 Frauenberg, v. 54.
 Frauenauroch, v. 327.
 Frauenburg, i. 652.
 Frauenbreutingen, v. 470.
 Frauendorf, vi. 15.
 Frauenpriesnitz, v. 553.
 Frauenstein, v. 600.
 Frauentela, iii. 702.
 Frauenthal, iii. 666.
 Fraumaek, ii. 36.
 Fraunhofen, v. 342.
 Fraureuth, vi. 153.
 Fraußadt, i. 589.
 Frazas, ii. 194.
 Frechas, ii. 199.
 Free amts lower, iii. 730.
 Freckleben, vi. 103.
 Fredenwald, v. 430.
 Fredeburg, iv. 571.
 Frienhiagen, v. 99.
 Freienwald, v. 671.
 Frejus, ii. 453.
 Freinheim, v. 586.
 Freiriz, ii. 193.
 Freiro de Espada na Cinta,
 ii. 198.
 Frixedo, ii. 207.
 Freixiel, ii. 198.
 Fremingen, ii. 605.
 Frenke, vi. 311.
 Frendensborg, i. 100.
 Frescati, iii. 171.
 Frescanolo, iii. 39.
 Fresnay, ii. 538.
 Fresneda, ii. 316.
 Fresnes, ii. 381.
 Freteval, ii. 541.
 Frethan, ii. 405.
 Freudenburg, v. 493.
 Freudeneck, ii. 600.
 Freudenlund, i. 96.
 Freudenstadt, v. 206.
 Freundenthal, v. 456.
 Freuenstein, vi. 505.
 Freyburg, iii. 680, vi. 408.
 v. 355.
 Freybright, iv. 507.
 Freyland, ii. 567.
 Freyberg, v. 596.
 Freyenstein, v. 115.
 Freyentadt, v. 304.
 Freyna, vi. 590.
 Freysing, v. 356.
 Freystadt, iv. 186.
 Freystadt, ii. 25.
 Freystatt, v. 74.
 Freyung, v. 370.
 Freywalde, vi. 580.
 Fribourg, ii. 576.
 Friburg, v. 341.
 Fricente, iii. 197.
 Frickenhausen, v. 272. 295.
 Friderichsburg, vi. 98.
 Friderichrode, vi. 48.
 Fridericksverth, vi. 48.
 Fridericksberg in Denmark,
 i. 195.
 in Norway, i. 198.
 Fridericksburg, i. 97.
 palace, i. 98.
 fort, i. 314.
 Friderickgraben, i. 547.
 Friderickshald: i. 191.
 Friderickshamn, i. 432.
 Friderickshaf, i. 313.
 Fridericksholm, i. 191.
 Fridericks ort, i. 165.
 Friderickschanse, i. 331.
 Friderickstadt, i. 162.
 in Norw. i. 191.
 Friderickstein, i. 549.
 Fridericksfund, i. 97.
 Friderickswarn, ii. 187.
 Fridericia, i. 138.
 Friderickshaal, i. 245.
 Friderisdorf, vi. 595.
 Fridewald, iv. 430.
 Fridland, iv. 73.
 Fridman, ii. 57.
 Friedburg, v. 147, 335.
 am Queis, vi. 557.
 Friedeburg, iv. 423. vi. 509.
 Friedensberg, i. 619.
 Friderichsfeld, vi. 577.
 Friedland, i. 549. vi. 224.
 389, 549.
 Friedensberg, iii. 635.
 Frieira, ii. 199.
 Friesack, v. 661.
 Friesland West, iii. 507, 120.
 East, iv. 416.
 Friesenburg, i. 134.
 Friesenwold, i. 153.
 Frignano, iii. 63.
 Frische haf, i. 648.
 Frische Nerung, i. 635.
 Fritzlar, iv. 531.
 Friuli, iii. 92.
 Frodetham, iii. 384.
 Frohburg, v. 593.
 Fro' nderode, vi.
 Froland, i. 190.

Frome

I N D E X.

Frome, iii. 274.
 Fronfac, ii. 494.
 Fronteira, ii. 229.
 Frontignan, ii. 477.
 Fros, i. 148.
 Frosc, vi. 180.
 Frosen, i. 336.
 Frosten, i. 302.
 Fruart, ii. 581.
 Fruligen, iii. 630.
 Fryken, i. 294.
 Frykselve, i. 294.
 Fuchshofen, i. 545.
 Fuen caliente, ii. 309.
 Fuengirola, ii. 294.
 Fuentarabia, ii. 272.
 Fuente de la piedra, ii. 293.
 Duegne, ii. 337.
 Fuentes, ii. 315.
 Fueffen, v. 169.
 Fuglesfang, i. 107.
 Fuglesfiorde, i. 214.
 Fugloe, I. i. 213.
 Fuglse, i. 120.
 Fulda, v. 16.
 Fuleth, i. 603.
 Fulham, iii. 322.
 Fulneck, iv. 107.
 Funchall, ii. 232.
 Fundukla, ii. 133.
 Funen, i. 114.
 Funnesdas-by, i. 336.
 Furan, ii. 547.
 Furiano, iii. 112.
 Furstenau, iii. 773. iv. 334.
 Furstenberg, iv. 353. v. 100.
 231-260.
 Fursteneck, v. 19.
 Furstenfeld, v. 14.
 Furstenwald, v. 673.
 Furt, v. 348.
 Furtelbach, ii. 603.
 Furtallagh, iii. 439.
 Fuscaldo, iii. 199.
 Fusing, i. 160.
 Futtak, ii. 44.
 Tynis, i. 315.
 G

Gaalingen, i. 550.

Gaafsteland, iii. 538.
 Gabardan, ii. 501.
 Gabaret, ii. 501.
 Gabella, ii. 101.
 Gabian, ii. 475.
 Gadebusch, vi. 377, 379.
 Gaditsch, i. 464.
 Gadronis, ii. 152.
 Gaeta, iii. 194.
 Gafanhao, ii. 207.
 Gafsele, i. 356.
 Gagnefs, i. 327.
 Gajar, ii. 22.
 Gaia, iii. 63.
 Gaidurofina, ii. 157.
 Gaildorf, v. 505.
 Gaillack, ii. 470.
 Gaimersheim, v. 332.
 Gainsborough, iii. 373.
 Gaissér, iii. 745.
 Gaisz, iii. 704.
 Galantha, ii. 20.
 Galargues, le grand, ii. 479.
 Galata, ii. 133.
 Galati, iii. 213.
 Galatola, iii. 203.
 Galatsch, ii. 166.
 Galdrene, i. 199.
 Galera, iii. 159.
 Galeria, iii. 113.
 Galgarben, i. 545.
 Galgotz, ii. 25.
 Galhus, i. 141.
 Gallicana, iii. 116.
 Galiciana, ii. 221.
 Galitzch, i. 450.
 Gallardon, ii. 540.
 Gallagos, ii. 194.
 Gallen, ii. 444.
 Gallese, iii. 158.
 Gallicano, iii. 172.
 Galligniana, iv. 219.
 Gallon, ii. 528.
 Gallipoly, iii. 203.
 Gallipoli, ii. 134.
 Galloway, iii. 443.
 Gallnoy, iii. 437.
 Galmisbull, i. 149.

Galos, ii. 46.
 Galreas, ii. 229.
 Galshen, i. 132.
 Gamaches, ii. 402.
 Gambach, v. 114.
 Gambim, i. 592.
 Gambs, iii. 720.
 Gamlastat, i. 289.
 Gamlary-sala, i. 317.
 Gammelbuygaard, i. 164.
 Gammelby, i. 281.
 Gammelholme, i. 106.
 Ganbalo, iii. 39.
 Gandersheim, vi. 348.
 Gandia, ii. 291.
 Gandolfo, iii. 171.
 Ganges, ii. 477.
 Gangi, iii. 214.
 Gani, ii. 20.
 Gankfoken, v. 343.
 Gamat, ii. 547.
 Garabuse, ii. 156.
 Garaupé, ii. 454.
 Garcillane, iii. 31.
 Gard, vi. 94.
 Garda, iii. 87.
 Garde, ii. 576. vi. 94.
 Gardelegen, v. 642.
 Gardenfee, i. 555.
 Garding, i. 159.
 Gardiola, ii. 471.
 Gardone, iii. 90.
 Garesia, iii. 36.
 Gargano, iii. 206.
 Garigliano, iii. 195.
 Garioch, iii. 427.
 Garnachee, ii. 515.
 Garneraus, ii. 431.
 Garonne, r. ii. 335. 464.
 Garrix, ii. 489.
 Garstang, iii. 402.
 Gartach, v. 194.
 Gartempe, ii. 557.
 Garte, vi. 269.
 Gartz, vi. 224.
 Garwolin, i. 596.
 Garz, vi. 75. 84.
 Gasceny, ii. 500.

Gasperoda,

I N D E X.

- Casperode, vi. 4.
 Castle, ii. 453.
 Casteln, v. 321.
 Gaster, iii. 717.
 Gastine, ii. 515. 61.
 Gasterickland, ii. 394.
 Gaterleben, vi. 362.
 Gatinois francois, i. 394.
 ——— orleanois, ii. 542.
 Gats, ii. 37.
 Gatinara, iii. 27.
 Gatton, iii. 298.
 Gave, ii. 490.
 Gavi, iii. 105.
 Gavina, ii. 327.
 Gauldolafylke, i. 202.
 Gaulen, i. 202.
 Gaure, ii. 504.
 Gaya, i. 194.
 Gazolo, iii. 54.
 Gdow, i. 444.
 Geberlweiher, ii. 529.
 Gebesee, v. 561.
 Gebardshagen, vi. 340.
 Gebstetts, vi. 29.
 Gertruidenberg, iii. 497.
 Gefell, v. 614.
 Gefle, i. 330.
 Gefrees, v. 425.
 Gehfen, vi. 135.
 Gehenbeck, iv. 35.
 Gehmen, iv. 501.
 Gehrden, vi. 299.
 Geil, ii. 28.
 Geilkirchen, iv. 403.
 Geiroderfigard, i. 338.
 Geisfelwind, v. 475.
 Geisenfeld, v. 321.
 Geisenhauser, v. 343.
 Geisenheim, iv. 525.
 Geisingen, v. 263.
 Geismar, iv. 50.
 Geispolshheim, ii. 599.
 Geisselboring, v. 345.
 Geissern, v. 321.
 Geislingen, v. 286.
 Geishayn, v. 591.
 Geitland, i. 229.
 Gelderland, iii. 470.
 Gelders, iv. 202.
 Gellarquist, i. 291.
 Gellerhausen, vi. 43.
 Gellheim, v. 91.
 Gelliware, i. 359.
 Gelnhausen, iii. 510. v. 109.
 Geltingen, i. 165.
 Gemblour, iv. 265.
 Gemeinschaft, v. 75.
 Gemert, iii. 556.
 Gemmera, iii. 93.
 Gemunden, v. 51. 404.
 Genap, iv. 268.
 Genemuiden, iii. 544. v. 132.
 Generalite lands, iii. 553.
 Geneva, iii. 810.
 Gengenbach, v. 255. 308.
 Genecola, ii. 172.
 Genikow, ii. 79.
 Genisfahar, ii. 141.
 Genitschi, ii. 171.
 Gennep, iv. 370.
 Genoa, iii. 95. 96. 102.
 Gent, iii. 474.
 Gentin, vi. 187.
 Genzano, iii. 171. 198.
 Gengenburgh, i. 562. 603.
 Georgenthal, vi. 49.
 Gera, vi. 154.
 Gerace, iii. 214.
 Gerau, v. 74.
 Gerez de lima, ii. 193.
 Gerberoi, ii. 388.
 Gerbstadt, vi. 137. 8.
 Gerdannen, i. 550.
 Gerend, ii. 84.
 Gerenna, ii. 282.
 Geres, ii. 176.
 Gergenti, iii. 216.
 Gergeny, ii. 81.
 Gerhardsbron, v. 44.
 Gerungswalda, v. 591.
 Gerkow, iv. 90.
 Gerlsdorf, vi. 11.
 Germanasque, iii. 33.
 GERMANY, Empire of, iv. 1.
 Germersheim, iv. 584.
 Germisch, v. 357.
 Germini, ii. 418.
 Gern, v. 344.
 Gernrode, vi. 109. 112.
 Gernsheim, iv. 530.
 Geroane, ii. 432.
 Gerolstein, iv. 499.
 Gerolsteine, iv. 62.
 Geroma, ii. 324.
 Gersau, iii. 742.
 Gersch, ii. 172.
 Gersdorf, ii. 600.
 Gerspach, v. 273.
 Gerstungen, vi. 32.
 Gesche, iv. 568.
 Geshill, iii. 438.
 Gestaco, ii. 192.
 Gestorff, vi. 299.
 Gestunghausen, vi. 39.
 Gettoif, i. 165.
 Gevaudan, ii. 481.
 Geudern, v. 118.
 Geveres, ii. 385.
 Gewiosko, iv. 105.
 Gex, ii. 429.
 Geyer, v. 603.
 Geyser, i. 229.
 Geyfs, v. 19.
 Geyszing, v. 575. 601.
 Geiszingen, v. 208.
 Ghent, iv. 292.
 Ghivelde, ii. 572.
 Ghymes, ii. 24.
 Giants Causeway, iii. 441.
 Gianati, iii. 121.
 Giarratana, iii. 215.
 Giawle, i. 330.
 Gibba, ii. 28.
 Gibellina, iii. 216.
 Gibraltazzo, ii. 294.
 Gibrleon, ii. 281.
 Gibraltar, ii. 288.
 Giczin, iv. 74.
 Gie, r. ii. 432.
 Giebichenstein, vi. 192. 6.
 Gieddeholm, i. 322.
 Gien, ii. 543.
 Giengen, v. 304.

Gier,

I N D E X.

- Gier, ii. 335.
 Gieraci, iii. 201.
 Gieraheltrā, ii. 157.
 Gierlev, i. 132.
 Giern, i. 132.
 Gierrestad, i. 195.
 Gieselwerder, v. 48.
 Gießen, v. 62.
 Gifhorn, ii. 260.
 Gifo, i. 306.
 Giglio, i. iii. 131.
 Gignac, ii. 474.
 Gigondas, ii. 444.
 Gihun, i. 470.
 Guildehaufze, iv. 459.
 Gilga, i. 547.
 Gilgenburg, i. 553.
 Gillefskaal, i. 211.
 Gilling, iii. 392.
 Gilqwey, iv. 80.
 Gilten, vi. 263.
 Gimborn, iv. 502.
 Gimdalen, i. 333.
 Ginding, i. 137.
 Gineftar, ii. 321.
 Ginguello, ii. 276.
 Ginofa, iii. 204.
 Gio, i. 308.
 Gioia, iii. 201.
 Giorring, i. 159.
 Giornico, iii. 654.
 Giovenazzo, iii. 205.
 Giralte, iii. 113.
 Girardo, iii. 206.
 Girschot, iii. 556.
 Gisborn, iii. 384.
 Gisborough, iii. 393.
 Gislum, i. 132.
 Gifors, ii. 527.
 Giffelfeld, i. 111.
 Gittelde, vi. 348.
 Giudeca, iii. 82.
 Givet, ii. 571.
 Giuliana, iii. 171. 216.
 Giulia nuova, iii. 208.
 Guliiano, iii. 171.
 Giustandil, ii. 124.
 Giustendil, ii. 138.
 Glaama, i. 231.
 Gladbeck, iv. 404.
 Gladenbach, v. 67.
 Gladlep, i. 137.
 Glambec, i. 165.
 Glamorganshire, iii. 408.
 Glan, i. 276.
 Glanarm, iii. 441.
 Glanaroghty, iii. 445.
 Glancherry, iii. 444.
 Glandeves, ii. 556.
 Glandford, iii. 372.
 Glandilaugh, iii. 436.
 Glanehery, iii. 444.
 Glaris, iii. 667. 70.
 Glasgow, iii. 420.
 Glaslough, iii. 440.
 Glaslut, ii. 601.
 Glaslutten, ii. 23.
 Glastenbury, iii. 272.
 Glaszhutte, v. 601.
 Glatz, vi. 618.
 Glaucha, vi. 160.
 Glauche, vi. 193.
 Gleichen, v. 59. vi. 51. 328.
 Glichenstein, iv. 539.
 Gleiwitz, vi. 594.
 Glенаem, iii. 441.
 Glencoe, iii. 429.
 Glendelach, iii. 536.
 Glenelg, iii. 430.
 Glen-muik, iii. 427.
 Glenstree, iii. 427.
 Glenstrup, i. 132.
 Glentaner, iii. 427.
 Glenurghay, ibid.
 Gliniany, i. 609.
 Glogau, vi. 567. 594.
 Glott, v. 276.
 Gloucester, iii. 356.
 — Shire, iii. 354.
 Gluchow, i. 462.
 Glucksburg, i. 152.
 Gluckstadt, vi. 402.
 Glurns, iv. 233.
 Glufzyn, i. 589.
 Glus, iii. 796.
 Gmund, v. 294.
 Gmunden, iv. 179.
 Gnezen, i. 590.
 Gniew, i. 637.
 Gnieszne, i. 590.
 Gnoien, v. 382. 4.
 Gnozheim, v. 237.
 Goarshausen, v. 6.
 Goch, iv. 375.
 Gochsheim, v. 208.
 Gociano, iii. 42.
 Godalming, iii. 295.
 Goedens, iv. 424.
 Goemar, ii. 603.
 Goeree, iii. 503.
 Goes, ii. 204. iii. 519.
 Gogmagog, iii. 340.
 Gogolez, i. 463.
 Golie, vi. 299.
 Goito, ii. 54.
 Goipaens, ii. 196.
 Golan, i. 589.
 Goldap, i. 562.
 Goldbach, vi. 46.
 Goldberg, vi. 381. 563.
 Golderfnach, v. 425.
 Goldeck, v. 320.
 Golding, i. 663.
 Goldingen, i. 662.
 Golega, ii. 221.
 Golfo, di Contesa, ii. 135.
 di Monte Santo, ibid.
 di Salonichi, ii. 135.
 della spetia, iii. 104.
 Golifano, iii. 214.
 Golitzchthale, vi. 120.
 Gollin, v. 320.
 Golnitz, ii. 55.
 Golno, vi. 89.
 Golomboz, i. 126.
 Golter, vi. 299.
 Golup, i. 646.
 Gombazeg, ii. 64.
 Gomben, i. 592.
 Gomor, ii. 63.
 Gommern, v. 547.
 Gondomar, ii. 194.
 Gondrecourt, ii. 587.
 Gondreville, ii. 581.
 Gondutze,

I N D E X.

- Gondutze, ii. 195.
 Gonnawitz, iv. 195.
 Gons, ii. 62.
 Gonten, iii. 699.
 Gonzaga, iii. 54.
 Gooiland, iii. 498.
 Goor, iii. 545.
 Goplersee, i. 416.
 Goppengen, v. 188.
 Gordon Castle, iii. 428.
 Gorgonai, iii. 131.
 Gorkum, iii. 495. 505.
 Goritz, v. 672.
 Gorlitz, iv. 135.
 Gorowitz, vi. 156.
 Gorodischtsche, i. 451.
 — Krasnoe, i. 441.
 Gorron, ii. 535.
 Gortyna, ii. 157.
 Gorvalin, i. 318.
 Gory, iii. 436.
 Gorz, iv. 225.
 Gorze, ii. 589.
 Gorzka, vi. 188.
 Gorzno, i. 591.
 Gorzegna, iii. 36.
 Goschutz, vi. 589.
 Gosgen, iii. 690.
 Gostadt, v. 603.
 Gostyn, i. 592.
 Gofzlar, vi. 457.
 Gofznitz, vi. 55.
 Gotha, i. 287. vi. 44. 5.
 Gothaal, i. 245.
 Gothala, i. 291.
 Gotheborg, i. 288.
 Gothland, i. 273.
 E. i. 274.
 W. i. 286.
 S. i. 289.
 Gothsbunda, i. 292.
 Gottenburg, i. 288.
 Gotten, v. 262.
 Gottelberg, vi. 548.
 Gottesgabe, iv. 92.
 Gottesgade, vi. 181.
 Gottingen, vi. 314.
 Gottlieben, iii. 705.
 Gottorp, ii. 159. 60.
 Gottleube, v. 574.
 Gottlieben, iii. 785.
 Gottschee, iv. 216.
 Gottstatt, iii. 634.
 Gotzo, ii. 157.
 Gouda, iii. 493.
 Goudhurft, iii. 313.
 Goudswaam, iii. 504.
 Governolo, ii. 54.
 Goujoin, ii. 208.
 Gource, iii. 427.
 Gourdon, ii. 497.
 Gournay, ii. 526.
 Gourock, iii. 420.
 Gouvea, ii. 210.
 — de Riba, ii. 192.
 Gouzon, ii. 547.
 Gowran, ii. 437.
 Gozo, iii. 224.
 Graaldib, i. 124. 40.
 Grabau, i. 590.
 Grabo, vi. 378.
 Grafay, ii. 560.
 Grace la, ii. 473.
 Graciosa, ii. 237.
 Gradetz, iii. 798.
 Gradichi, ii. 161.
 Gradisco, iv. 225.
 Gradisk, ii. 91.
 Gradiste, ii. 126.
 Gradoli, iii. 156.
 Grafenberg, v. 520.
 Grafenhaynchen, v. 546.
 Grafenstein, i. 152.
 Grafenthal, vi. 48.
 Grafing, v. 337.
 Grafwendal, i. 329.
 Gragnoha, iii. 66.
 Grahams, or Grim's Dyke,
 iii. 421.
 Graitz, vi. 152.
 Gramm, i. 148.
 Grammont, ii. 489.
 Grampian, h. iii. 426.
 Grampound, iii. 256.
 Gramzo, vi. 5.
 Gran, r. ii. 31.
 Granada, ii. 291.
 Gottland, i. 284.
 Granard, iii. 432.
 Granas, i. 293.
 Granby, i. 337.
 Grancey le chatel, ii. 417.
 Sur Once, ii. 416.
 Grand Bournand, iii. 21.
 Pre, ii. 415.
 Grandcour, iii. 641.
 Grandenz, i. 631.
 Grandmont, ii. 557.
 Grandola, ii. 222.
 Grandson, iii. 734.
 Grandvillar, ii. 606.
 Granesden, i. 663.
 Granja de Tedo, ii. 208.
 Granitz, ii. 57.
 Gransee, v. 678.
 Gransey, iii. 432.
 Grantham, iii. 372.
 Granville, ii. 531.
 Grao, iii. 93.
 Grafano, iii. 199.
 Grassdorf, vi. 300.
 Grasse, ii. 454.
 Gratschin, i. 478.
 Gratz, iv. 192. v. 458.
 Gravas, ii. 226.
 Graudenz, i. 646.
 Grave, iii. 558.
 Gravedo, iii. 40.
 Graveland, iii. 499.
 Gravelines, ii. 499.
 Gravelle, ii. 536.
 Gravenau, v. 349.
 Gravenwerth, ii. 355.
 Gravesand, iii. 501.
 Gravesend, iii. 341.
 Gravina, iii. 204.
 Gravosa, ii. 105.
 Graupen, iv. 94.
 Graus, ii. 319.
 Gray, ii. 608.
 GREAT BRITAIN, iii. 227.
 Grebenau, v. 64.
 Grebenstein, v. 47.
 Greece, ii. 147.
 Greeding, v. 434.
 Greene,

I N D E X.

- Greene, vi. 353.
 Greenland, i. 233.
 Greenock, iii. 420.
 Greenwich, iii. 311.
 Greifenstein, v. 113.
 Greifenberg, vi. 789. 557.
 Greifenhagen, vi. 87.
 Greifensee, iii. 606.
 Greifswalde, vi. 80.
 Grein, iv. 107.
 Greibz, vi. 152.
 Grelsfby, i. 318.
 Grenaac, i. 133.
 Grenade, ii. 501. 5.
 Grenille, ii. 454.
 Grenna, i. 283.
 Grenoble, ii. 436.
 Grenweiler, v. 125.
 Grenzhofen, i. 665.
 Grevenkop, vi. 406.
 Griedel, v. 114.
 Griesbach, v. 555. 370.
 Grevesmuhlen, vi. 377.
 Gretsingen, v. 222.
 Gretsylib, iv. 422.
 Gretzingen, v. 222.
 Grevenmacheren, iv. 283.
 Grevenstein, iv. 569.
 Greussen, vi. 122.
 Grez, iv. 265.
 Griers, iii. 685.
 Grieskerchen, iv. 180.
 Grignan, ii. 457.
 Grim, vi. 79.
 Grimaud, ii. 453.
 Grimbarg, iv. 548.
 Grimmer, v. 589.
 Grimnitz, vi. 6.
 Grimby, iii. 373.
 Grimskior, i. 280.
 Grindavik, i. 229.
 Grindelwald, iii. 635.
 Grine, i. 133.
 Grinove, ibid.
 Grinsted, iii. 301.
 Gripenberg, i. 283.
 Gripsholm, i. 320.
 Grisleham, i. 314.
 Grisol, ii. 469.
 Griffau, vi. 551.
 Grifons the, iii. 753.
 Gristo, vi. 81. 87.
 Grobin, i. 663.
 Grobnig, vi. 600.
 Grochlitz, vi. 153.
 Grodeck, i. 606.
 Groderfbuy, i. 164.
 Grodno, i. 619.
 Groede, i. 157.
 Groitzsch, v. 594.
 Groeningen, iii. 546. 8.
 Grohude, vi. 311.
 Grol, iii. 478.
 Gronau, v. 61, 32,
 Gronenberg, iv. 346,
 Gronseld, ii, 494, iii, 566,
 Gronfoo, i, 318,
 Gropzik, vi, 103,
 Grosbois, ii, 381,
 Groska, ii, 122,
 Grostbrod, vi. 418.
 Grostdansko, ii, 94,
 Grostelsingen, v. 226.
 Grostetto iii. 131.
 Grout, iii. 784.
 Groszburg, vi. 537.
 Groszmegecy, iii. 801.
 Grotta del cane, iii. 188.
 Feratta, iii. 171.
 di Pausilippo, iii. 188.
 Tranconaria, iii. 191.
 Sibylla Cumana, iii. 190.
 Grottaglia, iii. 203.
 Groteria, iii. 201.
 Grottola, iii. 199.
 Grotzingen, v. 190.
 Grou, iii. 537.
 Grouai, ii. 522.
 Grouille, ii. 468.
 Grub, iii. 700. 745.
 — the, iii. 761.
 Gruben, i. 663.
 Grubenhagen, vi. 270. 5.
 Grumbach, v. ii. 125.
 Grunau, ii. 20.
 Grienberg, v. 65.
 Grund, vi. 285.
 Grundafjordur, i. 230.
 Grundau, v. 122.
 Grundlach, i. 515.
 Grunenberg, vi. 111.
 Grunensfund, i. 112.
 Grunhayn, v. 604.
 Gruningen, v. 114.
 Gruningen, iii. 607. vi. 360.
 Grunshawart, vi. 82.
 Grunsfeld, v. 409.
 Guadagnolo, iii. 172.
 Guadalantin, ii. 295.
 Guadalate, ii. 281.
 Guadalaviar, ii. 297.
 Guadalaxara, ii. 307.
 Guadalcanal, ii. 282.
 Guadalupe, ii. 279.
 Guadalquivier, r. ii. 245.
 Guadarama, ii. 300.
 Guadiana, r. ii. 177. 244.
 Guadix, ii. 295.
 Gualdo, iii. 151.
 Gualteri, iii. 213.
 Guarda, ii. 210.
 Guadamar, ii. 297.
 Guardana, ii. 297.
 Guardao, ii. 207.
 Guardegno, iii. 92.
 Guardia, ii. 265. 311. iii.
 198. 199. 206.
 Guarnizo, ii. 269.
 Guastalla, iii. 60.
 Guben, iv. 141.
 Gubio, iii. 147.
 Guck, i. 472.
 Guden, i. 124.
 Gudensberg, v. 50.
 Gudhern, i. 292.
 Gudme, i. 115.
 Gudow, vi. 443.
 Guelmas, ii. 281.
 Guemene, ii. 522.
 Guemp, ii. 405.
 Guemunde, ii. 583.
 Guerande, ii. 519.
 Guerchy, ii. 543.
 Gueret, ii. 557.
 Guerigo, ii. 484.
 Guernsey,

I N D E X.

- Guernsey, iii. 289.
 Guerrein, ii. 431.
 Guescar, ii. 295.
 Guetaria, ii. 271.
 Guglingen, v. 195.
 Guicelina, iii. 112.
 Guiche, ii. 503.
 Guicche, ii. 563.
 Guigne, ii. 524.
 Guilford, iii. 295.
 Guilherme, ii. 209.
 Guilleaumes, ii. 456.
 Guillestre, vi. 438.
 Guimaraens, ii. 191.
 Guines, ii. 403.
 Guiolle, ii. 498.
 Guincourt, ii. 409.
 Guibuscoa, ii. 271.
 Guire, ii. 398.
 Guissani, iii. 112.
 Gulberg, i. 289.
 Gulborgsfund, i. 122.
 Gulbrandsdal, i. 188.
 Guldale, i. 202.
 Guldenlowe, i. 191.
 Guldenstein, i. 118.
 Gule, i. 175.
 Guledal, i. 202.
 Gulfar, ii. 207.
 Gullbringen, i. 229.
 Gnllspang, i. 288.
 Guloe, i. 199.
 Gulzo, vi. 97.
 Gumberghausen, vi. 43.
 Gumbinnen, i. 531.
 Gundelfingen, v. 272.
 Gundelsheim, v. 453.
 Gunnerip, i. 128.
 Guntersberg, vi. 105.
 Gunz, ii. 53.
 Gunzburg, v. 173.
 Gunzenhausen, v. 444.
 Guolo, iii. 109.
 Gurgew, i. 478.
 Gurk, iv. 102.
 Gurkfeld, iv. 212.
 Gurre, i. 199.
 Gussingen, ii. 52.
 Gustebiese, vi. 11.
 Gustey, ii. 200.
 Gusto, vi. 75.
 Gustro, vi. 81. 366.
 Gufum, i. 276.
 Gustadt, i. 653.
 Gusten, vi. 107.
 Gutenzell, v. 256.
 Guthmanshausen, vi. 30.
 Gutta, ii. 46.
 Guttannen, iii. 632.
 Guttingen, iii. 705.
 Guttenslein, iv. 166.
 Gutzco, vi. 80.
 Guyenne, ii. 491.
 Gy, ii. 658.
 Gyalu, ii. 81.
 Gyarmarth, ii. 69.
 Gyergy, ii. 83.
 Gyon, ii. 269.
 Gyongias, ii. 65.
 Pata, *ibid.*
 Gyula, ii. 71.
 H.
H Haag, v. 373.
 Haaga, i. 318.
 Haak, iii. 519.
 Haamsted, ii. 522.
 Haanser, publicinns, ii. 110.
 Haarbergen, iii. 545.
 Haaburg, vi. 246.
 Haardt, ii. 592.
 Haarlem, iii. 488.
 Haashen, i. 196.
 Habelschwerdt, vi. 619.
 Habial, i. 426.
 Habsburg, iii. 633. 649.
 Habsen, i. 603.
 Hachenburg, iv. 431.
 Hackedal, i. 190.
 Hackney, iii. 323.
 Hackstedt, i. 164.
 Had, i. 132.
 Hadad, ii. 68.
 Hadamar, iv. 415.
 Haddeby, i. 159.
 Haddington, iii. 417.
 Hadeland, i. 188.
 Hadelen, vi. 445.
 Haderleben, i. 147.
 Hadley, iii. 328.
 Hadnersleben, vi. 185.
 Hafgarden, i. 278.
 Hafnastordua, i. 229.
 Hafnerzell, v. 370.
 Haffstaden, vi. 44.
 Hafran, i. 328.
 Haga, i. 366.
 Hage, iii. 561.
 Hageac, iii. 497.
 Hagen, iv. 389. vi. 224.
 Hagenback, iv. 584.
 Hageno, vi. 378.
 Stein, ii. 329.
 Hagestein, iii. 505. 29.
 Hague the, iii. 489.
 Haigerloch, v. 227.
 Haik, iii. 419.
 Hainault, iv. 503.
 Hainaut, ii. 576.
 forest, ii. 570.
 Haiterbach, v. 200.
 Hakla, i. 287.
 Hal, iv. 305.
 Halberstadt, v. 355. 7.
 Halbgericht, v. 345.
 Halbhurn, ii. 46.
 Hald, i. 129.
 Haldensleben, vi. 180.
 Haldenswerk, i. 188.
 Haldenstein, iii. 792.
 Halderfurg, i. 214.
 Halesworth, iii. 332.
 Halicz, i. 609.
 Halico, i. 363.
 Hall, iv. 231. v. 290.
 Halland, i. 289.
 Hallaton, iii. 370.
 Hallau, iii. 694.
 Halle, i. 287. iv. 473. vi.
 189.
 Hallein, v. 320.
 Halliekis, i. 293.
 Hallenberg, iv. 572.
 Hallermund, iv. 506.
 Hallifax, iii. 384.
 Hallingdalen, i. 188.
 Hallstatt,

I N D E X.

Hallstatt, v. 393.
 Halluye, ii. 541.
 Halmagy, ii. 71.
 Halmstad, i. 305.
 Halteren, iv. 324.
 Hals, i. 126. v. 344.
 Halsingland, i. 331.
 Halsnoc, i. 197.
 Halsted, iii. 326.
 Haltorp, i. 284.
 Ham, ii. 399.
 Hambach, v. 181.
 Hamburg, vi. 231. 460.
 Hamelboues, v. 26.
 Hamen, vi. 304. 5. 9.
 Hamelschenburg, vi. 313.
 Hamilton, iii. 420.
 Hamm, iv. 384.
 Hammar, i. 338.
 Hammerdale, i. 355.
 Hammer, i. 110.
 Hammerhus, i. 113.
 Hammerskoch, i. 318.
 Hammersmith, iii. 322.
 Hammerstein, i. 638. ii. 554.
 Hammerum, i. 137.
 Hamminkel, iv. 381.
 Hamno, i. 366.
 Hampshire, iii. 281.
 Hampstead, iii. 323.
 Hampton Court, iii. 323.
 Hanaltlichtenburg, v. 100.
 Munzenberg, v. 101.
 Hango, i. 37.
 Hannau, iii. 750.
 Hanover, vi. 292.
 Hanran, vi. 408.
 Hansater, i. 293.
 Hansbach, ii. 606.
 Hans tetten, v. 89.
 Hans towik, i. 322.
 Hanulangpaldo, i. 372.
 Hanat, iv. 266.
 Hapsa, ii. 130.
 Haram, ii. 83.
 Harboe, Oer, i. 127.
 Harborough, iii. 368.
 Harburg, ii. 604.
 VOL. VI.

Harcourt, ii. 528.
 Hardales, ii. 288.
 Hardanger, i. 197.
 Hardeggen, vi. 321. 9.
 Hardenberg, iii. 544.
 Hardewyn, iii. 482.
 Hardmarkersfiord, i. 195.
 Harfleur, ii. 534.
 Harjedale, i. 335.
 Haringe, i. 322.
 Harlegh, iii. 412.
 Harlelton, iii. 339.
 Harling, ibid.
 Harlingen, iii. 535.
 Harodna, i. 457.
 Harnersdorf, vi. 563.
 Harpstedt, iv. 480.
 Harre, i. 136.
 Harregate, iii. 381.
 Harrested, i. 106.
 Harrien, i. 426.
 Harries, i. 111. 429.
 Hartenstein, vi. 155.
 Hartha, v. 592.
 Hartheim, v. 409. 493.
 Hartkirchen, v. 97.
 Hartland, iii. 260.
 Hartlepool, iii. 394.
 Harwich, iii. 326.
 Harz, vi. 282.
 Harzberg, vi. 277.
 Harzburg, vi. 348.
 Harzfeld, vi. 220.
 Haselbrook, ii. 567.
 Haselmere, iii. 295.
 Hasenpothe, i. 662.
 Hasenwinkel, vi. 260.
 Haskerland, iii. 538.
 Haslach, ii. 598.
 Hasle in Zealand, i. 3.
 — Jutland, i. 132.
 Hassan Basca Palanka, ii.
 123.
 Hassel, v. 107.
 Hasselfelde, vi. 452.
 Hasselo, i. 320.
 Hasselt, iii. 543.
 Hasslerode, vi. 147.

Hassing, i. 127.
 Hassington, iii. 403.
 Hastenbeck, vi. 313.
 Hastings, iii. 302.
 Haszfurt, v. 406.
 Haszlach, v. 263.
 Haszleben, vi. 122.
 Haszli, iii. 621.
 Hatfield, iii. 346.
 Broad Oak, iii. 24.
 Hathars, ii. 70.
 Hathen, Hathgau, ii. 600.
 Hatherley, iii. 261.
 Hatgerode, vi. 104.
 Hatstatt, ii. 604.
 Hattem, iii. 482.
 Hattenhof, v. 21.
 Hattsburg, vi. 423.
 Hattling, i. 133.
 Hattlingen, iv. 394.
 Hatton Chastel, ii. 589.
 Hattorf, vi. 278.
 Hatzan, ii. 65.
 Hatzeg, ii. 83.
 Hatzfeld, v. 68.
 Haubervilliers, ii. 381.
 Haubondance, ii. 576.
 Havelbe g, v. 652.
 Hauerballegard, i. 132.
 Haverfordwest, iii. 407.
 Hauneck, v. 45.
 Hauptweil, iii. 712.
 Havre de Grace, ii. 533.
 Haus, vi. 257.
 Hausberg, iv. 352.
 Hausen, v. 263.
 Hausruck, iv. 178.
 Hausßen, iv. 527.
 Haustadt, i. 153.
 Hautecombe, iii. 21.
 Hauterive, ii. 469.
 Hautvillers, ii. 412.
 Hauzenberg, v. 370.
 Hawkshead, iii. 401.
 Hay, iii. 410.
 Haye, ii. 563.
 Haylsham, iii. 302.
 Haynichen, v. 598.
 Haynau,

I N D E X.

Haynau, vi. 563.
 Hayneede, vi. 121.
 HaznadarTschifflick, ii. 130.
 Heath, iii. 386.
 Heben, v. 241.
 Hebing, v. 434.
 Hebrides, iii. 426.
 Hechingen, vi. 206.
 Heckla, h. i. 228.
 Heckingen, vi. 104.
 Heddinge, i. 111.
 Hedemarken, i. 189.
 Hedemora, i. 328.
 Hedemunden, vi. 323.
 Hederleben, vi. 137.
 Hedervan, ii. 49.
 Heenen, iv. 472.
 Heerendyk, iii. 505.
 Heerenberg, iii. 480.
 Heenvliet, iii. 502.
 Heeringen, vi. 126.
 Hegaw, vi. 481.
 Heggbaet, v. 256.
 Heggen, i. 190.
 Hegi, iii. 607.
 Hegranes, i. 226.
 Heidelberg, iv. 580.
 Heidemarkt, vi. 260.
 Heidentfeld, v. 409.
 Heidikzug, i. 560.
 Heiligenberg, v. 232.
 Heiligenhaven, v. 405.
 Heiligenstadt, iv. 538.
 Heiliger Au, i. 663.
 Heiliger veil, i. 549.
 Heiligerlep, iii. 550.
 Heiligkeutz, ii. 602.
 Heilgland, i. 166.
 Heidenfeld, v. 292.
 Heilbroon, v. 293.
 Heiligenrode, iv. 478.
 Heilo, iii. 509.
 Heilsberg, i. 653.
 Heilsbrun, v. 446.
 Heimsbach, v. 18.
 Heimheim, v. 187.
 Heiningen, v. 188.
 Heinrichhoe, vi. 147.

Heinsberg, iv. 403.
 Heizenberg, iii. 764.
 Heiterheim, v. 23.
 Hekla, i. 228.
 Heklefeld, i. 194.
 Hela, i. 636.
 Heldburg, vi. 43.
 Heldringen, vi. 64.
 Helfedange, ii. 576.
 Helfenschweil, iii. 749.
 Helffa, vi. 137.
 Helgafel, h. i. 230.
 Helge, r. i. 279.
 Helgea, i. 279.
 Helgeland, i. 204.
 Helgoland, i. 166.
 Helgoybar, ii. 273.
 Helicon, ii. 142.
 Hellan, i. 356.
 Helleland, i. 204.
 Hellefors, i. 254.
 Hellefont, ii. 134.
 Hellestadt, i. 274.
 Hell kettles, iii. 395.
 Helloria, ii. 271.
 Hellum, i. 129.
 Helmbrecht, v. 421.
 Helmershausen, v. 48. 467.
 Helmer, ii. 67.
 Helmont, iii. 556.
 Helmsdorf, vi. 438.
 Helmstedt, vi. 341.
 Helongkians, i. 474.
 Helsing, iii. 397.
 Helsingborg, i. 302.
 Helsingfors, i. 371.
 Helsingoer, i. 303. ii. 99.
 Helston, iii. 256.
 Helvia Ricina, iii. 150.
 Helvigsholm, i. 298.
 Helvotfluice, iii. 502.
 Hemmau, v. 361.
 Hemmendorf, vi. 410.
 Hemstley, iii. 392.
 Hempsted, iii. 347.
 Hengersberg, v. 349.
 Hengeston, iii. 257.
 Henin lietaud, ii. 407.

Henley, iii. 365.
 upon Thames, iii. 350.
 Hennaarderadeel, iii. 538.
 Hennbond, ii. 521.
 Hennberg, v. 462.
 Henrichefont, ii. 561.
 Heppenheim, iv. 530.
 Herbault, ii. 542.
 Herbitzheim, v. 97.
 Herblingen, iii. 693.
 Herbleben, vi. 47.
 Herbftein, v. 22.
 Hercules pillars, ii. 287.
 Cape, iii. 206.
 Herculanum, iii. 192.
 Herdicke, iv. 390.
 Hereford, iii. 360.
 shire, *ibid.*
 Herentals, iv. 276.
 Herfogle, i. 111.
 Herford, iv. 470.
 Hericourt, ii. 608.
 Herifon, ii. 547.
 Herk, iii. 333.
 Herlisheim, iii. 604.
 Herlow, ii. 166.
 Herleffholms, i. 109.
 Hermanec, iii. 20.
 Hermansburg, vi. 268.
 Herne, iv. 397.
 Hernon, i. 335.
 Heronfand, *ibid.*
 Herroldbsberg, v. 515.
 Herrenberg, v. 197.
 Herrengrund, ii. 30.
 Herrenhausen, vi. 301.
 Herrenhuth, iv. 137.
 Herrenstadt, vi. 566.
 Herrenstein, ii. 596.
 Herreiden, v. 437.
 Herriffau, iii. 699.
 Hersbruck, v. 518.
 Herfbach, iv. 591.
 Herfe la, ii. 536.
 Hersfeld, v. 77.
 Hertford, iii. 355.
 shire, iii. 344.
 Hertshorn, vi. 423.

Herve-

I N D E X.

- Hervelingheim, ii. 405.
 Herzegovin, ii. 105.
 Herzburg, v. 548. vi. 277.
 Herzegenaaurach, v. 397.
 Herzogenburg, iv. 169.
 Herzogenbosch, iii. 554.
 Hessebyholm, i. 322.
 Hestlin, ii. 407.
 Hesse, v. 34.
 Hessen, vi. 344.
 Hettingen, vi. 480.
 Hettstadt, vi. 142.
 Heubach, v. 198.
 Hevelin, ii. 407.
 Hever, i. 159.
 Heverschope, ibid.
 Heves, ii. 65.
 Heukubum, iii. 504.
 Heusden, iii. 497, 506.
 Heusdorf, vi. 29.
 Heutingheim, v. 208.
 Hexham, iii. 397.
 Heybar, ii. 273.
 Heyde, iv. 87. vi. 414.
 Heydeck, v. 361.
 Heydenheim, v. 205, 445.
 Heydingsfeld, v. 403.
 Heydon, iii. 388.
 Heynsham, iii. 274.
 Hickling, iii. 336.
 Hid, i. 132.
 Hida, ii. 40.
 Hiddensee, vi. 77.
 Hiddestorf, vi. 300.
 Hiema, I. i. 319.
 Hiemles, i. 133.
 Hiemsnabb, i. 322.
 Hieradsseln, ii. 225.
 Hieres, ii. 452.
 Hierixtu, I. ii. 453.
 Hierpe schanze, i. 336.
 Hiering, i. 140.
 Hierum, i. 137.
 Higham ferris, iii. 367.
 Highbury, iii. 277.
 Highgate, iii. 323.
 High Wycomb, iii. 349.
 Hilar, ii. 316.
 Hildburghausen, vi. 42.
 Hildesheim, vi. 424. 428.
 Hilebrunn, i. 331.
 Hillerles, i. 127.
 Hillerode, i. 97.
 Hillesheim, iv. 550.
 Hillsborough, iii. 441.
 Hilberg, i. 130.
 Hildsheim, vi. 599.
 Hilpoltstein, v. 361.
 Hilspach, iv. 583.
 Hilters, v. 405.
 Hiltpolstein, v. 520.
 Hilvarenbeck, iii. 555.
 Hilversum, iii. 494.
 Himmelkron, v. 421.
 Himmelpforten, vi. 227.
 Hind, i. 136.
 Hindelopen, iii. 563.
 Hindon, iii. 277.
 Hindsgauel, i. 118.
 Hindstedt, i. 129.
 Hingham, iii. 369.
 Hinkley, iii. 369.
 Hiho, i. 293.
 Hiorring, i. 126.
 Hiortholm, i. 106.
 Hirsborden, iii. 631.
 Hirschau, v. 352.
 Hirschberg, vi. 157, 554.
 Hirschfeld, iv. 136.
 Hirschhorn, iv. 530.
 Hirschholm, i. 96.
 Hirzberg, iv. 569.
 Hirzel, iii. 600.
 Hirzholman, i. 96, 127.
 Hisingen, i. 289.
 Hita, ii. 307.
 Hitchin, iii. 345.
 Hithe, iii. 305.
 Hitteroe, i. 202.
 Hitzacker, vi. 255.
 Hitzol, i. 227.
 Hnappadal, i. 230.
 Hobroe, i. 133.
 Hochberg, v. 222.
 Hocheneg, iv. 195.
 Hockheim, iv. 531.
 Hoch-Speyer, v. 120.
 Hochst, iv. 524.
 Hochstadt, v. 104.
 Hochstedt, v. 360.
 Hochstatt, v. 397.
 Hochwies, ii. 32.
 Hockelheim, v. 60.
 Hockheim, v. 8.
 Hod, ii. 21.
 Hodslon, iii. 346.
 Hoeksche waard, iii. 503.
 Hoerde, iv. 388.
 Hofmark Furths, v. 443.
 Hofgresinar, v. 48.
 Hofheim, v. 405.
 Hofs-jakul, i. 226.
 Hoffwa, i. 292.
 Hofkirchen, v. 349.
 Hoffmunster, iv. 354.
 Hogentorp, i. 291.
 Hogholm, i. 135.
 Hohe, i. 636.
 Hohen, v. 205.
 Hohenberg, v. 423.
 Hoheneck, v. 208.
 Hohenembs, v. 277.
 Hohenfels, v. 304.
 Hohenfriedberg, vi. 558.
 Hohen Geroldieck, v. 281.
 Hohenleuben, vi. 156.
 Hohenlohe, v. 477.
 Hohenmaut, iv. 76.
 Hohenberg, v. 123.
 Hohenstein, i. 554. v. 576.
 vi. 576.
 Hohenwald, v. 382.
 Hohenwart, v. 331.
 Hohen-Zollern, v. 224.
 Hohn, i. 159.
 Hohnstein, vi. 162.
 Hoientorp, i. 293.
 Holbeck, i. 104.
 Holberg, i. 108.
 Holboe, i. 99.
 Hoken, i. 190.
 Hokenstein, v. 384.
 Holkenhaven, i. 114.
 Holland, iii. 484.
 — South, iii. 488.
 Holland

I N D E X.

- Holland North, iii. 507.
 Hollaweden, i. 280.
 Holtenburg, iv. 169.
 Hollfeld, v. 305.
 Hollingstedt, i. 139.
 Holloko, ii. 38.
 Holm, i. 338.
 Holmand, i. 137.
 Holmen, i. 229.
 Holstein, v. 392.
 Holsterbroe, i. 137.
 Holsteinburg, i. 109.
 Holt, iii. 336.
 Holtfiord, i. 188.
 Holyhead, iii. 414.
 Holy-land, iii. 398.
 Holywell, iii. 412.
 Holzapfel, iv. 197.
 Holzmunden, iv. 351.
 Holzhausen, v. 105.
 Holzkirch, v. 260.
 Holzkirchen, v. 337.
 Holz, vi. 270.
 Holzelle, vi. 137.
 Homberg, v. 50.
 Hombourg, ii. 584.
 Homburg, iii. 679. v. 64.
 72, 97.
 Homerhausen, v. 66.
 Homoara, ii. 60.
 Honberveaux, ii. 417.
 Honda, ii. 299.
 Honfleur, ii. 530.
 Honeg, iii. 601.
 Honiton, iii. 243.
 Honningen, vi. 506.
 Honschotte, ii. 567.
 Hopfgarten, v. 321.
 Huntiveros, ii. 309.
 Hoolmurin, i. 229.
 Hoolum, i. 126.
 Hoogstraten, iv. 275.
 Hoorn, iii. 507. iv. 334.
 Hoafdiscour, iv. 80.
 Horb, iv. 246.
 Hordeland, i. 197.
 Horgen, iii. 600.
 Horka, ii. 59.
 Horn in Jutland, i. 125.
 — Zealand, i. 116.
 — Sweden, i. 359.
 — Westphalia, iv. 452.
 Hornafordafliot, i. 225.
 Hornbach, v. 33.
 Hornberg v. 200.
 Hornburg, vi. 365.
 Horne, i. 284.
 Horn castle, iii. 372.
 Horndorn, iii. 324.
 Hornele, r. i. 175.
 Horningsholm, i. 322.
 Hornsberg, i. 322.
 Hornsey, iii. 389.
 Hornslet, i. 135.
 Hornstein, ii. 45.
 Hornum, i. 128.
 Horodle, i. 607.
 Horrein, v. 28.
 Horsbul, i. 149.
 Horsens, i. 124. 135.
 Horsham, iii. 300.
 Horslanfuod, i. 332.
 Horstmar, iv. 326.
 Horta, ii. 209.
 Horzuc, iv. 75.
 Hospital, 655.
 Hostaller, ii. 300.
 Hostallets, ii. 322.
 Hostaun, iv. 88.
 Hostun, ii. 44.
 Hofzuarzu, ii. 67.
 Houdan, ii. 393.
 Houffalize, iv. 286.
 Houghton-park, iii. 343.
 Hovindsholm, i. 189.
 Hovingham, iii. 392.
 Houlberg, i. 132.
 Hocim, ii. 533.
 Houlsworth, iii. 260.
 Howden, iii. 387.
 — shire, ibid.
 Hoxooe, i. 128.
 Hoxted, iv. 361.
 Hoy, iii. 432.
 Hoya, iv. 474. 481.
 Hoyerfwerdar, iv. 130.
 Hoym, iv. 105.
 Harabowice, i. 607.
 Hradisko, iv. 105.
 Hradisek, iv. 10.
 Hrusfow, ii. 34.
 Hruutafiarda, i. 225.
 Hudemuhlen, vi. 263.
 Hudiefwal, i. 332.
 Huelga, ii. 311.
 Huesby, i. 155.
 Huesca, ii. 295.
 — Ciudad, ii. 318.
 Hueteren, v. 370.
 Hvetho, ii. 125.
 Hufingen, v. 263.
 Hugshofen, ii. 100.
 Hviding, i. 148.
 Hvitingfœe, i. 196.
 Hvittac, i. 225.
 Hui, iv. 334.
 Huine, ii. 534.
 Huifen, iii. 499.
 Hulft, iii. 571.
 Hulsted, iii. 571.
 Huine, iii. 416.
 Humieres, ii. 387. 407.
 Hummer, i. 189.
 Humpolecz, iv. 79.
 Hunanby, iii. 390.
 Hunavatn, i. 226.
 Hunberg, i. 127.
 Hunbrod, iv. 101.
 Hunstrubel, v. 607.
 Hundsruck, v. 27. vi. 434.
 Hundweil, iii. 699.
 Hunefeld, v. 20.
 Hunehals, i. 306.
 Huneftadt, i. 306.
 Hungary, ii. 17.
 — Upper, ii. 54.
 Hungen, v. 113.
 Hungerford, iii. 292.
 Hungerquell, ii. 278.
 Hungerstein, ii. 744.
 Huniad, ii. 83.
 Huningen, iii. 677.
 Hunnenberg, i. 287.
 Hunsberg, i. 278.
 Hufingo;

I N D E X.

Hanſingo, iii. 549.
Huntcliff rocks, iii. 393.
Ranterburg, v. 346.
Huntington, iii. 342.
— ſhire, *ibid.*
Hunyad, ii. 82.
Hurepoix, ii. 393.
Huriel, ii. 547.
Hurſt Caſtle, iii. 281.
Hurum, i. 185.
Huſaby, i. 291.
Huſquarn, i. 282.
Huſem, i. 155.
Huſzi, ii. 166.
Huſzinetz, vi. 543.
Huſzt, ii. 67.
Hutherfield, iii. 384.
Hutte Neue, vi. 281.
Hutten, i. 164.
Huttenberg, v. 90.
Huttenberge, v. 599.
Huttweil, iii. 627.
Huufwriks, i. 227.
Hwen, i. 302.
Hwetland, i. 282.
Hyde Park, iii. 522.
Hyefalva, ii. 84.
Hyere, v. 538.
Hyſis, i. 368.
Hythe, iii. 305.

J.

Jablonow, i. 465.
Jaca, ii. 243.
Jacobſhavn, i. 245.
Jacobſtadt, i. 369.
Jaen, ii. 290.
Jagersburg, i. 96.
Jagerſpreis, i. 101.
Jaik, r. i. 470.
Jaitzo, ii. 121.
Jaizkoigorode, i. 478.
Jakohalma, ii. 66.
Jakutzi, i. 522.
Jaligny, ii. 537.
Jalonitz, ii. 162.
Jalonitza, ii. 165.
Jalutoroukoi, i. 50.
Jamburg, i. 336.

James fort, iii. 285.
— town, iii. 419.
Jamer, ii. 576.
Jampol, i. 467.
Jamſkaja, i. 445.
Jatland, i. 334.
Jamur, i. 474.
Jamſkyscha, l. i. 509.
Jamyſchewa, i. 509.
Janibazar, ii. 124.
Jankow, iv. 80.
Janna, ii. 142.
Jannina, *ibid.*
Janos Hidyas ii. 40.
Jaraſfk, i. 482.
Jaren, i. 188.
Jareſfk, i. 448.
Jarette, r. iii. 211.
Jarlsberg, i. 186.
Jarmello, ii. 210.
Jarmen, vi. 85.
Jarnac, ii. 509.
Jarnage, ii. 557.
Jaromirz, iv. 74.
Jaroflau, i. 609.
Jaroflowitz, i. 455.
Jaroflawl, i. 451.
Jarze, ii. 565.
Jaſenitz, vi. 85.
Jaſliſka, i. 609.
Jaſmund, vi. 76.
Jaſſy, ii. 166.
Jaſz Bereny, ii. 66.
Jaſzo, ii. 62.
Jaude, ii. 553.
Javelle, iii. 199.
Jauer, vi. 552. 554.
Jaun, iii. 683.
Javoux, ii. 481.
Jauſa, i. 454.
Jaworow, i. 608.
Jaxberg, v. 408.
Jazygerland, ii. 65.
Ibar, r. ii. 121.
— ii. 124.
Ibbenbahren, iv. 461.
Iber, ii. 124.
Ibercon, iii. 437.

Iboſfk, i. 444.
Ibras, i. 121.
Ibrichan, iii. 444.
Iburg, iv. 342.
Iceland, l. i. 215.
Ichenhaufen, vi. 480.
Ichterſhaufen, vi. 50.
Icuſt, i. 149.
Ida, h. ii. 155.
— iii. 437.
Idaarderdeel, iii. 537.
Idanha, ii. 211.
Ide, i. 190.
Idingſkoi, i. 519.
Idingſta, i. 278.
Idro, l. 89.
Idrone, iii. 437.
Idſtein, v. 923.
Iduheda, h. ii. 244.
Jedburg, i. 196.
Jedern, i. 196.
Jedliſfk, ii. 604.
Jefremow, i. 466.
Jekelfalva, ii. 58.
Jelerz, i. 466.
Jelling, i. 137.
Jelogwi, i. 471.
Jeltich, vi. 538.
Jem, r. i. 471.
Jemba, i. 471.
Jemgum, iv. 422.
Jemte, h. i. 204.
Jena, vi. 33.
Jeng iſchahi, ii. 141.
Jenikoy, ii. 133.
Jeniſca, r. i. 509.
Jeniſeisk, i. 473.
Jenizza, ii. 138.
Jennelt, iv. 424.
Jerby, iii. 399.
Jericho, vi. 187.
Jerlef, i. 125. 137.
Jerſey, l. iii. 280.
Jerwen, i. 426.
Jerzheim, vi. 344.
Jeſaulo woſielo, i. 517.
Jeſi, iii. 148.
Jeſſen, v. 548.

Jeznitz,

I N D E X.

- Jefznitz, vi. 102.
 Jetiman, ii. 129.
 Jetting, i. 140.
 Jetze, vi. 256.
 Jever, iv. 509.
 If, ii. 450.
 Iffe, iii. 444.
 Iferten, iii. 640.
 Igel, iv. 283.
 Iglau, iv. 113.
 Ignalada, ii. 322.
 Ignoso, iii. 116.
 Ihm, vi. 300.
 Iln, iv. 237.
 Ihrachan, iii. 444.
 Ijus, i. 471.
 Ikeathy, iii. 437.
 Ikering, iii. 444.
 Ila, I. iii. 424.
 Ilang, iii. 742.
 Ilchester, iii. 272.
 Ileagh, iii. 444.
 Ilefeld, vi. 167, 168.
 Ilek, i. 479.
 Ilfingen, iii. 816.
 Ilfordcomb, iii. 260.
 Ilga, r. i. 473.
 Ilinskoi, i. 521.
 Ilinskoi, i. 450.
 Ilmisch, i. 517.
 Ilkirch, ii. 596.
 Ilkusch, i. 598.
 Il, r. ii. 487, 574.
 Ille, ii. 487.
 Illefas, ii. 307.
 Illock, ii. 90.
 Illyc, ii. 52.
 Illyrium Hungarian, ii. 87.
 ——— Turkish, ii. 121.
 Im, vi. 124.
 Imen, i. 443.
 Imenau, v. 467.
 Imenburg, vi. 146.
 Iza, i. 604.
 Izach, ii. 606.
 Ilzhofen, v. 291.
 Imbten, vi. 329.
 Immenhauzen, v. 47.
 Immenfec, iii. 657.
 Immenstatt, v. 270.
 Imokilly, iii. 445.
 Imola, iii. 144.
 Imparatrizi Anna Sawodi, i. 503.
 Imthale, v. 515.
 Inchdarvan, iii. 422.
 Inchgarvy, iii. 439.
 Inchiquin, iii. 444.
 Inchkeit, iii. 439.
 Inchmurin, iii. 422.
 Inchonaugan, iii. 423.
 Inchnolaig, ibid.
 Inchside, iii. 434.
 Indal, r. i. 333.
 Inderoen, i. 204.
 Indhereb, ibid.
 Indre, r. i. 558.
 Inganno, iii. 85.
 Ingatorp, i. 292.
 Ingatstone, iii. 324.
 Ingelfingen, v. 486.
 Ingelheim, iv. 587.
 Ingelstadt, i. 282.
 Ingermanland, i. 428.
 Ingolffel, i. 229.
 Ingolshof, i. 228.
 Ingolstadt, v. 232.
 Ingrande, ii. 565.
 Ingweilers, ii. 606.
 Iniscorthy, iii. 436.
 Inishtelig, iii. 437.
 Innerara, iii. 428.
 Innerbervy, iii. 427.
 Innerkiethen, iii. 422.
 Inng Bunzlau, iv. 72.
 Innichen, iv. 238.
 Inniskilling, iii. 449.
 Inowladiflow, i. 593.
 Inowluczaw, i. 593.
 Inguesfange, ii. 576.
 Insplach, iv. 280.
 Inftall, ii. 606.
 Infterburg, i. 531.
 Interlachen, iii. 635.
 Inverary, iii. 424.
 Inverck, iii. 417.
 Inverness, iii. 428.
 Joachimstab, iv. 92.
 Jockmock, i. 359.
 Joglefield, i. 174.
 Joliannesberg, i. 278, 626.
 ——— v. 78.
 Johannes Georgenftadt, v. 606.
 Joigny, ii. 417.
 Joinville, ii. 415.
 Jok, ii. 25.
 Jokulfaa, r. i. 225.
 Joliva, ii. 63.
 Jona, iii. 414.
 Jonkioping, i. 282.
 Jonquieres, ii. 325.
 Jonsac, ii. 588.
 Jonvelle, ii. 608.
 Jordkier, i. 149.
 Jornac, ii. 507.
 Joffelin, ii. 520.
 Jounge, ii. 609.
 Joura, I. ii. 151.
 Joyewic, ii. 482.
 Ipatfkoi, i. 451.
 Iphofen, v. 407.
 Ips, iv. 168.
 Ipswich, iii. 327.
 Iran, ii. 272.
 Iratskoi, i. 151.
 Irbit, i. 472.
 Irbitfkaja, i. 505.
 IRELAND, iii. 435.
 Irik, ii. 90.
 Irkutsk, i. 517.
 Iron, ii. 272.
 Irooskoi, i. 507.
 Irovis, i. 471.
 Irwin, iii. 420.
 Iafiardar, i. 231.
 Ibbaisk, i. 444.
 Ifcha, r. ii. 125.
 Ifchia, I. iii. 191.
 Ifchim, r. i. 472.
 Ifchimskoi, i. 507.
 Ifcia, iii. 131.
 Ifelford, ii. 85.
 Ifegraon, i. 192.
 Ifen, v. 357.
 Ifenburg, ii. 599. iv. 590.
 Ifenbagen,

I N D E X.

- Isenhagen, iv. 266.
 Isere, r. ii. 325. 432. iii. 17.
 Iserton, iv. 390.
 Isernca, iii. 306.
 Islet, r. i. 472.
 Islandsholm, i. 331.
 Isetskoi, i. 505.
 Islands of the gods, ii. 265.
 Isle, r. ii. 494.
 d' Albigeors, ii. 470.
 Aumont, ii. 411.
 Bouchard, ii. 563.
 Dodon, ii. 506.
 de France, ii. 308.
 de Paix, ii. 272.
 Jourdain, ii. 505, 14.
 Madames, ii. 511.
 Isneworth, iii. 323.
 Ismailow, i. 454.
 Ismeuns, ii. 142.
 Isnello, r. ii. 314.
 — iii. 214.
 Isola, ii. 103, iii. 35. 94.
 200.
 bella, iii. 44.
 Madre, *ibid.*
 della Seala, iii. 87.
 Issa, ii. 103.
 Issodon, ii. 559.
 Issoire, ii. 554.
 Issy, ii. 382.
 Isteinia, ii. 133.
 Ister, r. ii. 125.
 Istres, ii. 447.
 Istria, ii. 96, iii. 93, 114.
 Isuela, I. ii. 229.
 ITALY, iii. 3.
 — upper, iii. 11.
 — Middle, iii. 43.
 — Lower, iii. 177.
 Itanskoi, i. 521.
 Itkulskaja-Krepos, i. 504.
 Iton, ii. 524.
 Itri, iii. 194.
 Ischoa, r. i. 474.
 Itter, v. 68.
 Itzchoe, vi. 402. 15. 17.
 Ivangorod, i. 463.
 Juckasiersi, i. 360.
 Judenburg, iv. 195.
 Judenbach, vi. 41.
 Judoigne, iv. 266.
 Judoma, r. i. 474.
 Juelling, i. 121.
 Iverk, iii. 437.
 Jugan, i. 471.
 Jugenheim, v. 97.
 Jugon, ii. 520.
 Jugweiler, ii. 69.
 Juhr, i. 529.
 Ivica, ii. 329.
 Ivingo, iii. 348.
 Juleta, i. 320.
 Julia, ii. 71.
 Juliers, iv. 399. 402.
 Juliusburg, vi. 577.
 Jumiege, ii. 577.
 Jungenleslau, i. 593.
 Jungfrun, i. 284.
 Jura, iii. 425.
 Ivrea, iii. 27.
 Ivreast, iii. 445.
 Jurgeau, ii. 540.
 Jurjetuw, i. 451.
 Jurjewpowolski, i. 457.
 Jurrow, i. 610.
 Jurumenha, ii. 229.
 Ivry, ii. 382.
 Jusly, iii. 815.
 Justingen, v. 278.
 Juterbock, vi. 62.
 Jutland, i. 123.
 Jutphaas, iii. 529.
 Jwangorod, i. 429.
 Iwanitz, ii. 93.
 Ixworth, iii. 33.
 Izium, i. 464.
 K.
K Aalbye, i. 105.
 Kabantkoi, i. 521.
 Kaczowee, i. 610.
 Kadan, iv. 90.
 Kadom, i. 466.
 Kadrand, iii. 570.
 Kaer Idris, iii. 412.
 Kassa, ii. 172.
 Kahla, vi. 56.
 Kaigorodok, i. 482.
 Kainfkoi, i. 514.
 Kajolar, ii. 133.
 Kaiserberg, ii. 602.
 Kaisertuhl, iii. 727.
 Kaitom Woma, i. 359.
 Kakolnik, i. 610.
 Kakow, iv. 79.
 Kalakobowa, i. 465.
 Kalantsfoog, iii. 500.
 Kalaw, iv. 143.
 Kalbach, i. 214.
 Kalbe, v. 648.
 Kalberg, i. 604.
 Kalbra, vi. 126.
 Kaldenhart, iv. 568.
 Kalfsundet, i. 334.
 Kalinowen, i. 563.
 Kalisch, i. 59.
 Kalldeloon, i. 225.
 Kallehauge, i. 110.
 Kallie, i. 425.
 Kallo, ii. 69.
 Kallor, i. 124.
 Kallundborg, i. 105.
 Kalmunz, v. 362.
 Kalpe, ii. 287. 8.
 Kallund, i. 148.
 Kalsoe, i. i. 213.
 Kaltenbrunn, v. 364.
 Kalthof, i. 547.
 Kaluga, i. 455.
 Kalus, i. 611.
 Kama, r. i. 481.
 Kamenice, iv. 94.
 Kamenitz, ii. 90.
 Kameniskie Sawodi, i. 505.
 Kaminice Podolski, i. 618.
 Kammer, iv. 180.
 Kamtschatka, i. 523.
 — i. 474.
 Kan, r. i. 473.
 Kandalor, i. 448.
 Kandara, i. 479.
 Kandelstag, iii. 631.
 Kankovas, ii. 67.
 Kanskoi, i. 516.
Kantire,

I N D E X.

- Kantire, iii. 424.
 Kapfnach, iii. 600.
 Kaphivar, ii. 45. 59.
 Kaplan, ii. 79.
 Kaplanie, ii. 138.
 Kapnie, ii. 68.
 Kapofwar, ii. 50.
 Kappel, iii. 218.
 Kappelendorf, v. 28.
 Kappen, vi. 15.
 Kapuvar, ii. 45.
 Karasbazar, ii. 172.
 Karatichen, i. 465.
 Karaulach, i. 523.
 Kareis, ii. 137.
 Karelien, i. 441.
 Karelogorod, i. 442.
 Karesbo, r. i. 275.
 Kargapol, i. 445.
 Karimkarsk, i. 510.
 Karlshaven, v. 48.
 Karlsburg, ii. 82.
 Karlstad, ii. 93.
 Karlstadt, v. 403.
 Karmen, i. i. 196.
 Karmesund, ibid.
 Karnas, i. 372.
 Karolyvar, ii. 82.
 Karpten, ii. 31.
 Karpow, i. 465.
 Karr, i. 149.
 Karschau, i. 548.
 Karsun, i. 481.
 Kartzag Ujfalas, ii. 66.
 Karup, i. 132.
 Kas, r. i. 473.
 Kasan, i. 480.
 Kasatscha, i. 471.
 Kasatschia Horda, i. 458.
 Kaschin, i. 451.
 Kaschpor, i. 481.
 Kaschheim, v. 248.
 Kaschwerth, iv. 565.
 Kasim, r. i. 471.
 Kasimow, i. 457.
 Kasweek, iii. 500.
 Katzchia, i. 514.
 Katzenelnbogen, v. 57. 60.
 Katz, v. 61.
 Kauffbeuren, v. 301.
 Kauffringen, v. 43.
 Kaurzim, iv. 80.
 Kautokemo, i. 360.
 Kayl, iv. 500.
 Kayman, i. 546.
 Kayserfesch, iv. 554.
 Kazykermen, ii. 169.
 Kazymiez, i. 599.
 Keen, i. 448.
 Keepham, iii. 336.
 Keffeh, ii. 172.
 Keifernburg, vi. 119.
 Keflavyk, i. 229.
 Kehdingen, vi. 223.
 Kehl, v. 218.
 Kekenis, i. 151.
 Kekkow, ii. 38.
 Kelhum, v. 346.
 Kellenamt, iii. 609.
 Kellenane, iii. 443.
 Kellinghausen, vi. 408.
 Kellington, iii. 258.
 Kells, iii. 437. 8. 9.
 Kelos, iii. 416.
 Kelfterbach, v. 74.
 Kem, i. 448.
 Kemberg, v. 546.
 Kemi, i. 448.
 Kemmerzell, v. 18.
 Kemnat, v. 354.
 Kempen, iv. 565.
 — land, iii. 556.
 Kempten, v. 171. 2. 300.
 Kemtschuk, r. i. 473.
 Kendal, iii. 401.
 Kennemenland, iii. 499.
 Kenought, iii. 441.
 Kensington, iii. 322.
 Kent, iii. 301.
 Kenyermose, ii. 85.
 Keresztermeze, ii. 84.
 Mezo, ii. 82.
 Kereszher, ii. 45. 60.
 Keret, i. 448.
 Kerka, ii. 87.
 Kerkholm, i. 424.
 Kernberg, iii. 425.
 Kerpen, iv. 505.
 Kerry, iii. 445.
 Kersch, ii. 172.
 Kersowa, ii. 127.
 Kessel, i. 653. iv. 288.
 Kesseloks, ii. 24.
 Keswick, iii. 400.
 Keszthely, ii. 51.
 Ket, r. i. 471.
 Ketskemet, ii. 40.
 Kettkoi, i. 513.
 Kettereu, iii. 367.
 Kettering, iii. 367.
 Keucny, ii. 64.
 Keula, v. 120.
 Kew, iii. 323.
 Kewrol, i. 448.
 Kexholm, i. 373. 442.
 Keynes, i. 151.
 Kezdowafarhely, ii. 83.
 Kezdy Szent. Belek, ibid.
 Kialeby, i. 290.
 Kiar, i. 125.
 Kiauten, i. 562.
 Kidderminster, iii. 363.
 Kidwely, iii. 408.
 Kieblevig, i. 229.
 Kiechta, i. 520.
 Kiesen, vi. 257.
 Kiel, vi. 411. 12.
 Kielee, i. 466.
 Kiemi Lapmark, i. 360.
 Kienerelly, iii. 443.
 Kierfoo, i. 324.
 Kierteminde, i. 116.
 Kiew, i. 458.
 Kiffelkoy, ii. 133.
 Kiholm, i. 106.
 Kilstrom, i. 199.
 Kila, i. 325.
 Kilbeg, iii. 442.
 Kilbegan, iii. 439.
 Kilchberg, iii. 600.
 Kilconnel, iii. 444.
 Kilconway, iii. 441.
 Kilcourfy, iii. 438.
 Kildare, iii. 437. 8.
 Kileah,

I N D E X.

Kileah, iii. 437.
 Kilham, iii. 390.
 Kili, ii. 168.
 Kilkendylib, iii. 437.
 Kilkenny, iii. 437.
 Killalla, iii. 443.
 Killallagh, iii. 441.
 Killalo, iii. 444.
 Killaltag, iii. 441.
 Killmacerna, iii. 342.
 Killmallock, iii. 445.
 Killyleagh, iii. 441.
 Kilmair, iii. 443.
 Kilmore, iii. 439. 45.
 Kilnakulle, i. 287.
 Kilnalong, iii. 444.
 Kilnamana, *ibid.*
 Kilnatallon, iii. 445.
 Kilrinny, iii. 422.
 Kilsyth, iii. 421.
 Kiltartan, iii. 444.
 Kimbolton, iii. 343.
 Kinakulle, i. 287.
 Kinalea, iii. 445.
 Kinalearty, iii. 441.
 Kinburn, ii. 169.
 Kincardin, iii. 427.
 Kindelbruck, v. 560.
 Kineatmeaky, iii. 445.
 Kinelearty, iii. 441.
 Kinghorn, iii. 422.
 Kings, iii. 367.
 Kingsale, iii. 446.
 Kingibridge, iii. 259.
 Kings Chair, i. 112.
 Kings County, iii. 438.
 Kingston upon Hull, iii. 387.
 Thames, iii. 296.
 Kinnaholm, i. 290.
 Kinnahus, *ibid.*
 Kinrofs, iii. 422.
 Kintail, iii. 430.
 Kintore, iii. 428.
 Kioge, i. 104.
 Kioufar, i. 230.
 Kioping, i. 324.
 Kiorupgaard, i. 118.
 Kiow, i. 612.

Kipping, i. 122.
 Kirby moreside, iii. 392.
 Kirchbain, v. 54.
 Kirchberg, v. 82. 89. 486.
 608.
 Kirchdorf, i. 603.
 Kirchheim Poland, v. 91.
 Kirchheim, v. 76. 194. 200.
 Kirchingen, v. 140.
 Kirchlametz, v. 423.
 Kirchweyhe, iv. 479.
 Kirdorf, v. 64.
 Kirenga, i. 474.
 Kirenskoi, i. 518.
 Kirkaldy, iii. 422.
 Kirkby Moorside, iii. 392.
 Kirkby Stephen, iii. 401.
 Kirkebay, i. 228.
 Kirkeboe, i. 214.
 Kirk Ekklesie, ii. 129.
 Kirkeli, *ibid.*
 Kirkeubright, iii. 419.
 Kirkham, iii. 402.
 Kirk Oswald, iii. 399.
 Kirkwal, iii. 432.
 Kirn, v. 126.
 Kirfitten, i. 550.
 Kirfna, i. 619.
 Kirton, iii. 372.
 Kirwet, i. 414.
 Kislaw, v. 11.
 Kisliofskaja, i. 479.
 Kis Tahor, ii. 93.
 Kis Topoltsfon, ii. 34.
 Kis Ujszala, ii. 66.
 Kiswarda, ii. 69.
 Kiszingen, v. 408.
 Kisfzligg, v. 260.
 Kisfzotz, ii. 59.
 Kisfzutza Vihely, ii. 27.
 Kitaigorodoe, i. 464.
 Kitkaby, i. 361.
 Kittilarby, *ibid.*
 Kitzbiehl, iv. 231.
 Kitze, ii. 45.
 Kitzingen, v. 408.
 Kiwek, i. 304.
 Kladow, ii. 124.

Kladraw, iv. 87.
 Kladrusa, ii. 94.
 Klack, i. 213.
 Klanetz, ii. 92.
 Klattau, iv. 87.
 Kleeburg, v. 33. 66.
 Klein Bitfch, ii. 606.
 Kleinheide, i. 537.
 Kleparz, i. 599.
 Klettgau, v. 238.
 Kleyfeer, i. 151.
 Kliafma, i. 452.
 Klin, i. 455.
 Klingen, vi. 122.
 Kliffura, ii. 126.
 Kliuno, ii. 105.
 Klodowa, i. 592.
 Kloster, iii. 778.
 Neuburg, iv. 164.
 Kloten, iii. 604.
 Klotz, vi. 259. 60.
 Klunderf, iii. 497.
 Knapafelle, i. 228.
 Knapdale, iii. 424.
 Knared, i. 305.
 Knarefborough, iii. 381.
 Kneiphof, i. 539.
 Knefebecks, vi. 259.
 Kniefen, i. 603.
 Knighton, iii. 411.
 Knin, iv. 96.
 Kniphaufen, iv. 511.
 Knitlingen, v. 211.
 Knitftadt, i. 315.
 Knocktopher, iii. 437.
 Knonau, iii. 608.
 Knoockie, iii. 443.
 Knotsford, iii. 384.
 Knuthenburg, i. 121.
 Knyfzin, i. 606.
 Kobbelbude, i. 548.
 Koberschanze, i. 624.
 Kobersdorf, ii. 45.
 Kobona, i. 414.
 Kobofch, 444.
 Kobylie, *ibid.*
 Kochersberg, ii. 598.
 Kochenshaufen, i. 624.
 Kednia,

I N D E X.

- Kodnia, i. 613.
 Koeverden, iii. 552.
 Kofel, iv. 236.
 Koge, i. 104.
 Kogel, vi. 444.
 Kohalom, ii. 85.
 Kohlberg, v. 364.
 Kokschaisk, i. 482.
 Kokzogar, ii. 169.
 Kola, i. 447.
 Kolbaszeck, ii. 66.
 Koldefjord, i. 214.
 Kolding, i. 124. 139.
 Kolding huus, i. 137.
 Kolem, h. i. 201.
 Kolin, iv. 80.
 Kolivan, ii. 510.
 Kollero, i. 296.
 Kollum, iii. 536.
 Kolno, i. 594.
 Kolo, i. 590.
 Kologin, i. 450.
 Kolomak, i. 464.
 Kolos, ii. 80.
 Kolowna, i. 455.
 Kolumbatz, ii. 123.
 Kolymbano, i. 510.
 Komarotz, ii. 59.
 Komjathy, ii. 24.
 Komorna, i. 609.
 Konghell, i. 297.
 Kongebacka, i. 306.
 Kongebergin Norway, i. 185.
 in Sweden, i. 321.
 Kongshall, i. 297.
 Kongshavn, i. 214.
 Kongsnorby, i. 278.
 Kongswinger, i. 189.
 Konigen, v. 209.
 Konigengratz, iv. 74.
 Konigseck, iv. 82.
 Konigsberg, i. 531.
 Konigsbrugge, iv. 130.
 Konigsholm, v. 405.
 Konigshors, v. 641.
 Konigsegg, v. 270.
 Konigstein, i. 192. v. 114.
 Konigswinter, iv. 561. 364.
 Konin, i. 590.
 Koniswalde, vi. 6.
 Konotop, i. 462.
 Koogaac, i. 104.
 Kopernick, v. 675.
 Koporie, i. 336.
 Kopornak, ii. 51.
 Koppan, ii. 50.
 Kopparberg, i. 324.
 Koppo, i. 369.
 Koppt, v. 320.
 Kopranitz, ii. 92.
 Kopyl, i. 622.
 Kopys, i. 623.
 Korczyn, i. 603.
 Korkina, i. 507.
 Korlatko, ii. 26.
 Kornburg, v. 442.
 Korn Neuburg, iv. 172.
 Korotojak, i. 466.
 Korotscha, i. 465.
 Korpona, ii. 31.
 Korfgene, iii. 521.
 Korsholm, i. 369.
 Korsoor, i. 108.
 Korfun, i. 612.
 Kortina, i. 428.
 Kosanvar, ii. 79.
 Koschira, i. 455.
 Koschlau, i. 553.
 Kosiany, i. 624.
 Koslew, i. 466. ii. 171.
 Kotschenbroda, v. 572.
 Kostanitz, ii. 94.
 Kostelee, iv. 75. 81.
 Kosten, i. 590.
 Kostenblut, vi. 538.
 Kostins, i. 466.
 Kostritz, vi. 155.
 Kostroma, i. 452.
 Kotelnoi Ostrow, i. 429.
 Kothcape, h. i. 216.
 Kotzing, v. 348.
 Kowasza, i. 428.
 Kowal, i. 593.
 Kowda, i. 449.
 Koweda, i. 448.
 Kowno, i. 619.
 Kowscha, i. 414.
 Kozelsk, i. 463.
 Krabla, h. i. 216. 227.
 Kragaw, i. 544.
 Krageroe, i. 187.
 Kraina Nyssi, ii. 61.
 Kraina Wyssi, ii. 60.
 Krainburg, iv. 211.
 Krajova, ii. 164.
 Krako, vi. 281.
 Kralupy, iv. 90.
 Kranendonk, iii. 556.
 Kranukfeld, vi. 50. 59.
 Krapina, ii. 93.
 Krappritz, vi. 592.
 Krasilow, i. 613.
 Krasnaja, i. 505.
 Krasno, i. 624.
 Krasnoi, i. 445.
 Krasnojarsk, i. 514.
 Krasnojjar, i. 478.
 Krasnoslobodskoi, i. 505.
 Krasnostaw, i. 607.
 Kratovo, ii. 124.
 Krembs, iv. 175.
 Krempe, vi. 402.
 Krempermarsch, vi. 406.
 Kremsmunster, iv. 184.
 Krenkerup, i. 153.
 Kreuta, ii. 45.
 Kreutzberg, v. 78.
 Kreutzburg, i. 624.
 Kreutznach, v. 79.
 Kriewitz, vi. 377.
 Krimpenner waard, iii. 504.
 Krisanitz, ii. 93.
 Krobe, i. 590.
 Krodern, i. 188.
 Krogstadt, i. 190.
 Krolkwitz, vi. 537.
 Krombach, ii. 58.
 Kromerziz, iv. 106.
 Kromy, i. 465.
 Kronan, i. 289.
 Kronberg, iv. 524.
 Kronburg, i. 9.
 — castle, i. 100.
 Kroneborg, i. 372.

I N D E X.

Kronschloß, i. 429.
 Kronstad, i. 336.
 Krop, i. 159.
 Kropel, vi. 577.
 Kropferstedt, vi. 359.
 Krostung, i. 230.
 Krosno, i. 609.
 Kroszna Korka, ii. 64.
 Krottorf, vi. 360.
 Krotzka, ii. 122.
 Kroze, i. 625.
 Kruckstoun, iii. 420.
 Krumlow, iv. 82. 112.
 Krummenau, iii. 749.
 Krupa, ii. 94.
 Krupulie, ii. 138.
 Krusendorf, i. 165.
 Krusivig, h. i. 229.
 Kruszwica, i. 593.
 Krzemeniec, i. 613.
 Krzlow, i. 611.
 Krzymno, i. 589.
 Kualojerfovi, i. 360.
 Kubenskoje, i. 450.
 Kubin, ii. 27.
 Kudack, i. 464.
 Kuhlheim, iv. 529.
 Kuhnshheim, ii. 604.
 Kuik, iii. 557.
 Kuilenborg, iii. 476.
 Kuinder, iii. 546.
 Kuiskoi, i. 511.
 Kukollo, ii. 81.
 Kukus, iv. 75.
 Kullafyr, i. 303.
 Kulpa, ii. 87.
 Kumo, i. 363.
 Kundert, ii. 55.
 Kunerland, ii. 66.
 Kunerberg, v. 295.
 Kungstena, i. 492.
 Kungsohr, i. 326.
 Kungur, i. 479.
 Kunhelyseg, ii. 66.
 Kunoe, I. i. 213.
 Kunow, i. 604.
 Kunzan, 546.
 Kunzel, v. 605.
 Kupach, v. 335.

Kupferberg, v. 395. vi. 555.
 Kuppenheim, v. 217.
 Kurfk, i. 465.
 Kurutschesme, ii. 133.
 Kusamo, i. 360.
 Kusano, ibid.
 Kuschwinskoi, I. 502.
 Kusmadenjanski, i. 456.
 Kussel, v. 33.
 Kussinowen, i. 563.
 Kustrin, vi. 9.
 Kusznacht, iii. 603, 657.
 Kutsnesk, i. 514.
 Kuttenberg, i. 554.
 Kutno, i. 592.
 Kuttina, ii. 91.
 Kyburg, iii. 603.
 Kylburg, iii. 550.
 Kyle, iii. 420.
 Kymmene, i. 441.
 Kymmenegard, i. 372.
 Kyneton, iii. 5, 360.
 Kyrkinbae, i. 228.
 Kysyl, i. 470.

L

Laa, iv. 172.
 Laag, vi. 283.
 Laaland, i. 120.
 Laanganes, i. 227.
 Laasphe, v. 136.
 Laas, iv. 216.
 Labach, iv. 290.
 Labes, vi. 92.
 Labiau, i. 547.
 Labour, ii. 502.
 Labyrinth, ii. 157.
 Lach, iv. 176.
 Lacha, ii. 142.
 Lachem, vi. 314.
 Lachen, iii. 658.
 Lachta, i. 441.
 Lacobriga, ii. 211.
 Lacotria, r. ii. 537.
 Ladegares, i. 203.
 Ladenburg, iv. 582.
 Ladoga, I. i. 372, 413.
 Lady, iii. 420.
 Lafen, i. 187.

Laga, r. i. 279.
 Lagarus, ii. 206.
 Lagarflot, r. I. 225.
 Lagens, ii. 238.
 Lagiofo, ii. 192.
 Lagiofo, ii. 192.
 Lagnien, ii. 429.
 Lagny, ii. 384.
 Lagoa, ii. 223.
 Lago d'agano, iii. 188.
 d'Albano, iii. 171.
 d'Averno, iii. 140.
 di Bagni, iii. 172.
 di Bolsena, iii. 156.
 di Bracciano, iii. 159.
 di Camarana, iii. 219.
 di Como, iii. 44.
 di Garda, iii. 86.
 di Hotti, ii. 139.
 di Idro, iii. 89.
 di Iseo, ibid.
 di Lugano, iii. 44.
 Maggiore, iii. 43.
 di Mezzo, iii. 53.
 Negro, iii. 199.
 di Paivolo, iii. 52.
 di Perugia, iii. 152.
 di Plave, ii. 139.
 di Scutari, ii. 139.
 Sfaccia, ii. 139.
 di Sopro, iii. 52.
 di Sotto, ibid.
 di Vico, iii. 156.
 Lagomel, ii. 227.
 Lagos, ii. 31, 211.
 Lagow, i. 605.
 Lahn, vi. 558.
 Lahaberg, v. 90.
 Laholm, i. 305.
 Lahr, v. 94.
 Laibitz, i. 603.
 Laino, iii. 199.
 Laischew, i. 481.
 Laize, ii. 524.
 Lakenbach, ii. 45.
 Laktea, i. 293.
 Lala, r. i. 449.
 Lalim, ii. 208.

Lalsbaipofad,

I N D E X.

Lalkoipofad, i. 449.
 Lamas de Orothao, ii. 196.
 Lambach, iv. 180.
 Lambale, ii. 520.
 Lambes, ii. 447.
 Lambourn, iii. 291.
 Lambheim, iv. 585.
 Lamegal, ii. 209.
 Lanego, ii. 207.
 Lamerofa, ii. 222.
 Lamerton, iii. 259.
 Lamfath, iii. 423.
 Lampayes, ii. 327.
 Lampertheim, ii. 599.
 Lamfpringe, vi. 432.
 Lampfiedt, vi. 221.
 Lan or Lehn, v. 35.
 Lanbedar, iii. 411.
 Lancashire, iii. 401.
 Lancaster, iii. 402.
 Lanciano, iii. 207.
 Landaff, iii. 409.
 Landau, ii. 597, v. 89, 344.
 Landeck, i. 938. v. 78. vi. 618.
 Landen, iv. 266.
 Landernau, ii. 523.
 Landeron, ii. 808.
 Landes les, ii. 501.
 Landesberg, iv. 280.
 Landeshut, vi. 550.
 Landesperg, ii. 604.
 Languard-fort, iii. 326.
 Landkirchen, i. 166.
 Landok, ii. 57.
 Landrecy, ii. 570. v. 335, 586, 672.
 Landsberg, i. 550, vi. 592.
 Landschaft der Gotteshauf-
 leute, iii. 744.
 Landfhut, iii. 624. v. 342.
 Lanefe, iii. 269.
 Lanefitz, ii. 20.
 Lanafkron, i. 602.
 Landfkrona, i. 301.
 Landftrafz, iv. 213.
 Land vor dem walde, ii. 59.
 Landfperg, ii. 604.
 Landwehre, iv. 353.

Lanelly, iii. 400.
 Lanerk, iii. 420.
 Lanes, ii. 269.
 Lanefborough, iii. 439.
 Langadock, iii. 408.
 Langanico, ii. 146.
 Langafco, iii. 105.
 Langeac, ii. 554.
 Langeai, ii. 562.
 Langefarid, i. 119.
 Langeln, vi. 146.
 Langen, iv. 36.
 Langenau, ii. 164. vi. 286.
 Langenbruck, v. 11.
 Langenkandel, v. 33.
 Langenberg, vi. 155.
 — Diebach, v. 120.
 Langenburg, v. 485.
 Langenhagen, vi. 300.
 Langenhorn, i. 164.
 Langelois, iv. 176.
 Langenſheim, vi. 349.
 Langenſchwertz, v. 18.
 Langenſchwalbach, v. 62.
 Langeftraat, iii. 506.
 Langenftunbach, v. 222.
 Langelfund, i. 182.
 Langewiefen, vi. 120.
 Langhafs, i. 320.
 Langhaffen, i. 320.
 Langhi, iii. 36.
 Langin, ii. 500. iii. 20.
 Languie, ii. 429. j
 Langorn in Samfoe, i. 106.
 in Christiania, i. 185.
 in Drontheim, i. 205.
 Langorn, i. 371.
 Langport, iii. 272.
 Langres, ii. 416.
 Langroiva, ii. 209.
 Langfted, i. 160.
 Languedoc, ii. 461.
 High, ii. 467.
 Lower, ii. 472.
 Languefund, i. 187.
 Llanidlofs, iii. 411.
 Lanindovery, iii. 408.
 Lanion, ii. 521.

Lankrein, v. 449.
 Lankwatt, v. 346.
 Lanmur, ii. 521.
 Lannoy, ii. 569.
 Lanſeren, ii. 695.
 Lanſhaufen, v. 27.
 Lanvilling, iii. 412.
 Lanſo, iii. 27.
 Laon, ii. 587.
 Lappojocki, i. 293.
 Lapland, i. 341.
 Lapmark, i. 337.
 Lard, ii. 312.
 Laredo, ii. 140.
 Larger, ii. 558.
 Largens, ii. 445.
 Largis, iii. 420.
 Larin, ii. 195.
 Larino, iii. 206.
 Lariffa, ii. 141.
 Larrotta, iii. 60.
 Larricia, iii. 171.
 Larſo, ii. 141.
 Larta, ir. 140.
 Larwigen, i. 187.
 Laſcfzow, i. 607.
 Laſk, i. 491.
 Laſnebourg, iii. 23.
 Laſſen, vi. 81.
 Laſſai, ii. 535.
 Laſſoe, i. 188.
 Laſzin, i. 647.
 Latera, iii. 156.
 Laterina, ii. 145.
 Latierra de camp. ii. 308.
 Laſcha, i. 445.
 Lavachio, iii. 66.
 Lavagna, iii. 104.
 Laval, ii. 566.
 Lavaux, iii. 470.
 Laubach, v. 21, 115.
 Lauban, iv. 136.
 Lauben, v. 295.
 Lauch, ii. 594.
 Laucha, v. 555. vi. 48.
 Lauchheim, v. 455.
 Lauchſtadt, v. 622.
 Lauda, v. 408.

Lauder,

I N D E X.

Lauder, iii. 417.
 Lauderdale, iii. 417.
 Lavedan, ii. 507.
 Lavello, iii. 198.
 Lavenan, vi. 313.
 Lavenburg, vi. 94, 95, 441.
 443.
 Lauenham, iii. 328.
 Lauenstein, vi. 309.
 Lavenza, ii. 66.
 Lavera de placia, ii. 177.
 Lavernie, i. 647.
 Lauf, v. 518.
 Laufenburg, iv. 248.
 Lauffen, iii. 600. v. 15,
 198, 319.
 Laughi le, iii. 36.
 Lauglene, iii. 437.
 Laugordalur, i. 229.
 Lauingen, v. 360.
 Laumersheim, v. 9.
 Launceston, iii. 257.
 Launy, iv. 90.
 Launcowrie, iv. 81.
 Laupen, I. iii. 227.
 Laupac, ii. 471.
 Lauradio, ii. 222.
 Lavre, ii. 224.
 Laurana, ii. 218.
 Laurentius, i. 474.
 Laurenzano, iii. 199.
 Lauria, *ibid.*
 Lauringen, v. 405.
 Laurkullen, i. 187.
 Laurwigen, *ibid.*
 Laufanne, iii. 638.
 Laufzig, v. 592.
 Lautenbach, iv. 92.
 Lautenburg, i. 647.
 Lautenthal, vi. 285.
 Lauter, vi. 40.
 r. ii. 594.
 Lauterbach, iv. 22.
 Lautern, iv. 585. v. 29.
 Lauterhofen, v. 351.
 Lautereck, v. 30.
 Lautern, iv. 585. v. 120.
 Lautrec, ii. 470.

Lauwerse, iii. 657.
 Lauzerse, ii. 497.
 Lawa, i. 414.
 Lawla, i. 412.
 Laxa, r. i. 225.
 Laxafjord, i. 211.
 Lazarim, ii. 208.
 Leal, i. 427.
 Learmouth, iii. 397.
 Lebe, vi. 95.
 Lebedyan, i. 466.
 Leber, r. ii. 593.
 Leberau, ii. 603.
 Lebruxa, ii. 284.
 Lebus, v. 672, 673.
 Lecale, iii. 441.
 Lecasselle, iii. 104.
 Lecce, iii. 203.
 Lecco, iii. 49.
 Leche, iii. 355.
 Lechlade, iii. 354.
 Leck, i. 149.
 Leckau, i. 153.
 Leckow, i. 292.
 Ledbury, iii. 360.
 Leddow, i. 425.
 Ledecz, iv. 78.
 Leden, i. 68.
 Ledesina, ii. 276.
 Ledinskoja Ustolie, i. 449.
 Lednitz, ii. 26.
 Leider, v. 168.
 Leeds, iii. 386.
 Leer, iv. 422.
 Leerdalso, i. 199.
 Leerdam, iii. 505.
 Leirsum, iv. 267.
 Leestof, iii. 333.
 Leeuwaarden, iii. 532.
 Leeuwarderadel, iii. 536.
 Leeuwe, iv. 267.
 Lefferinckhocke, ii. 572.
 Leganes, ii. 307.
 Legau, v. 173.
 Leghenich, iv. 564.
 Leghorn, iii. 128.
 Legnano, iii. 87.
 Legrad, ii. 51.

Leha, i. 275.
 Lehsten, vi. 58.
 Leibenthal, vi. 557.
 Leicestershire, iii. 368.
 town, iii. 369.
 Leichnitz, ii. 85.
 Leictoure, ii. 504.
 Leiden, iii. 490.
 Leigh, iii. 403.
 Leighnigh, iii. 435.
 Leighton, iii. 343.
 Leimbach, vi. 138.
 Lein, vi. 286.
 Leiningen, v. 9-128-31.
 Leinsingen, vi. 134.
 Leinster, iii. 435.
 Leipheim, v. 286.
 Leipzig, v. 583.
 Leirhniukur, i. 227.
 Leiria, ii. 218.
 Leistenau, iv. 186.
 Leisznig, v. 590.
 Leith, iii. 418.
 Leitha, ii. 418.
 Leitrim, iii. 443.
 Lelesz, ii. 60.
 Lelow, i. 597.
 Lemberg, i. 608.
 Lembeye, ii. 491.
 Lembro, ii. 147.
 Lemena, i. 149.
 Lemford, iv. 487.
 Lemgo, iv. 451.
 Lemkindotf, i. 106.
 Lemno, i. 149.
 Lemnos, iii. 158.
 Lemsal, i. 424.
 Lemsterland, iii. 539.
 Lemwig, i. 136.
 Lena, i. 473.
 Lenato, iii. 48.
 Lenczyecz, i. 591.
 Lendenara, iii. 84.
 Lendinara, iii. 86.
 Lendfidel, v. 487.
 Leney, iii. 443.
 Leng, iii. 630.
 Lengefeld, v. 603, 614.
 Lengerich,

I N D E X.

- Lengerich, iv. 466.
 Lenguela, iii. 106.
 Lenham, iii. 313.
 Lennep, iv. 409.
 Lenox iii. 422.
 Lens, ii. 407.
 Lenskoi, i. 518.
 Lent, ii. 431.
 Lenza, r. iii. 57.
 Lenzburg, iii. 623, 643.
 Lenzeen, v. 653.
 Leoben, iv. 196.
 Leobschutz, vi. 597, 600.
 Leoni, ii. 208.
 Leominster, iii. 361.
 Leon, ii. 274.
 Leon, I. ii. 285.
 Leonberg, v. 187.
 Leonepa, iii. 208.
 Leonforte, iii. 215.
 Leontari, ii. 145.
 Leontini, iii. 214.
 Leopoldsdorf, ii. 21.
 Leopoldstadt, ii. 25.
 Leopolis, iii. 159.
 Leostoff, iii. 333.
 Lepanto, ii. 142.
 Lepoglava, ii. 93.
 Lepolina, ii. 144.
 Lerbey, iii. 400.
 Lerena, ii. 200.
 Lerice, ii. 104.
 Lerida, ii. 322.
 Lerina, iii. 454.
 Lerins, I. ii. 451.
 Lerma, ii. 310.
 Lerwick, iii. 433.
 Lescar, ii. 490.
 Lescyfi, i. 609.
 Lesdiguières, ii. 439.
 Lesina, i. 103, iii. 206.
 Leskard, iii. 257.
 Lesko, i. 609.
 Lesly, iii. 442.
 Lesneven, ii. 523.
 Lespinata, iii. 206.
 Lessen, i. 647.
 Lessoe, i. 171.
 Lessum, vi. 233.
 Lestoing, ii. 553.
 Lestwithiel, iii. 257.
 Lesznitz, vi. 593.
 Leszno, i. 589.
 Letansalva, ii. 57.
 Letava, ii. 26.
 Lethe, r. ii. 157.
 Lethrabort, i. 104.
 Letrim, iii. 443.
 Letschthal, iii. 797.
 Letten, i. 422.
 Lettensdorf, ii. 57.
 Lettere, iii. 196.
 Leva, ii. 34.
 Levanto, iii. 104.
 Leucate, ii. 474.
 Leuchtenberg, v. 367.
 Leuchtenburg, vi. 56.
 Leuci, h. ii. 156.
 Levenzo, iii. 217.
 Lavern, iv. 355.
 Liverpool, iii. 404.
 Leugast, v. 396.
 Levinismouth, iii. 422.
 Levizano, iii. 63.
 Leun, v. 113.
 Leuneburg, i. 552.
 Levorano, iii. 203.
 Levroux, ii. 560.
 Leus, iv. 305.
 Leutenberg, vi. 124.
 Leuterhausen, v. 447.
 Leuthen, vi. 539.
 Leutkirch, v. 303.
 Leutmeritz, iv. 93.
 Leutschau, ii. 57.
 Leuwarden, i. 424.
 Lewes, iii. 301.
 Lewin, vi. 621.
 Lewis, iii. 430.
 Lewize, ii. 34.
 Lexa, i. 373.
 Leya, ii. 281.
 Leyrac, ii. 504.
 Leyrdal, i. 199.
 Leyfa, v. 68.
 Lezat, ii. 484.
 Lezon, ii. 524.
 Lhyn Tegid, iii. 412.
 Lialinokoipogorst, i. 502.
 Liancourt, ii. 389.
 Liapinskoi, i. 510.
 Liban, iv. 73.
 Libau, i. 662.
 Libeth, ii. 30.
 Libourne, ii. 494.
 Liburnia, ii. 95.
 Licca, ibid.
 Lich, v. 115.
 Lichfield, iii. 379.
 Lichtenau, iii. 520. iv. 315.
 v. 44.
 Lichtenberg, ii. 608. v. 75.
 424. vi. 340.
 Lichtenfels, v. 396.
 Lichtensteig, iii. 748.
 Lichtenstein, vi. 160.
 Lichtenvoorde, iii. 430.
 Lida, i. 618.
 Lidbury, iii. 360.
 Liddisdale, iii. 419.
 Lidenfels, iv. 587.
 Lidkoper, i. 292.
 Lido di Malamocio, iii. 82.
 di Palestina, ibid.
 Lidoon, i. 318.
 Liebana, ii. 269.
 Liebaw, vi. 551.
 Liebenau, iv. 482.
 Liebenburg, vi. 433.
 Liebengruna, v. 618.
 Liebenstein, ii. 604.
 Liebenwald, v. 669.
 Liebenwerda, v. 549.
 Liebertwolkwitz, v. 585.
 Liebmuhl, i. 557.
 Liebstadt, i. 557. v. 37.
 Liechen, vi. 4.
 Liechthal, iii. 678.
 Liege, iv. 329-31.
 Lienz, iv. 232.
 Lier, i. 185, iv. 276.
 Lieste, ii. 388.
 Lietzen, v. 614.
 Lievray, ii. 529.
 Lieuvie,

I N D E X.

- Lieuvín, *ibid.*
 Lifford, ii. 442.
 Lifton, iii. 259.
 Ligne, iv. 305.
 Lignen, ii. 431.
 Ligni, ii. 587.
 Lignitz, vi. 559.
 Lignon, ii. 547.
 Liguíel, ii. 563.
 Lihons, ii. 400.
 Liimfiordor, i. 124.
 Lik, i. 531.
 Lili, iii. 132.
 Lilienthal, vi. 223.
 Lillebonne, ii. 525.
 Lille Tofeny, i. 202.
 Lillers, ii. 408.
 Lillo, iii. 564.
 Lillsee, i. 582.
 Lima r, ii. 177.
 Limagne, ii. 552.
 Limale, iv. 265.
 Limberg, iv. 473.
 Limburg, iv. 278, 398, 557.
 v. 502.
 Lime, iii. 263.
 Limeric, iii. 445.
 Limeuil, ii. 495.
 Limne, iii. 305.
 Limoges, ii. 555.
 Limolin, ii. 545 56.
 Limoux, ii. 472.
 Linares, ii. 290.
 Linas, ii. 324.
 Lincoln, iii. 374.
 shire, iii. *ibid.*
 Lindau, vi. 109.
 Linde, v. 63.
 Lindena, i. 195.
 Lindenau, i. 550. vi. 47.
 Lindenberg, vi. 85.
 Lindenwold, i. 128.
 Lindesberg, i. 326.
 Lindholm, i. 106.
 in Schonen, i. 301.
 in Upland, i. 318.
 in W. Gotthland, i. 293.
 Lindo, v. 678.
 Lindoso, ii. 193.
 Lindva, ii. 50.
 Linet, iii. 443.
 Lingen, iv. 464.
 Linhares, ii. 198. 210.
 Linieres, ii. 559.
 Linkioping, i. 275.
 Linlithgow, iii. 418.
 Linne, iv. 565.
 Linnich, iv. 403.
 Linton, iii. 342.
 Linz, iv. 178, 562. v. 459.
 Lions, iii. 528.
 le faunier, ii. 609.
 Lipari, I. iii. 217.
 Lipianskoi, i. 511.
 Lipowice, i. 602.
 Lipp, ii. 72.
 Lippe, iv. 448.
 Lippehne, vi. 10.
 Lippey, iv. 93.
 Lipto, ii. 27.
 Liptsche, ii. 30.
 Lis, r. ii. 396.
 Lisberg, i. 132. v. 65.
 Lisbon, ii. 213.
 Lisbourg, ii. 409.
 Lisburne, iii. 441.
 Lisca bianca, iii. 218.
 Lisieux, ii. 530.
 Lisle, ii. 568.
 Lisle d' Albigeois, ii. 470.
 Lismore, iii. 425-45.
 Lisna, i. 589.
 Lissa, i. 589, vi. 537.
 List, i. 141.
 Lister, i. 195.
 Listerharad, i. 308.
 Lithuania, i. 617.
 Litornylf, iv. 76.
 Livadia, ii. 142.
 Liubim, i. 451.
 Livia, ii. 325.
 Livingdal, i. 336.
 Livinge Frederiesborg, i. 99.
 Kronberg, *ibid.*
 Livonia, i. 414.
 Liverdun, ii. 391.
 Livon, ii. 442.
 Liufnan, r. i. 332.
 Liufnedal, i. 336.
 Liustern, ii. 278.
 Liw, i. 594.
 Liz, i. 594.
 Llandaff, iii. 409.
 Llandbedernbaur, iii. 411.
 Llanimdoverry, iii. 408.
 Llanidlos, iii. 411.
 Llanhiffent, iii. 410.
 Llanvilling, iii. 412.
 Loarre, ii. 317.
 Lobau, i. 647. iv. 132.
 Lobeda, vi. 34.
 Lobegan, vi. 195.
 Lobenstein, vi. 156.
 Lobregal, ii. 319.
 Lobroe, i. 215.
 Lobstadt, v. 593.
 Loburg, vi. 188.
 Lobusca, iii. 208.
 Lochaber, iii. 428.
 Lochbrine, iii. 130.
 Lochem, iii. 478.
 Loches, ii. 562.
 Lochhew, iii. 430.
 Lochfinlagan, iii. 424.
 Lochfyn, *ibid.*
 Lochleven, iii. 425.
 Loch-Lomond, iii. 422.
 Lochmaben, iii. 419.
 Lochrain, *ibid.*
 Lochsted, i. 545.
 Lockenitz, vi. 6.
 Locke, iii. 810.
 Loctea, i. 358.
 Loddon, iii. 339.
 Lode, i. 427.
 Lodele N and S, i. 289.
 Lodeve, ii. 475.
 Lodi, iii. 50.
 Vecchio, *ibid.*
 Lodigiano, *ibid.*
 Lodingen, i. 211.
 Lodz, i. 592.
 Loenholt, i. 135.
 Lofahsgrube, i. 257.
 Lofanger,

I N D E X.

- Lofanger, i. 339.
 Lofer, v. 320.
 Loffingen, v. 263.
 Lofoden, i. 205.
 Loffstadt, i. 278.
 Loffta Krallebruck, i. 318.
 Loginsholm, iii. 442.
 Logowoi, i. 456.
 Lograno, ii. 312.
 Logstor, i. 128.
 Loh, i. 121.
 Lohbeck, i. 143.
 Lohede, i. 159.
 Lohmkloster, i. 149.
 Lohnstein, iv. 526.
 Lojano, iii. 141.
 Lojo, ii. 293.
 Loir, ii. 335.
 Loire, r. ii. 335, 464.
 Loiret, r. ii. 537.
 Loitz, vi. 80.
 Loitzerot, vi. 85.
 Lomagne, ii. 504.
 Lomaria, ii. 522.
 Lombardy, iii. 43.
 Lomben, ii. 506.
 Lomellina, iii. 39.
 Lommatsch, v. 568.
 Lommelfum, iv. 505.
 Lomza, i. 594.
 Lonato, iii. 90.
 Londe, ii. 527.
 London, iii. 314.
 Londonderry, iii. 442.
 Longa, ii. 208.
 Longford, iii. 439.
 Longjumeau, ii. 394.
 Longobuco, iii. 199.
 Longueville, ii. 526-70.
 Longuivon, ii. 588.
 Longwi, ii. 576.
 Lonigo, iii. 89.
 Lonsdale, iii. 401.
 Lonfee, v. 287.
 Lonzana, ii. 267.
 Loo, iii. 483.
 Loofdrecht, iii. 499.
 Loofduinen, iii. 501.
 Looz, iv. 333.
 Lopiker waard, 554, 29.
 Lora, ii. 282. vi. 168. iii.
 112.
 Lorca, ii. 295.
 Lorch, iv. 525.
 Lorco, iii. 83.
 Loreto, iii. 148.
 Lorgues, ii. 454.
 Loriga, ii. 211.
 Lorn, iii. 424.
 Lorqui, ii. 296.
 Lorrach, v. 223.
 Lorrain, ii. 578.
 Lorris, i. 542.
 Losonz, ii. 37.
 Loszendorf, vi. 621.
 Lota, iii. 112.
 Lothian, iii. 417.
 Lotzen, i. 563.
 Lovaretta, iii. 208.
 Loudeac, ii. 520.
 Loudon, iii. 420.
 Loudun, ii. 515.
 Lovere, iii. 91.
 Loueststein, iii. 497.
 Loughborough, iii. 369.
 Loughlew, iii. 437.
 Lough-Meath, iii. 445.
 Lough Neagh, iii. 441.
 Loughreagh, iii. 444.
 Louhans, ii. 427.
 Louisa, i. 371.
 Louifendorf, v. 55.
 Loule, ii. 232.
 Loupi, ii. 587.
 Lourde, ii. 507.
 Louredo, ii. 194.
 Lourinhaa, ii. 217.
 Lourisçal, ii. 206.
 Lourosa, ii. 211.
 Loufada, ii. 194.
 Louth, iii. 372.
 County of, iii. 440.
 Louve, ii. 607.
 Louvain, iv. 263.
 Louviers, ii. 528.
 Louvre, ii. 368.
 Lourves, ii. 384.
 Louzaa, ii. 206.
 Lowat, i. 445.
 Lowe, i. 106.
 Lowen, vi. 542.
 Lowenberg, vi. 557.
 Lowenstein, iv. 285.
 v. 214.
 Wertheim, v. 476.
 Lowiez, i. 592.
 Lowofitz, iv. 94.
 Loxa, ii. 293.
 Loye, ii. 428.
 Loyola, ii. 272.
 Losnitz, vi. 159.
 Luarca, ii. 269.
 Lubanal, i. 416.
 Lubbeck, iv. 351.
 Lubben, iv. 143.
 Lubeck, vi. 447. 454.
 Luben, vi. 564.
 Lubitsch, i. 462.
 Lublin, i. 605.
 Lublinitz, vi. 594.
 Lublyo, i. 603.
 Lubni, i. 464.
 Lubz, vi. 378.
 Luc, ii. 442.
 Lucashof, vi. 281.
 Lucca, iii. 115, vi. 55.
 Lucena, ii. 282-90.
 Lucera, iii. 265.
 Luceria, li. 290.
 Lucern, iii. 644, 645.
 Lucerna, iii. 31.
 Lucey, iii. 21.
 Luch, i. 451.
 Lucho, vi. 247.
 Luchowieze, i. 621.
 Luch-Mayor, ii. 327.
 Luck, i. 613.
 Luckau, iv. 140.
 Luckenwalde, vi. 200.
 Lucklum, vi. 341.
 Luçon, ii. 515.
 Lucrine, l. iii. 190.
 Luddinghausen, iv. 325.
 Lude,

I N D E X.

- Lude, ii. 565.
 Ludenscheid, iv. 391.
 Luders, ii. 602.
 Ludgonas, i. 322.
 Ludlow, iii. 380.
 Ludwigberg, v. 207.
 Ludwig-Schorgast, v. 395.
 Ludwigseck, -vi. 505.
 Ludwigstadt, v. 424.
 Ludwigstein, v. 59.
 Ludzen, i. 624.
 Lue, v. 368.
 Luetenberg, iv. 193.
 Luga, iii. 266.
 Lugano, iii. 739.
 Lugde, iv. 318.
 Lugganis, iii. 739.
 Luggershall, iii. 279.
 Lugo, r. i. 428.
 Lugos, ii. 72.
 Luidbring, ii. 92.
 Luiradois, ii. 554.
 Lukafa, i. 516.
 Lukkenswerk, i. 202.
 Lukow, i. 605.
 Luba, i. 340-58.
 Lumello, iii. 39.
 Lumiaris, ii. 208.
 Lummesweiler, ii. 665.
 Luna, ii. 317, iii. 104.
 Lund, i. 300.
 Lunde, i. 116.
 Lunden, vi. 414.
 Lundenas, i. 137.
 Lundefee, i. 195.
 Lundtoft, i. 149.
 Lundy, iii. 263.
 Lune, vi. 248-54.
 Luneburg, i. 552. vi. 237.
 41.
 Lunel, ii. 477.
 Lunen, iv. 388.
 Luneville, ii. 582.
 Lunzenau, vi. 160.
 Lupach, ii. 604.
 Lupin, ii. 514.
 Lupo, iii. 125, vi. 94.
 Lupoglava, ii. 93.
 Luppurg, v. 361.
 Lurge, iii. 443.
 Lurkt, i. 358.
 Lurky, ii. 431.
 Lurs, ii. 457.
 Lury, ii. 560.
 Lusa, i. 449.
 Lusatia, iv. 116, 138.
 Lufignan, ii. 513.
 Lussac, ii. 514.
 Lusse, ii. 489.
 Lustry, iii. 639.
 Lutjenberg, vi. 425.
 Lutik, i. 468.
 Luton, iii. 343.
 Lutfmansburg, ii. 44.
 Lutter, vi. 349.
 Lutterworth, iii. 369.
 Luttich, ii. 569.
 Lutzeltstein, ii. 606.
 Lutzenburg, iii. 701.
 Lutzen, 621.
 Luxueil, ii. 608.
 Luxembourg, ii. 576.
 Luxemburg, iv. 281.
 Luyne, iii. 438.
 Luyfappel, i. 164.
 Luzara, iii. 54.
 Luzarches, ii. 384.
 Luzeburg, iv. 422.
 Luzeo, i. 113.
 Luzy, ii. 545.
 Lwow, i. 608.
 Lygum, i. 149.
 Lyka, ii. 97.
 Lykaner, ii. 97.
 Lykawa, ii. 28.
 Lykkenswerk,
 Lykfele, i. 397.
 Lyme regis, iii. 264.
 Lymfurt, i. 124.
 Lymington, iii. 282.
 Lynn, iii. 337.
 Lyoe, i. 116.
 Lyon, ii. 548.
 Lyonnois, ii. 547.
 Lyse-kloster, i. 197.
 Lyfsgaard, i. 132.
 Lyfter-Dyb, i. 124.
 Lyxtoer, i. 132.
 M.
MAarsen, iii. 529.
 Maafland, iii. 502.
 Maastricht, iii. 564.
 Maafswaal, iii. 474.
 Maçaas de Cominho, 220.
 Macarska, ii. 100.
 Macclesfield, iii. 383.
 Macedonia, i. 135.
 Macel, iii. 33.
 Macerata, iii. 151.
 Machecon, ii. 519.
 Machico, ii. 234.
 Macherzel, v. 20.
 Machynleth, iii. 411.
 Maçonnois, ii. 427.
 Macronisi, i. iv. 150.
 Mad, ii. 61.
 Madarasz, ii. 66.
 Madegnano, iii. 91.
 Madera, ii. 234.
 Madonna de S. Luca, iii.
 141.
 Madonna del Monti, iii. 141.
 Madorna, iii. 90.
 Madrid in Spain, ii. 302.
 in France, ii. 381.
 Madrigal, ii. 309.
 Madrigalejo, ii. 279.
 Maeler, i. 309.
 Maelstrom, i. 205.
 Maestro, iii. 83.
 Mafra, ii. 216.
 Magadouro, ii. 199.
 Magdeburg, vi. 172.
 Magdela, vi. 27.
 Magero, i. i. 207.
 Maghere, iii. 443.
 Maghereboy, ibid.
 Magliana, iii. 126.
 Magnoac, ii. 503.
 Magny, ii. 389.
 Magra, iii. 126.
 Magunihie, iii. 445.
 Magyar Bel, ii. 20.
 Magyarad, ii. 36.

I N D E X.

- Mahas, i. 358.
 Mahlberg, v. 210.
 Mahlstrom, i. 205.
 Mahon, ii. 329.
 Maja, i. 474.
 Maidenhead, iii. 294.
 Maidstone, iii. 312.
 Maienne, ii. 534.
 — r. 535.
 Mailberg, ii. 173.
 Mailleraie, ii. 522.
 Maillerais, ii. 515.
 Maina, ii. 145.
 Mainburg, v. 331.
 Maine, i. 534.
 Maintenon, ii. 540.
 Maio, iii. 443.
 Majorca, ii. 326.
 Majorey, vi. 358.
 Maison rouge, ii. 382.
 Maisons, ibid.
 Majuri, iii. 196.
 Makkum, iii. 538.
 Makow, i. 596.
 Makowitza, ii. 59.
 Makowskoi, i. 517.
 Mala, i. 441.
 Malaga, ii. 294.
 Malagoer, i. 604.
 Malapart, i. 298.
 Malam, iii. 329.
 Malatour, ii. 589.
 Malarzka, ii. 22.
 Malarcaen, ii. 460.
 Malchien, vi. 382.
 Malcho, vi. 382.
 Maletroit, ii. 522.
 Malgrange, ii. 581.
 Malis, ii. 145.
 Malixo, ii. 720.
 Mallen, ii. 317.
 Malling, iii. 312.
 Mallo, iii. 445.
 Mallorca, ii. 326.
 Malmo, i. 300.
 Malmisbury, iii. 278.
 Malmyeyk, i. 318.
 Malmysch, i. 481.
 Malo, iii. 88.
 Maloi, i. 481.
 Malowitz, vi. 537.
 Malpas, iii. 382.
 Malpiso, ii. 265.
 Malplaquet, iv. 306.
 Malta, i. 139.
 Malta, I. iii. 219.
 — city, iii. 223.
 Malton, iii. 392.
 Malvern hills, iii. 361.
 Malvesia, ii. 145.
 Mama, i. 474.
 Man, I. iii. 414.
 Mana, i. 473.
 Manacor, ii. 328.
 Mancellos, ii. 194.
 Mancha, i. ii. 301.
 Manchester, iii. 403.
 Mandal, i. 194-5.
 Mandeo, ii. 264.
 Mandre aux quatre tours,
 ii. 587.
 Manatin, iv. 88.
 Mane, ii. 457.
 Maneille, iii. 33.
 Manfredonia, iii. 206.
 Mangasca, i. 512.
 Mangschuto, ii. 543.
 Mannheim, iv. 579.
 Manhenfe, ii. 193.
 Maningtree, iii. 326.
 Mank, ii. 169.
 Manorgue, ii. 457.
 Manresa, ii. 323.
 Mans, ii. 535.
 Mansfeld, vi. 13. 127. 136.
 Mansfield, iii. 375.
 Mansfurka, i. 473.
 Mantaille, ii. 440.
 Mante, ii. 389.
 Manteiras, ii. 240.
 Mantodine, iii. 91.
 Mantois, ii. 389.
 Mantua, iii. 52.
 Manzanares, ii. 302.
 Magueda, ii. 305.
 Maram, h. ii. 176.
 Maranein, ii. 502.
 Marano, iii. 93.
 Marans, ii. 512.
 Marbach, v. 600.
 Marbella, ii. 294.
 Marburg, iv. 193. v. 53.
 Marcaria, iii. 54.
 Marche, iv. 282.
 Marcheck, ii. 172.
 Marche la, ii. 557.
 le grand, ii. 521.
 Marchena, ii. 289.
 Marchenois, ii. 541.
 Marcher, i. 190.
 Marches, ii. 532.
 Marchiennes, ii. 569.
 Marchthal, v. 252.
 Marcigny, iv. 477.
 Marco, iii. 66.
 Mardyck, ii. 573.
 Mareg, ii. 405.
 Maremma di Siena, iii. 131.
 Marennas, ii. 502. 10.
 Maretano, iii. 217.
 Mareuil, i. 515.
 Margallan, ii. 438.
 Margarethin, i. 42.
 Margate, iii. 307.
 Margelsheim, ii. 599.
 Margem, ii. 227.
 Marggrabowa, i. 562.
 Marggroningen, v. 195.
 Margsiera, iii. 83.
 Margretelunde, i. 318.
 Mariager, i. 124. 132. 133.
 Marialva, ii. 209.
 Mariana, iii. 113.
 Mariano, iii. 49.
 Marieboe, i. 121.
 Mariedal, i. 293.
 Mariefred, i. 321.
 Marieholm, i. 292.
 Marienberg, v. 602.
 Marienbourg, i. 63. ii. 574.
 Marienburg, i. 647. vi. 430.
 Marienslie, vi. 91.
 Marienhaus, i. 624.
 Marienparadies, i. 637.
 Marien-

I N D E X.

Marienthal, i. 426.
 Marienwerder, i. 555.
 Marienwalde, vi. 13.
 Maries les trois, ii. 449.
 Mariestadt, i. 282.
 Marignano, iii. 49.
 Marigny, iii. 20.
 Marimont, ii. 576.
 Marineo, iii. 317.
 Maringue, ii. 553.
 Marino, iii. 171.
 Maritz, r. ii. 128.
 Marizdorf, v. 164.
 Marken, iii. 514.
 Market Deeping, iii. 371.
 — Jew, iii. 256.
 — Rasen, iii. 372.
 Markfurt, r. i. 225.
 Markam, iii. 337.
 Markhe, v. 340.
 Markirch, ii. 603.
 Mark-new, vi. 7.
 neukirchen, v. 611.
 Lengersturm, v. 228.
 Burgel, ibid.
 Burgbernheim, ibid.
 Ellbach, v. 429.
 Schainfeld, v. 175.
 Markleuthen, v. 423.
 Markliffa, iv. 133.
 Markoble, v. 105.
 Markoldendorf, vi. 435.
 Markollheim, ii. 599.
 Markowo Gorodischliche, i.
 517.
 Marksdorf, ii. 58.
 t-schorgast, v. 396.
 Steinmach, v. 406.
 Bibart, v. 407.
 Markusfalva, ii. 58.
 Marlborough, iii. 279.
 Marle, ii. 398.
 Marlenheim, ii. 596.
 Marlieu, ii. 431.
 Marlo, vi. 383.
 Marlow, iii. 349.
 Marly, ii. 391.
 Marmande, ii. 496.

Marnay, ii. 608.
 Marne, r. ii. 334. 409.
 Maro, iii. 35.
 Maros, ii. 36.
 Maros Vasarhely, ii. 84.
 Marostica, iii. 89.
 Marpach, v. 191.
 Marquartstein, v. 338.
 Marquise, i. 403.
 Marfa, iii. 222.
 Marfal, ii. 584.
 Marfala, iii. 216.
 Marfan, ii. 501.
 Marfciano, iii. 152.
 Marseille, ii. 450.
 Marth, iii. 340.
 Marshfield, iii. 358.
 Marfco vettre, iii. 199.
 nuovo, iii. 197.
 Marfigliana, iii. 131.
 Marfillae, ii. 514.
 Marfilleburg, i. 135.
 Marfilly, ii. 512.
 Marftal, i. 152.
 Marstrand, i. 297.
 Marta, iii. 156.
 Martana, iii. 156.
 Martegny, iii. 801.
 Martel, ii. 497.
 Martigues, ii. 447.
 Martina, iii. 204.
 Martinow, i. 610.
 Martinsberg, ii. 46.
 Marton-mere, iii. 401.
 Martonos, ii. 44.
 Martorel, ii. 322.
 Martos, ii. 290.
 Martray, ii. 511.
 Marvejols, ii. 481.
 Marviel, ii. 474.
 Marville, ii. 577.
 Mary, iii. 263.
 Maryborough, iii. 438.
 Marza, iii. 215.
 Marza Mufuetto, iii. 219.
 Marzaglia, iii. 63.
 Marzilla, ii. 313.
 Mas, ii. 501.

Mas d'Aginois, ii. 496.
 de la Barde, ii. 473.
 Garnier, ii. 505.
 Masnam, iii. 391.
 Masko, i. 363.
 Masmunster, ii. 606.
 Masovia, i. 594.
 Massa, iii. 66. 131.
 Massa Subrense, iii. 192.
 Massaciuecoli, iii. 116.
 Massafra, iii. 204.
 Massane, h. ii. 485.
 Massat, ii. 506.
 Massoeube, ii. 505.
 Masset, vi. 58.
 Masterano, iii. 67.
 Mastenbrock, iii. 544.
 Master, ii. 105.
 Masuren, i. 594.
 Matagoraa, ii. 285.
 Matatour, iii. 193.
 Matanza, ii. 209.
 Matapan, ii. 146.
 Mataro, ii. 324.
 Mataro, iii. 204.
 Matlock, iii. 377.
 Matolts, ii. 68.
 Matogifone, iii. 212.
 Mattigkofen, v. 341.
 Matten, ii. 606.
 Matthias Thal, iii. 30.
 Mattfee, v. 319.
 Matsch, iv. 234.
 Matsdorf, i. 603.
 Maubeuge, ii. 570.
 Maudites les, iii. 15.
 Mauleon, ii. 503. 15.
 Maura Santa, i. ii. 160.
 Mauriac, ii. 552.
 Maurienne, iii. 22.
 Mauritzberg, i. 278.
 Maurkirchen, v. 341.
 Maurs, ii. 552.
 Maurfmunster, ii. 601.
 Mauterndorf, v. 321.
 Mautville, ii. 527.
 Mauvesin, ii. 505.
 May, iii. 434.

Maya,

I N D E X.

Maya, ii. 194.
 Maybole, iii. 419.
 Mayen, iv. 854.
 Mayenfeld, iii. 778.
 Mayn, r. iv. 8.
 Maynbernheim, v. 449.
 Mayo, iii. 443.
 Mayorga, ii. 275.
 Mayre castle, iii. 440.
 Maz d' Azil, ii. 484.
 Mazara, iii. 216.
 Mazeres, ii. 454.
 Mazone, iii. 105.
 Mazorbo, iii. 83.
 Mazzarin, iii. 215.
 Mazzo, iii. 784.
 Mazzolo, iii. 126.
 Meadas, ii. 228.
 Meadia, ii. 164.
 Meane, iii. 30.
 Meath East, iii. 438.
 West, iii. 430.
 Meaux, ii. 418.
 Mechelen, iv. 277.
 Mechertheim, v. 561.
 Mecklenburg, vi. 366.
 Meckmuhl, v. 204.
 Meda, ii. 209.
 Mede, iii. 39.
 Medebach, iv. 572.
 Medellin, ii. 279.
 Medelpad, i. 333.
 Medelitzharad, i. 308.
 Medenblick, iii. 509.
 Medevi, i. 278.
 Medgyes, ii. 85.
 Medianos, ii. 319.
 Medina Sidonia, ii. 287.
 del Campo, ii. 276.
 Celi, ii. 310.
 de Rio Secco, ii. 375.
 de las torres, ii. 280.
 Medinshiem, vi. 258.
 Medipan, iv. 108.
 Medoc, ii. 194.
 Medoli, iii. 67.
 Medom, ii. 108.
 Medeveditza, r. i. 481.

Medivis, ii. 85.
 Medzibor, ii. 577.
 Meeltunder, i. 141.
 Meenine, iv. 296.
 Mees, ii. 456.
 Megali Cammini, ii. 158.
 Megara, ii. 143.
 Megen, iii. 559.
 Megliere, iii. 27.
 Megoli, iii. 67.
 Mehrenberg, v. 90.
 Mehrlose, i. 104.
 Meienburg, v. 651.
 Meilen, iii. 603.
 Meilleraie, ii. 515.
 Meinede, ii. 194.
 Meinerfen, vi. 261.
 Meinfeld, iv. 555.
 Meinungen, v. 468.
 Meissen, v. 563. 566.
 Meissenheim, v. 33.
 Melanto, iv. 106.
 Melantois, ii. 568.
 Melchingen, v. 233.
 Melcombe regis, iii. 265.
 Meldalswerk, i. 202.
 Meldola, iii. 144.
 Meldorp, vi. 409.
 Melesk, i. 514.
 Melfi, iii. 198.
 Melford, iii. 328.
 Melgaço, ii. 195.
 Melgiar, ii. 311.
 Melkowitz, ii. 126.
 Melicura, iii. 301.
 Melis, vi. 49.
 Melita, i. ii. 105.
 Melito, iii. 201.
 Mellan, i. 294.
 Melle, ii. 210.
 Mellingen, iii. 733.
 Mello, ii. 210.
 Melore, i. iii. 131.
 Melos, ii. 152.
 Melre, ii. 194.
 Melrichstadt, v. 405.
 Melfac, i. 653.
 Melfungen, v. 45.

Melton Mowbray, iii. 369.
 Melvil, iii. 422.
 Melun, ii. 394.
 Melzo, iii. 49.
 Memel, r. i. 529.
 — town, i. 559.
 Memers, ii. 535.
 Memmingen, v. 292.
 Menaldumadeel, iii. 537.
 Menards, ii. 542.
 Menarola, iii. 104.
 Mende, ii. 481.
 Menden, iv. 570.
 Mendlesham, iii. 330.
 Mendrisio, iii. 741.
 Meneroe, ii. 461.
 Mengerlinghausen, v. 99.
 Mengravilla, ii. 309.
 Menhardtsdorf, i. 603.
 Meningen, v. 261.
 Mennedorf, iii. 603.
 Menneton Salon, ii. 561.
 Mens, ii. 437.
 Mente, iv. 523.
 Menton, iii. 67.
 Menzelinsk, i. 480.
 Menzo, r. iii. 52.
 Mespel, iii. 553.
 Mequiença, ii. 318.
 Mer, ii. 542.
 Meran, iv. 234.
 Merana, vi. 160.
 Merazion, iii. 256.
 Mercadel, ii. 329.
 Mercœur, ii. 554.
 Mercor, i. 616.
 Mergentheim, v. 452.
 Mergozzo, iii. 40.
 Merida, ii. 279.
 Merionethshire, ii. 412.
 Merkindorf, v. 446.
 Merklin, iv. 88.
 Merlingen, v. 214.
 Merofaglia, iii. 113.
 Mersberg, v. 164.
 Merse, iii. 440.
 Merseburg, v. 618, 622.
 Mertola, ii. 226.
 Merville,

I N D E X.

Merville, ii. 567.
 Meruve, ii. 409.
 Merxhausen, v. 50.
 Mery sur Seine, ii. 411.
 Meschtchowfk, i. 455.
 Meschiagnes, iii. 203.
 Mesembria, ii. 127.
 Mesen, i. 448.
 Meseritz, i. 589.
 Meserzicz, iv. 106, 114.
 Mesieres, ii. 414.
 Mesquitella, ii. 210.
 Messat, ii. 556.
 Messajana, ii. 226.
 Messina, iii. 212.
 Mesz, ii. 574.
 Metello, iii. 63.
 Metrowich, ii. 101.
 Metschomaja, i. 478.
 Mettersdorf, ii. 85.
 Metz, ii. 575.
 Metzensersf, ii. 62.
 Meudon, ii. 393.
 Meve, i. 637.
 Meulau, ii. 389.
 Meun, ii. 539-55.
 Meuoillon, ii. 439.
 Meurte, r. ii. 409.
 Meuse, r. ibid.
 Mewen, i. 162.
 Meyenberg, iii. 729.
 Meyroce, r. ii. 432.
 Meze, ii. 479.
 Mezin, ii. 500.
 Mezzano, iii. 114.
 Mezzo, I. ii. 161.
 Mezzoiofo, iii. 217.
 Mezzovo, ii. 141.
 Mga, i. 428.
 Mias, r. i. 472.
 Michaille, ii. 429.
 Michailonowogrod, i. 478.
 Michaclow, i. 455.
 Michalstadt, v. 500.
 Michelau, i. 647, vi. 542.
 Michelsdorf, i. 603.
 Middleburg, iii. 516.
 Middelaer, iv. 288.

Vol. VI.

Middelsom, i. 129.
 Middlesex, iii. 314.
 Middlethird, iii. 444.
 Middlewich, iii. 383.
 Midergias, v. 470.
 Midhurst, iii. 298.
 Midlum, iii. 391.
 Mid Lothian, iii. 417.
 Midoens, ii. 212.
 Midysfel, i. 194.
 Midvaag, i. 214.
 Miechow, i. 597.
 Miederguok, i. 613.
 Miedrichi, i. 625.
 Miedziles, i. 606.
 Miedzyrzos, i. 589.
 Miekow, i. 598.
 Mielrick, i. 606. iv. 72.
 Mier, ii. 499.
 Miesbach, v. 383.
 Miesta, ii. 301.
 Miga Cammini, ii. 558.
 Migliere, iii. 27.
 Mihalytelk, ii. 66.
 Mihel, iv. 185.
 Migana, i. ii. 328.
 Miklofvar, ii. 84.
 Mikover, ii. 83.
 Milagro, ii. 314.
 Milanese, iii. 46.
 Milan, iii. 43, 46.
 Milazzo, iii. 213.
 Milone port, iii. 272.
 Mildenhall, iii. 641.
 Mildstad, i. 157.
 Milenbach, ii. 59.
 Milfordhaven, iii. 407.
 Millerin, iv. 83.
 Milieu, ii. 608.
 Militoch, vi. 587, 588.
 Millares, r. ii. 297.
 Millarey, ii. 542.
 Millas, r. ii. 197.
 ii. 487.
 Millan, iii. 499.
 Millitello, iii. 213, 214.
 Millores, ii. 298.
 Milliacciato, iii. 113.

5 C

Milly, iii. 395.
 Milo, ii. 152.
 Millradt, iv. 203.
 Millstede, i. 137.
 Miltenberg, iv. 528.
 Milton, iii. 209.
 Milreberg, v. 21.
 Mindelheim, v. 271.
 Minden, iv. 348, 350.
 Mindefzent, ii. 66.
 Minthead, iii. 269.
 Minfeld, v. 33.
 Minho, r. ii. 244.
 Minorca, ii. 328.
 Minori, iii. 196.
 Minorita, ii. 323.
 Minucciano, iii. 116.
 Minsk, i. 622.
 Minster, v. 384.
 Mioglia, iii. 36.
 Miosen, i. 188.
 Mir, i. 621.
 Mira, i. 226. ii. 204.
 Mirabella, ii. 157.
 Miranda, ii. 313.
 do Corvo, ii. 204.
 de Douro, ii. 99.
 de Ebio, ii. 311.
 Mirande, ii. 505.
 Mirandella, ii. 198.
 Mirandola, iii. 64.
 Mirebalais, ii. 514.
 Mirebeau, ii. 556.
 Mirecourt, ii. 582.
 Mirepoix, ii. 471.
 Mirgorod, i. 464.
 Miro, vi. 390.
 Mirolin, iv. 86.
 Misax, iii. 766.
 Misenum, iii. 191.
 Misholz, ii. 64.
 Misilmeri, iii. 217.
 Mistra, ii. 145.
 Miske, ii. 68.
 Mister blunco, iii. 214.
 Mistebach, iv. 174.
 Mistrella, iii. 213.
 Mitau, i. 664.

Mitro.

I N D E X.

Mitrowitz, ii. 91.
 Mittecyda, v. 592.
 Mittelbuchen, v. 104.
 Mittelweyer, ii. 603.
 Mittenwalde, v. 673.
 Mitterburg, iv. 219.
 Mitterfil, v. 36.
 Mitweyda, v. 592.
 Miza, iv. 87.
 Mlawa, i. 587.
 Mocastorna, iii. 50.
 Moclonok, ii. 24.
 Modana, iii. 23.
 Modbury, iii. 259.
 Modena, iii. 61.
 Modira, iii. 215.
 Modon, ii. 146.
 Modra, ii. 19.
 Modrus, ii. 97.
 Modre Velle, i. 226.
 Modugno, iii. 204.
 Modurn, i. 185.
 Moen, i. 112.
 Moens, ii. 207.
 Moerschste, iii. 506.
 Moese, i. 120.
 Moffet, iii. 419.
 Mogneigns, ii. 431.
 Mogofores, ii. 205.
 Mogster, i. 197.
 Moguer, ii. 282.
 Mohatz, ii. 49.
 Mohelnice, iv. 104.
 Mohil, iii. 443.
 Moholow, i. 623.
 Mohrin, vi. 11.
 Mohrkirchen, i. 160.
 Moienta da Beira, ii. 208.
 Moienwic, ii. 784.
 Moirene, iii. 443.
 Moisburg, vi. 28.
 Moissac, ii. 497.
 Mokern, vi. 188.
 Mola, ii. 327, iii. 195. 204.
 Mlby, r. i. 276.
 Moldau, r. iv. 84.
 Moldavia, ii. 165.
 Molfetta, iii. 205.
 Molina, ii. 294, 302.

Molingar, iii. 439.
 Molise, iii. 206.
 Moliterno, iii. 199.
 Molk, iv. 170.
 Mologa, i. 445.
 Mollen, vi. 180, 441.
 Mols, i. 132.
 Moliépy, v. 355.
 Molwitz, vi. 542.
 Molzheim, ii. 598.
 Momil, h. ii. 176.
 Monaco, iii. 667.
 Monaghan, ii. 440.
 Monaster, i. 610.
 Monblanc, ii. 322.
 Moncada, ii. 324.
 Monçao, ii. 133.
 Monçaras, ii. 217.
 Monchique, ii. 233.
 Moncontour, ii. 514-20.
 Moncornet, ii. 398.
 Moneuco, ii. 497.
 Monda, ii. 294.
 Mondego, r. ii. 205.
 Mondidier, ii. 399.
 Mondim, ii. 208.
 Mondonedo, ii. 266.
 Mondovi, iii. 30.
 Mondragon, ii. 272.
 Mone, ii. 537.
 Moncada, ii. 299.
 Moneglia, ii. 104.
 Moneira, ii. 491.
 Moneta, iii. 66.
 Monetier, ii. 438.
 Monflanquin, ii. 496.
 Monforte, ii. 227.
 de Lemos, ii. 267.
 de Rio Livre, ii. 198.
 Mongia, ii. 265.
 Mongiardia, iii. 164.
 Mongiscar, ii. 469.
 Monheim, iv. 408.
 Monheurt, ii. 496.
 Monistrol, ii. 483.
 Monjoy, iv. 405.
 Monmorot, ii. 609.
 Monmouth, iii. 459.

Monmouthshire, iii. 358.
 Monnheim, v. 360.
 Monnikendam, iii. 508.
 Monois, i. 365.
 Monopoli, iii. 204.
 Monorvino, iii. 205.
 Monostor, ii. 53.
 Mons, iv. 304.
 Monfanto, ii. 211.
 Monfèlier, iii. 85.
 Mon-senis, iii. 324.
 Monster, i. 197.
 Monstier, iii. 22.
 Montabaur, iv. 556.
 Mont Alphonso, iii. 63.
 Alto, iii. 151.
 Bertoud, ii. 431.
 Dauphin, ii. 438.
 Dieu, ii. 419.
 Doubleau, ii. 535.
 Cenis, ii. 426.
 Colo, iii. 154.
 l'Eveque, ii. 285.
 Giardino, iii. 151.
 Idubeda, ii. 244.
 Louis, ii. 488, 562.
 Luel, ii. 428.
 Marfan, ii. 501.
 d' Or, ii. 551.
 Orgueil, iii. 289.
 Orospeña, ii. 244.
 Real, ii. 316.
 Reale, iii. 217.
 Regeau, ii. 506.
 Roi, ii. 316.
 St. Michel, ii. 532.
 Serrat, ii. 323.
 Trefor, ii. 562.
 Valerien, ii. 382.
 Montagnana, iii. 85.
 Montagne la, ii. 423.
 Montago, h. ii. 176.
 Montaign, ii. 515.
 Montalte, iii. 156.
 Montalyan, ii. 316.
 Montalvao, ii. 229.
 Montargil, ii. 222.
 Montargis, ii. 542.

Mon-

I N D E X.

- Montauban, ii. 439. 98.
 Montausier, ii. 508.
 Montaut, ii. 484.
 Montbard, ii. 424.
 Montbrison, ii. 549.
 Montbrun, ii. 510.
 Montbuzon, ii. 563.
 Montcallier, iii. 29.
 Mont d'or, ii. 551.
 Montdoubleau, iii. 536.
 Monte Abbate, iii. 146.
 Aguda, ii. 310.
 Agudo, ii. 296.
 Albano, iii. 199. 2 13
 Alcino, iii. 131.
 Alegre, ii. 201.
 Alto, iii. 109.
 Alvenno, iii. 126.
 Aperte, iii. 216.
 Argentaro, iii. 132.
 Argentorato, ii. 121.
 Baldo, iii. 86.
 Barotio, iii. 146.
 Bello, iii. 89.
 Cassino, iii. 694.
 Cerboli, iii. 118.
 Chiaro, iii. 90. 216.
 Christo, iii. 131.
 Corvino, iii. 196.
 Falcone, iii. 206.
 Fiascone, iii. 157.
 Filippo, iii. 132.
 Forte, iii. 87. 213.
 Fuscalo, iii. 197.
 Galda, iii. 89.
 Giordano, iii. 199.
 Giuliano, iii. 118.
 della Guardia, iii. 141.
 Leone, iii. 200.
 Longe, ii. 192.
 Magiore, iii. 217.
 Marano, iii. 197.
 Muro, iii. 199.
 Oliveto, iii. 131.
 Pelegrino, iii. 217.
 Peloto, iii. 198.
 Pulciano, iii. 131.
 Reale, iii. 208. 217.
 Rey, ii. 267.
 Monte Romano, iii. 158.
 Rosi, *ibid.*
 Rossi, iii. 104.
 Rotondo, iii. 155.
 Santo, ii. 136.
 S. Angelo, iii. 206.
 Sardico, iii. 197.
 Summano, iii. 89.
 Vago, iii. 216.
 Verde, iii. 198.
 Virginio, iii. 159.
 Montech, ii. 469.
 Montecchio Maggiore, iii.
 89.
 Montegu, ii. 553.
 Monteith, iii. 426.
 Montella, iii. 197.
 Montelimart, ii. 442.
 Montelinor a Novo, ii. 224.
 a Valho, ii. 205.
 Montenaich, iii. 684.
 Monerau, ii. 395. 418.
 Montefa, ii. 298.
 Montesquion, ii. 471.
 Montes Rhipæ, vi. 471.
 Sarmatici, *ibid.*
 Montet aux Moines, ii. 547.
 Montey, iii. 800.
 Montfalcone, ii. 483. iii. 93.
 Montfaucon, ii. 415.
 Montfavrey, ii. 437.
 Montferat, iii. 37.
 Montferrand, ii. 553.
 Montfleur, ii. 609.
 Montfoort, iii. 527.
 Montfort, ii. 535.
 Vamori, ii. 390.
 la Cane, ii. 520.
 Montfault, ii. 547.
 Montgomery, iii. 411.
 shire, *ibid.*
 Monthuelin, ii. 403.
 Monti della Chimera, ii. 140.
 Monticello, iii. 59. 194.
 Montiel, ii. 301.
 Montiers, ii. 455. iii. 131.
 Montigny, ii. 575.
 le Roi, ii. 416.
 Montijo, ii. 279.
 Montils, ii. 542.
 Montjoy, iii. 442.
 Montivilliers, ii. 534.
 Montlehery, ii. 393.
 Monlieu, ii. 431.
 Montluçon, ii. 547.
 Montmedy, ii. 577.
 Montmelian, iii. 22.
 Montmeraut, ii. 547.
 Montmerle, ii. 431.
 Montmirail, ii. 419. 541.
 Montmorency, ii. 384.
 Montmorillon, ii. 514.
 Montodine, iii. 91.
 Montoire, ii. 541.
 Montoitto, ii. 224.
 Montpellier, ii. 476.
 Montpensier, ii. 553.
 Montperat, ii. 455. 97. 506.
 Montredon, ii. 470.
 Montreveau, ii. 565.
 Montrevel, ii. 428.
 Montreuil, ii. 401. iv. 554.
 Belay, ii. 566.
 Montrond, ii. 559.
 Montrofar, ii. 432.
 Montrose, iii. 427.
 Montrouillon, ii. 545.
 Montsalvi, ii. 552.
 Montfereau, ii. 565.
 Montforrel, iii. 309.
 Montuel, ii. 428.
 Montzingen, v. 29.
 Monvasio, iii. 36.
 Monza, iii. 48.
 Monzambano, iii. 87.
 Monzouth, vi. 76.
 Monzon, ii. 318.
 Moon, i. 425.
 Moos, i. 190.
 Moozing, v. 317.
 Moran, ii. 18. 21. 229. 301.
 iii. 27.
 Morassa, i. ii. 326.
 Morast, i. 295.
 Mora-stein, i. 317.
 Morat, iii. 734.
 Moravia,

I N D E X.

- Moravia, iv. 89.
 Morbien, ii. 521.
 Morcella, iii. 192.
 Morchingen, ii. 585. v. 127.
 Morcone, iii. 206.
 Morea, ii. 144.
 Moreira, ii. 209.
 de Rey, ii. 192.
 Morellas, vi. 300.
 Moret, ii. 395.
 Moretonhenmarsh, iii. 355.
 Moretta, iii. 30.
 Morgarten, iii. 657.
 Moriana, iii. 113.
 Moringen, ii. 320. v. 263.
 Morlachia, ii. 96.
 Morlaix, ii. 521.
 Morlas, ii. 491.
 Mormanno, iii. 199.
 Mornas, ii. 461.
 Moron, ii. 289.
 Morpeth, iii. 397.
 Morraffa, ii. 328.
 Morrea, iii. 207.
 Morrisfk, iii. 443.
 Mors, i. 128.
 Morsperg, ii. 605.
 Mortagne, ii. 37. 69. 508.
 Mortagoa, ii. 207.
 Mortaigne, ii. 515.
 Mortain, ii. 432.
 Mortaire, ii. 574.
 Mortara, iii. 39.
 Mortemar, ii. 514.
 Mortero, ii. 103.
 Morter, ii. 604.
 Mortlake, iii. 223.
 Morvant, ii. 545.
 Morviedro, ii. 339.
 r. ii. 297.
 Morzweiler, ii. 601. 5.
 Mos, i. 190.
 Mosbach, iv. 582. v. 94.
 353.
 Moschemze, iv. 220.
 Moschitz, vi. 154.
 Moschotz, ii. 29.
 Moscow, i. 452.
 Mosel, r. ii. 574.
 Moskoe, i. i. 205.
 Moskenans, ibid.
 Mossao, ii. 208.
 Mossig, r. ii. 593.
 Most, i. iv. 89.
 Mostar, ii. 165.
 Mosteiro, ii. 211.
 Moster, i. 197.
 Mostkirch, v. 261.
 Motola, r. i. 274. iii. 204.
 Motrico, ii. 271.
 Motril, ii. 294.
 Motta, iii. 92.
 de Formi, iii. 213.
 S. Gio, iii. 201.
 Motte la, ii. 587.
 Motter, r. ii. 593.
 Mottling, iv. 216.
 Mouchi, ii. 386.
 Mouda, ii. 294.
 Moulins, ii. 546.
 Engilbert, ii. 545.
 Moulon, r. ii. 558.
 Mount Ephraim, iii. 314.
 Sion, iii. 314.
 Mountsbay, iii. 256.
 Moura, ii. 225.
 Mourane, iii. 441.
 Mourao, ii. 228.
 Moure, ii. 196.
 Mourne, iii. 441.
 Moufa, iii. 48.
 Mouta, ii. 222.
 Moutiers, ii. 455.
 Moya, ii. 302.
 Moycashel, iii. 439.
 Moycullen, iii. 433.
 Moydoe, iii. 439.
 Moyra, iii. 440.
 Moygoish, iii. 439.
 Moyrgallon, iii. 438.
 Moyfarta, iii. 444.
 Moyfenragh, iii. 438.
 Moz, ii. 199.
 Mozyc, i. 622.
 Mscislaw, i. 623.
 Msenfk, i. 465.
 Mssenow, iv. 73.
 Msta, i. 411.
 Mstislaw, i. 457.
 Mstow, i. 598.
 Muchelin, vi. 555.
 Muchensberndorf, v. 617.
 Mucidan, ii. 495.
 Muckensturm, v. 273.
 Mucla, ii. 316.
 Mugelor, v. 596.
 Mugem, ii. 222.
 Muglia, iii. 93.
 Mugron, ii. 501.
 Muhlberg, iv. 535. v. 580.
 Muhlburg, v. 221.
 Muhlenschach, iii. 802. iv. 82.
 vi. 459.
 Muhlhof, v. 614.
 Muiden, iii. 496.
 Muhlhum, v. 224.
 Mulas, ii. 296.
 Mulda, r. iv. 84.
 Mull, iii. 435.
 Mull of Galloway, iii. 419.
 Mullenbach, ii. 85.
 Mullis, iii. 672.
 Mulrose, v. 672.
 Mumpergara, vi.
 Munchberg, v. 424.
 Munchelberg, v. 672.
 Munchenstein, iii. 674.
 Munchrode, vi. 40.
 Munchfroth, v. 237.
 Munchweyer, ii. 603.
 Munde, i. 636.
 Munder, vi. 294. 318.
 Mungrallot, iii. 214.
 Munich, v. 329.
 Munkats, ii. 67.
 Munkatworna, i. 226.
 Munkbrarup, i. 193.
 Munkholm, i. 203.
 Munkfee, 444.
 Munneratad, iv. 404. 455.
 Munfingen, v. 107.
 Munster, ii. 602. iii. 647.
 795. iv. 319. 322.
 Munsterberg, vi. 580. 587.
 Munster-

I N D E X.

- Munsterdorf, vi. 417.
 Munsterhof, ii. 59.
 Munzach, iii. 678.
 Munzch vi. 304.
 Munzenberg, v. 108, 113.
 Munzfelden, v. 143.
 Mur de Barez, ii. 498.
 Murano, iii. 83.
 Muriano, iii. 49.
 Murany, ii. 63.
 Muræ Srombuth, ii. 52.
 Murat, ii. 552.
 Murbach, ii. 602.
 Murga de Panoya, ii. 198.
 Murhard, v. 201.
 Muraa, ii. 295.
 Muret, ii. 506.
 Muri, iii. 729.
 Murnau, v. 336.
 Muro, iii. 198.
 Murom, i. 457.
 Muros, i. 265.
 Murray, iii. 428.
 Murschontz, vi. 41.
 Musasi, ii. 67.
 Musciano, iii. 156.
 Muskery, iii. 445.
 Muffelburgh, iii. 417.
 Mufs, ii. 588.
 Mustapha-Bascha-Palanka,
 ii. 126.
 Bascha Kiupri, ii. 129.
 Mustela, i. 370.
 Musuela, ii. 291.
 Musumelli, iii. 216.
 Mutschen, v. 590.
 Mutzig, ii. 598.
 Muxacra, v. 295.
 Muxagala, ii. 209.
 Mycene, ii. 145.
 Myconei, ii. 151.
 Mygennas, i. 1, 214.
 Mylaus, v. 613.
 Mylendonk, iv. 504.
 Mylo, ii. 152.
 Mylopotamo, ii. 156.
 Myra, in Jutland, i. 230.
 in Sweden, i. 324.
 VOL. VI.
- Myse, i. 621.
 Myvatu, i. 1, 227.
 N.
- Naarden, iii. 596.
 Naas, iii. 437, 8.
 Nabburg, v. 392.
 Nachrastel, iii. 423.
 Nadin, ii. 98.
 Nadymskoi, i. 511.
 Nassbes, iii. 672.
 Naswegwarn, i. 320.
 Nægi Szalatna, ii. 31.
 Nægi Tapoltsan, ii. 24.
 Nagold, v. 200.
 Nagornoi, i. 456.
 Nagosa, ii. 208.
 Nagy Banyas, ii. 69.
 Hont, ii. 35.
 Ida, ii. 62.
 Karoly, ii. 69.
 Levard, ii. 22.
 Magyar, ii. 21.
 Mihalyit, ii. 60.
 Oroszgy, ii. 38.
 Sarlo, ii. 34.
 Sing, ii. 85.
 Szaloe, ii. 58.
 Szolos, ii. 67.
 Nahar, i. 470.
 Najac, ii. 499.
 Najara, i. 311.
 Nairne, iii. 429.
 Naklo, i. 591.
 Nalatz, ii. 83.
 Namphio, i. ii. 157.
 Namptwicks, iii. 383.
 Namslau, vi. 539.
 Namur, iv. 307.
 Nanas, ii. 69.
 Nandelsath, v. 346.
 Nancy, ii. 581.
 Nander Fejervar, ii. 122.
 Nant, ii. 499.
 Nantes, ii. 518.
 Nanteuil, ii. 386.
 Nantua, ii. 429.
 NAPLES kingdom of, ii. 177,
 City. iii. 183.
 5 D
- Napola di komanii, ii. 146.
 Napoule, ii. 454.
 Naranna, ii. 87.
 Narronne, ii. 473.
 Narcy, r. ii. 543.
 Nardo, iii. 203.
 Narenta, ii. 101.
 Narni, iii. 154.
 Narva, i. 427.
 Narym, i. 513.
 Nas, i. 213, 293.
 Nasja, i. 414.
 Naskow, i. 120.
 Nasv, iii. 213.
 Nassaw, v. 85, 89.
 Dietz, v. 88.
 Nassenfebz, v. 435.
 Nassitz, ii. 90.
 Natangen, ii. 549.
 Natas, iii. 797.
 Navan, iii. 438.
 Navarin, ii. 146.
 Navarra, ii. 312.
 Navarre, ii. 312, 488.
 Navarreins, ii. 490.
 Navarette, ibid.
 Navern, r. 131, 431.
 Navau, iii. 138.
 Naven, v. 659.
 Navenhof, v. 589.
 Nauheim, v. 106.
 Navia, ii. 209.
 Naumburg, iv. 53. v. 82.
 622-3.
 am Queis, vi. 558, 85.
 Naumo, i. 204.
 Naxia, i. ii. 154.
 Nay, i. 69.
 Neath, iii. 409.
 Nebio, iii. 112.
 Nebousan, ii. 505.
 Neboyza, i. 21.
 Nebra, v. 556.
 Nebrio, ii. 158.
 Neckar-Gemund, iv. 581.
 Neckarfulm, v. 453.
 Nederby, i. 359.
 Nedredel, i. 365.
 Needham,

I N D E X.

- Needham, iii. 330.
 Negliua, i. 453.
 Negrepelis, 498.
 Negrepont, ii. 149.
 Neheim, iv. 57.
 Nehrea, ii. 57.
 Neidenburg, i. 554.
 Neiding, v. 263.
 Neiffere's, ii. 601.
 Neiva, i. 472.
 Neiwinns Koi, i. 402.
 Nemeas, ii. 145.
 Nemero, vi. 390.
 Nemes, ii. 166.
 Nemeskofz-tolany, ii. 34.
 Nemetly, ii. 35.
 Nemeti, ii. 82.
 Nemet Gurab, ii. 20.
 Prona, ii. 24.
 Nemis, iii. 171.
 Nendorf, iv. 479.
 Nensinger, v. 444.
 Nepomuck, iv. 88.
 Nerae, ii. 501.
 Nerchair, v. 589.
 Neresheim, v. 260.
 Nersten, i. 665.
 Nerike, i. 323.
 Neris, ii. 547.
 Nerre, r. ii. 358.
 Nertschnisk, i. 521.
 Nervi, iii. 103.
 Nefelin, i. 461.
 Nessus, r. ii. 128.
 Nestwed, i. 110.
 Netherlands united, iii. 449.
 Netolie, iv. 86.
 Nettuno, iii. 170.
 Nebrschkau, v. 613.
 Neu-Biaschof, iv. 74.
 Neu-Bystrice, iv. 83.
 Neubourg, ii. 528.
 Neubruck, iv. 340.
 Neuburg, iv. 182, 247. v.
 — Vor dem wald, v. 353.
 Neuchateau, iv. 286.
 Neudorf, p. 603.
 Neuenar, iv. 406.
 Neuenburg, i. 165. v. 193.
 Neuenstadt, iii. 815.
 Neuenstein, v. 484.
 Neuenwalde, ii. 234.
 Nevero, ii. 546.
 Neufchateau, 582.
 Neufchatel, ii. 526. ii. 803.
 Neuffen, v. 892.
 Neufmarcheen Lions, ii. 528.
 Neufoi, ii. 562.
 Neuzarleu, vi. 56.
 Neugut, i. 664.
 Neutana, v. 354. 395.
 Neuhaufe, i. 547, iv. 82.
 Neuhausen, i. 667, v. 8.
 Neuhausz, vi. 226, 345, 442.
 Neuhoß, i. 551. v. 21. 428.
 Neu Herrenhuth, i. 245.
 Neukalden, v. 382.
 Neukirch, iii. 694, vi. 599.
 Neukirche, v. 353. vi. 223.
 Neucloster, v. 391.
 Neumark, v. 319. vi. 88.
 Neumarkt, ii. 193. v. 242.
 355.
 Neumunster, vi. 412.
 Neunkirchen, v. 394.
 Neupaka, iv. 174.
 Neupalauka, ii. 72.
 Neupeurn, v. 338.
 Neufabra, v. 578.
 Neutaster, iii. 572.
 Neuschdofz, vi. 589.
 Neufazuiwar, ii. 51.
 Neufidel, ii. 46.
 Neustel, ii. 30.
 Neustadt, i. 603, iv. 165.
 502. v. 204. vi. 167, 180,
 361. 412. 576. 594. 605.
 615. 679.
 — Am Calmen, v. 425.
 — Eberßwalde, v. 470.
 Neustopow, iv. 83.
 Neutuch, 650.
 Neuveville, iii. 815.
 Neuweiler, ii. 600.
 Newa, i. 428.
 Newark, iii. 375.
 Newborough, iii. 414.
 Neuwbürg, iii. 422.
 Neuwbury, iii. 292.
 Newcattle, iii. 296. iii. 436.
 Under Line, iii. 378.
 Newel, i. 623.
 Newhaven, iii. 302.
 Newin, iii. 413.
 Newington, 323.
 Newka, ii. 428.
 Newmarket, iii. 329.
 Newnham, iii. 357.
 Newport, iii. 258, 287, 398.
 381, 408.
 — Glasgöw, iii. 421.
 — Pagnel, iii. 348.
 Newry, iii. 441.
 Newton, iii. 287. 405.
 Newton Bushel, iii. 259.
 Newtown, iii. 441.
 New-Weod, iv. 430.
 Nexoe, i. 113.
 Neyarm, iv. 87.
 Neyland, iii. 328.
 Neylau, v. 422.
 Neyfzer, vi. 553.
 Niarg, i. 358.
 Nibe, i. 128.
 Nibian, iii. 59.
 Niblaa, i. 140.
 Nibro, r. i. 275.
 Nicaftro, iii. 700.
 Nicc, iii. 35.
 Nicholait, i. 626.
 Nicola, iii. 66.
 Nicolayheu, i. 564.
 Nicopoli, ii. 127.
 Nicosia, iii. 214.
 Nicotera, iii. 207.
 Nid, i. 190.
 Nidaa, iii. 625.
 Nideken, iv. 405.
 Nidenas, i. 193.
 Niding, iv. 405.
 Nidisdale, iii. 419.
 Nie, i. 155.
 Nieblos, ii. 282.
 Niebol, i. 159.

Nieden-

I N D E X.

Niedenstein, i. 50.
 Niederborde, vi. 360.
 Niederbrun, ii. 600.
 Niellea, ii. 405.
 Nienburg, iv. 181. vi. 107.
 Nienkirchen, i. 155, ii. 568,
 Nienover, vi. 326.
 Nienrade, iv. 381.
 Niemehi, v. 517.
 Niepoz, r. i. 418, 569.
 Niefwicz, i. 616-21.
 Nicozawa, i. 593.
 Nieule, ii. 405,
 Nieuport, iv. 302.
 Nieustadt, iii. 568.
 Nieuvliet, iii. 570.
 Nieuupoost, iii. 496.
 Nieuwersluis, iii. 486.
 Niim, i. 138.
 Niklasberg, iv. 91.
 Nikolskaja, i. 419.
 Nimguen, iii. 472, 472.
 Nimes, ii. 477.
 Nimptsch, vi. 544.
 Nineve, iv. 295.
 Ning, i. 122.
 Nio, iii. 154.
 Niolo, iii. 112.
 Nious, ii. 439.
 Niort, ii. 513.
 Nirnberg, v. 94.
 Nischnei Novogrod, i. 456.
 Nischurlagiskoi, i. 502.
 Nissda, I. iii. 191.
 Nisos, ii. 506.
 Nispen, iii. 561.
 Nissa, r. i. 270.
 Nissa, ii. 124.
 della paglia, iii. 38.
 Nitsa, r. ii. 22.
 Nitterau, v. 353.
 Nita, i. 365.
 Nivelle, iv. 271.
 Nivernois, ii. 543.
 Nivza, ii. 228.
 Noaix, r. ii. 543.
 Nocera, iii. 196. 200.
 Nogaro, ii. 504.

Nogent sur Scine, ii. 411.
 418.
 — le roi, ii. 540.
 — le rotrou, ii. 537.
 Nogueira, ii. 193, 207.
 Noguera Pullerica, ii. 319.
 Nohra, vi. 169.
 Noia, iii. 199. 203.
 Noirau, r. ii. 532.
 Noirmoutier, ii. 516.
 Nola, iii. 193.
 Noli, iii. 105.
 Nolfve, I. i. 214.
 Nomao, ii. 209.
 Nomeni, ii. 583.
 Nomeny, v. 83.
 Nonancourt, ii. 589.
 Nonaspe, ii. 316.
 Nonsberg, iv. 253.
 Nonza, iii. 112.
 Noor, i. 315.
 Norberg, i. 316.
 Norag, iii. 427.
 Nordbye, i. 105.
 Norden, iv. 420.
 Nordenburg, i. 551.
 Nordeste, ii. 236.
 Nordfiord, i. 199.
 Nordhausen, vi. 460.
 Nordheim, v. 317.
 Nordhord, i. 196.
 Nordkap, i. 287.
 Nordland, i. 204, 330.
 Nordmandel, i. 13.
 Nordmor, i. 201.
 Nordroe, i. 213.
 Norfolk, iii. 333.
 Norkioping, i. 275.
 Norling, i. 129.
 Norma, iii. 172.
 Normandy, ii. 523.
 Upper, ii. 525.
 Lower, ii. 530.
 Norndorf, v. 275.
 Norresletting, i. 118.
 Nortelge, i. 314.
 Northalber, v. 396.
 North Berwick, iii. 417.

North, iii. 432.
 Leach, iii. 355.
 Vizt, iii. 425.
 Waltham. iii. 326.
 Northampton, ili. 366.
 Northorn, iv. 459.
 Northumberland, iii. 396.
 Northwick, iii. 384.
 Norvenie, iv. 404.
 Norwang, i. 137.
 Norway, i. 171.
 Norwich, iii. 335.
 Nosenstadt, ii. 85.
 Nossia Senhora de cuja, ii.
 232.
 de Luz, ibid.
 Nostar, r. ii. 90.
 Noto, iii. 215.
 Notre dame de laits, ii. 439.
 des vertus, ii. 381.
 Nottinghamshire, iii. 375.
 Novale, iii. 92.
 Novalese, iii. 21. 91.
 Novantola, iii. 63.
 Novara, iii. 39.
 Noudar, ii. 129.
 Novellara, iii. 65.
 Nouli, ii. 94. iii. 105.
 Novibuzar, iii. 124.
 Novigrad, ii. 94.
 Novillara, iii. 146.
 Noville, iii. 637.
 Nousis, i. 365.
 Nouvelle Eglise, ii. 405.
 Nowa Dwinka, i. 448.
 Nowaia Laedoga, i. 444.
 Nowogorod Sewerski, i. 461.
 Nowochoperskaja, i. 466.
 Nowogrod, i. 443.
 Nowogrodeke, i. 621.
 Nowoje Ussöje, I. 449.
 Nowoussölje, i. 483.
 Noya, ii. 265.
 Noyers, ii. 424, 561.
 Noyonnois, ii. 387.
 Nozeroye, ii. 265.
 Nozieux, ii. 542.
 Nubel, i. 153.

I N D E X.

Nuits, ii. 422.
 Nummedal, i. 204.
 Nun Eaton, iii. 364.
 Nunnenweyer, ii. 603.
 Nuovo del Monte, iii. 64.
 Nur, i. 596.
 Nura, r. iii. 56.
 Nuremberg, v. 518.
 Nurlingen, v. 190.
 Nusca, iii. 197.
 Nuys, iv. 564.
 Nuzellos, ii. 198.
 Nya Elthyttä, i. 295.
 Nyolab, ii. 67.
 Nyborg, i. 114-15.
 Nybro, i. 275.
 Nyck, ii. 44.
 Nykerke, i. 278.
 Nyekiobing, in Seeland, i. 105.

Falster, i. 122.

Jutland, i. 123.

Nykioping, i. 320.

Nyland, i. 370.

Nylodese, i. 289.

Nymburg, iv. 72.

Nyminds Gab, i. 124.

Nymfenberg, v. 330.

Nyps, r. 124.

Nysfatra, i. 339.

Nyslot, i. 442.

Nystadt, i. 121. 365.

Nysfund, i. 323.

O.

○ Akham, iii. 368.

O-Barfch, ii. 34.

Obdorkoi, i. 511.

Obelisks, iii. 433.

Oberborde, vi. 310.

Oberbrun, ii. 601.

dorf, v. 169.

kirch, v. 13.

kirchen, ii. 599.

land, i. 553.

Lindau, ii. 52.

Mundat, ii. 599.

Obernburg, v. 69.

Obernhofen, v. 114.

Obernkirchen, iv. 440.

Oberstein, v. 149.

Oberstfeld, v. 191.

Obidos, ii. 318.

Obolensk, i. 455.

Obra, i. 589.

Obrekheim, iv. 583.

Obroazzo, ii. 96.

Obstatt, v. 11.

Oby, r. i. 471.

Ocanhas, ii. 208.

Ocanna, ii. 307.

Occa, r. i. 412.

Oche, h. ii. 149.

Ochota, i. 522.

Ochotsk, ibid.

Ochrida, ii. 138.

Ochsenberg, i. 114.

Ochsenhausen, v. 246.

Ochsenstein, ii. 600.

Ochta, r. i. 428.

Ockingham, iii. 292.

Oczakow, ii. 169.

Odds, i. 105.

Odemira, ii. 226.

Odenbach, iv. 33.

Odenheim, v. 26.

Odenfee, i. 116, 17.

Odepoa, i. 424.

Oder, r. iv. 9. vi. 516.

Oderberg, v. 671.

Odernheim, iv. 34.

Oderzo, iii. 92.

Oebsfeld, vi. 184.

Oedenburg, ii. 44.

Oederan, v. 598.

Oediarn, i. 320.

Oesford, i. 226.

Oesfredel, i. 365.

Oegestad, i. 193.

Oeland, i. 283.

Oellingen, v. 453.

Oels, vi. 543.

Oelfea, vi. 550.

Oelsnitz, v. 611.

Oelslike, i. 85.

Oeraife, h. i. 216. 228.

Oerby, i. 318.

Oercbake, i. 228.

Oerebro, i. 323.

Oeregrund, i. 314.

Oerland, i. 202.

Oerner, vi. 138.

Oers, ii. 65.

Oerum, i. 127.

Oesfel, i. 425.

Oestandt, i. 275.

Oesterdal, i. 189.

Oesteroe, I. i. 213.

Oesthammar, i. 314.

Oestrasysflet, i. 294.

Oestrup, i. 105.

Oeta, h. ii. 142.

Oethingen, v. 233.

Oetting, v. 339.

Oeverberg, i. 191.

Oexarase, i. 229.

Oexeraa, i. 228.

Ofenburg, ii. 82.

Offenbach, v. 120.

Offenbanya, ii. 82.

Offenburg, v. 307.

Offendorf, ii. 600.

Offerdal, i. 334.

Offingen, v. 359.

Ofquerque, ii. 405.

Ofwrum, i. 281.

Ogeu, ii. 491.

Ogiule Mari, ii. 164.

Oglio, iii. 44. 51. 90.

Oguli, ii. 94.

Ogygia, i. 204.

Ohlau, vi. 543.

Ohlm, iv. 525.

Ohne, iv. 459.

Ohrdorf, vi. 52.

Ohringen, v. 484.

Ohrnbau, v. 436.

Oiestad, i. 300.

Oisan, ii. 437.

Oise, r. ii. 296.

Oisemont, ii. 402.

Oitos, ii. 83.

Oka, i. 455.

Okeham, iii. 368.

Okehamptno, iii. 261.

Okernsee,

I N D E X.

Okernsee, i. 293.
 Okunewskoi, i. 505.
 Olafswyk, i. 230.
 Olanda, i. 613.
 Olargues, ii. 474.
 Oldenburg, i. 320.
 Oldendorf, vi. 440. 473.
 vi. 3.
 Oldensaal, iii. 545.
 Oldenswort, i. 158.
 Oldershausen, vi. 329.
 Oldesloe, vi. 405.
 Oldisleben, vi. 29.
 Oleema, r. i. 474.
 Olegio, iii. 39.
 Oléiros, ii. 229.
 Olekminskoi, i. 522.
 Oleron, ii. 491.
 — I. ii. 511.
 Olesko, i. 608.
 Oletzko, i. 562.
 Olita, i. 613. ii. 313.
 Oliva, i. 298.
 Oliviera de Conde, ii. 207.
 dos Frades, *ibid.*
 de Hospital, *ibid.*
 Olivcirinha, ii. 210.
 Olivenga, ii. 227.
 Olivilo, iii. 199.
 Olkusz, i. 598.
 Ollioules, ii. 452.
 Ollon, iii. 637.
 Olmedo, ii. 309.
 Olmi, iii. 112.
 Olmutz, iv. 104.
 Olobok, i. 590.
 Olonetz, i. 444.
 Olonki, i. 529.
 Olonzac, ii. 474.
 Olpe, iv. 571.
 Olrikken, i. 175.
 Olschanfk, i. 466.
 Olsztyn, i. 598.
 Oltuk, iii. 689.
 Olufswig, i. 230.
 Olyka, i. 613.
 Olympia, ii. 146.
 Olympus, ii. 141.

Vol. VI.

Om, r. i. 472.
 Oniagh, iii. 442.
 Ombrone, r. iii. 119.
 Onegna, iii. 39.
 Ommelands, iii. 549.
 Ommen, iii. 544.
 Ompital, ii. 20.
 Omsk, i. 508.
 Onche, ii. 273.
 Onega, i. 372. 414.
 Oneglia, iii. 35.
 Onis, ii. 272.
 Onolzbach, v. 437.
 Onon, i. 474.
 Onsberg, i. 105.
 Onsild, i. 132.
 Onsoe, i. 190.
 Onteniente, ii. 228.
 Oostborg, iii. 570.
 Ootmarinn, iii. 545.
 Opatow, i. 605.
 Ophally, iii. 437.
 Opotschka, i. 444.
 Opouls, ii. 487.
 Oppeln, vi. 590.
 Oppenau, ii. 599. v. 13.
 Oppenheim, iv. 587.
 Oppersthird, iii. 444.
 Oppido, iii. 198. 201.
 Oppin, vi. 198.
 Opslo, i. 184.
 Opula, ii. 149.
 Opus, ii. 101.
 Or, i. 479. ii. 171.
 Oraison, ii. 456.
 Orange, ii. 443.
 Oranienbaum, i. 430. vi. 102.
 Oranienburg, v. 659.
 Orani, iii. 42.
 Orbe, iv. 527.
 Oransa, iii. 425.
 Orbego, r. ii. 274.
 Orbelus, h. ii. 128.
 Orbiquet, ii. 328.
 Orbitello, iii. 132.
 Orchies, ii. 569.
 Orchimont, iv. 283.
 Ordunna, ii. 271.

Orel, i. 464.
 Orelahan, ii. 279.
 Orenburg, i. 479.
 Orenfo, ii. 267.
 Oreo, ii. 150.
 Orevza, iii. 113.
 Orford, iii. 331.
 Organasca, iii. 104.
 Orgaz, ii. 301.
 Orgelet, ii. 609.
 Orgian, iii. 89.
 Orgon, ii. 450.
 Orla, r. ii. 272. iii. 203.
 Orihuela, ii. 297.
 Orio, ii. 271.
 Oriola, ii. 226.
 Oriolo, iii. 158.
 Orior, iii. 440.
 Oristagni, iii. 42.
 Orkneys the, iii. 421.
 Orla, ii. 83.
 Orlamunda, vi. 56.
 Orleannois, ii. 537.
 Orleans, ii. 538.
 Orlenga, r. i. 474.
 Orlenskoi, i. 518.
 Orlow, i. 482.
 Ormea, iii. 36.
 Ormond, iii. 444.
 Ormosden, ii. 50.
 Ormskirk, iii. 403.
 Ornano, iii. 114.
 Ornans, ii. 608.
 Orne, r. 524.
 Orney, r. ii. 574.
 Oron, iii. 641.
 Oropefa, ii. 299.
 Oros, ii. 461.
 Orospefa, h. ii. 244.
 Oroszeg, ii. 60.
 Oroust, l. i. 298.
 Orowitza, ii. 89.
 Orpiere, ii. 439.
 Orrery, iii. 445.
 Orrow, r. 558.
 Orsa, i. 328.
 Orsera, iii. 94.
 Orsitz, i. 464.

Orlawe,

I N D E X.

Orfowa, ii. 164.
 Orfa, i. 623.
 Orta, iii. 39. 157.
 Ortakoi, ii. 133.
 Ortale, iii. 112.
 Ortegai, ii. 266.
 Ortelsburg, i. 553.
 Ortenau, iv. 250.
 Ortenberg, v. 166.
 burg, v. 276.
 Ortenstein, iii. 773.
 Ortezi, ii. 490.
 Ortibano, iii. 113.
 Orto, iii. 112.
 Orton, iii. 401.
 Ortona, iii. 207.
 Ortopala, ii. 96.
 Ortrand, v. 579.
 Orvielo, iii. 152.
 Orzi Nuovi, iii. 90.
 Os, iii. 557.
 Oschatz, v. 581.
 Oscherleben, vi. 369.
 Osey, iii. 324.
 Osgyan, ii. 37.
 Olinio, iii. 148.
 Oskoli, i. 465.
 Osmanstet, ii. 30.
 Osma, ii. 310.
 Ossa, i. 481. iii. 444.
 Ossa, ii. 491.
 Offera, ii. 102, 318.
 Offonaba, ii. 233.
 Offory, iii. 438.
 Offuna, ii. 289.
 Ofstabaret, ii. 489.
 Ofstalic, ii. 324.
 Ofsten, vi. 229.
 Ofstend, iv. 301.
 Ofster, i. 463.
 Ofsterburg, v. 643.
 Ofsterby, i. 141.
 Ofsterdal, i. 355.
 Ofsterfeld, v. 324.
 Ofsterhofen, v. 345.
 Ofsterode, vi. 174, 177.
 Ofsterrode, i. 554.
 Ofsterwald, vi. 301, 310.

Osterwiik, vi. 365.
 Osterwyk, iii. 335.
 Ostheim vor der Rhone, v.
 467.
 Ostia, iii. 170.
 Ostiglia, iii. 54.
 Ostrevand, ii. 570.
 Ostricone, iii. 112.
 Osttringen, iv. 510.
 Ostrog, i. 613.
 Ostrongoschk, i. 466.
 Ostrokol, i. 563.
 Ostroleka, i. 596.
 Ostrow, ibid.
 Ostrowitz, ii. 97.
 Ostrowsk, ii. 30.
 Ostuni, iii. 203.
 Ofwestry, iii. 381.
 Ofwihim, i. 602.
 Ofzio, vi. 564.
 Ofzlan, ii. 32.
 Ofzmidana, i. 618.
 Ofzmund, vi. 196.
 Otricolo, iii. 154.
 Otschowa, ii. 31.
 Ottenby, i. 284.
 Ottenfen, vi. 422, 423, 424.
 Ottenfund, i. 128.
 Otteraac, i. 194.
 Otterberg, iv. 585.
 Otterndorf, vi. 44.
 Otteroe, i. 194.
 Ottley, iii. 381.
 Ottmarsen, ii. 605.
 Ottmasheim, v. 458.
 Ottobeuren, v. 309.
 Otton, iii. 104.
 Ottoschatz, ii. 97.
 Ottweilen, v. 96.
 O Tura, ii. 25.
 Ovada, iii. 105.
 Ovar, ii. 206.
 Ouche, ii. 527.
 r. ii. 420.
 Oucze, i. 610.
 Oudal, i. 189.
 Oudenarde, iv. 295.
 Oudweiler, iii. 496.

Oudon, r. ii. 524.
 Oue, r. 268.
 Ovelha, ii. 192.
 Ouverhalden, i. 211.
 Over Yffel, iii. 540.
 Ougnon, r. ii. 607.
 Ouguella, ii. 228.
 Ovids tower, ii. 133.
 Oviedo, ii. 268.
 Oulney, iii. 348.
 Oulx, ii. 438, iii. 34.
 Oundle, iii. 367.
 Ovoa, ii. 207.
 Ouer, r. ii. 221.
 Ourem, iv. 287.
 Ourique, ii. 226.
 Ouroux, ii. 545.
 Ousterhout, iii. 561.
 Outao, ii. 222.
 Outeiro, ii. 200.
 Outkerrie, iii. 432.
 Owen, v. 201.
 Owiken, i. 334.
 Owey, iii. 444.
 Ownyheg, iii. 445.
 Owrniz, i. 612.
 Oxdiupet, i. 314.
 Oxford, iii. 350.
 Oxoga, i. 324.
 Oye, ii. 403.
 Ozernoi, i. 479.
 Ozfwiecm, i. 602.

P

Pachfa, I. ii. 160.
 Pago de Soufa, ii. 194.
 Paczow, iv. 82.
 Paden, i. 426.
 Paderborn, iv. 314, 513.
 Paderna, ii. 196, 232.
 Padington, iii. 323.
 Padis, i. 426.
 Padroens, ii. 226.
 Padron, ii. 265.
 Padstow, iii. 256.
 Padua, iii. 83.
 Padula, iii. 197.
 Paelfunder, i. 314.
 Paganica, iii. 208.

Pagano,

I N D E X.

- Pagano, iii. 198.
 Pagliano, iii. 172.
 Pago, ii. 102.
 Paguera, ii. 327.
 Paimbeuf, ii. 519.
 Painswic, iii. 357.
 Painten, v. 361.
 Paisley, iii. 420.
 Pais reconquis, ii. 403.
 Paiva, ii. 268.
 Pakratz, ii. 49.
 Paks, ii. 49.
 Palanos, ii. 283.
 Palagoma, iii. 214.
 Palars, ii. 522.
 Palamos, ii. 324.
 Palanka, ii. 43, 168.
 Palanza, iii. 40.
 Palasco, iii. 112.
 Palastraw, ii. 50.
 Palazuolo, iii. 90.
 Palazzo, iii. 27.
 di The. iii. 54.
 Palazzolo, ii. 215.
 Palgano, iii. 147.
 Pallama, i. 368.
 Paldykirch, iii. 427.
 Palencia, ii. 275.
 Paleo Castriza, ii. 161.
 Palermo, iii. 216.
 Palestrina, iii. 172.
 Paliano, ibid.
 Palice la, ii. 547.
 Palinura, iii. 199.
 Pallina, ii. 140.
 Palma, ii. 326. iii. 201, 216.
 Nova, iii. 93.
 Palmaria, iii. 104.
 Palmeira, ii. 195.
 Palmniken, i. 544.
 Palo, iii. 204.
 Palombara, iii. 155.
 Palona, ii. 290.
 Palos, ii. 282, 296.
 Palola, ii. 53.
 Palotz, ii. 61.
 Palsignano, iii. 152.
 Palsund, i. 314.
 Paltena, iil. 88.
 Paluau, ii. 562.
 Palud, ii. 455.
 Paludi Pontine, iii. 170.
 Pomiers, ii. 484.
 Pampluna, ii. 313.
 Panari, iii. 218.
 Panaro, r. iii. 61.
 Pandur, iii. 43.
 Pangaus, h. ii. 128.
 Panico, iii. 141.
 Panillense, ii. 526.
 Paniowce i. 610.
 Panix, iii. 763.
 Pannoyas, ii. 226.
 Panoimskoi, i. 448.
 Panorroyao, ii. 200.
 Pantalew, ii. 328.
 Pantenor, ii. 544.
 Parnowa, ii. 73.
 Papa, ii. 53.
 Strowza, iii. 432.
 Westra, ibid.
 Papenteich, vi. 261.
 Papey, i. 228.
 Pappenheim, vi. 486.
 Papobz, ii. 84.
 Parabita, iii. 203.
 Parada de Bouro, ii. 192.
 de Esther, ii. 208.
 Paradella, ii. 209.
 Paradies, i. 544.
 Parado do Bispo, ii. 208.
 Paradyz, i. 589.
 Paray le Moinal, ii. 426.
 Parchim, vi. 376.
 Parchwitz, vi. 564.
 Pardo le, ii. 303.
 Pardubice, iv. 77.
 Pardwz, ii. 84.
 Pare-rotto, iii. 218.
 Paredes, ii. 209.
 Parella, iii. 27.
 Parenzo, iii. 94.
 Parichia, ii. 153.
 Paris, ii. 363.
 Parkaw, ii. 47.
 Parkara, ii. 468.
 Parkstein, v. 368.
 Parma, iii. 55, 57.
 Parnissus, ii. 142.
 Paros, I. ii. 153.
 Parsberg, v. 361.
 Parsenew, i. 450.
 Partenay, ii. 515.
 Pas, ii. 407. vi. 84.
 Pasma, ii. 102.
 Passage, ii. 272.
 Passarge r. i. 529.
 Passaro, iii. 215. v. 368-9.
 Passarowitz, ii. 123.
 Passavant, ii. 565.
 Passenheim, i. 554.
 Passo, ii. 208.
 Pastrana, ii. 307.
 Pastrovichio, ii. 102.
 Paszberg, iv. 220.
 Pazto, ii. 65.
 Patay, ii. 541.
 Paterno, iii. 214.
 Pathay, ii. 42.
 Patras, ii. 146.
 Patrimonio, iii. 112.
 Patrington, iii. 389.
 Pattensen, vi. 295.
 Patti, iii. 213.
 Pau, ii. 213.
 Pavese, iii. 49.
 Pavia, ii. 224.
 Pavilli, ii. 527.
 Paula, iii. 200.
 Paulinzella, vi. 53, 123.
 Paulmy, ii. 563.
 Pavolide, ii. 207.
 Pausa, v. 611.
 Pautske, i. 636.
 Pautskerwie, i. 636.
 Pawlowsk, i. 467.
 Paymogo, ii. 281.
 Peak, iii. 376.
 Peccais, ii. 479.
 Pederneira, ii. 219.
 Pedra, ii. 527.
 Pedrafa de la Sierra, ii. 408.
 Pedraido,

I N D E X.

- Pedraido, ii. 192.
 Pedralva, ii. 196.
 Pedrogno pequeno, ii. 229.
 grande, ii. 210.
 Peebles, iii. 418.
 Peel, iii. 414.
 Peeland, iii. 556.
 Penemunder, vi. 86.
 Pecsten, i. 560.
 Pegau, v. 593.
 Pegna, cerrada, ii. 73.
 Pegnaffor, ii. 282.
 Pegnitz, v. 425.
 Pegon, ii. 279.
 Peguera, ii. 327.
 Pejede, i. 369.
 Peina, vi. 429, 30.
 Peipus, i. 4, 413.
 Peire-hourade, ii. 502.
 Peitto, v. 354.
 Peitz, vi. 20.
 Pelagisi, i. ii. 148.
 Pelagnisi, I. ii. 148.
 Peldojerf, i. 360.
 Pele, ii. 220.
 Pelhrzimow, iv. 82.
 Pelise, r. iii. 31.
 Pelfotz, ii. 31.
 Pelworm, i. 157.
 Pelym, i. 510.
 Pembridge, iii. 360.
 Pembroke, iii. 407.
 Pemsey, iii. 302.
 Pena Cova, ii. 204.
 Garcias, ii. 212.
 Penafiel, de Sousa, ii. 194.
 Penagua, ibid.
 Penalva, de Alva, ii. 167.
 de Castello, ibid.
 Penamacor, ii. 211.
 Pendelha, ii. 208.
 Pendinas, iii. 256.
 Pendorada, ii. 194.
 Penedons, ii. 209.
 Penella, ii. 206-9
 Peneus, ii. 141.
 Peniche, ii. 219.
 Penigk, vi. 161.
 Peniscola, iii. 299.
 Penkridge, iii. 379.
 Penkum, ii. 86.
 Pennafiel, iii. 309.
 Pennaranda, ii. 276.
 Pennarosta, iii. 175.
 Penna-verde, ii. 209.
 Pennas de las, ii. 269.
 Penningiby, i. 318.
 Penrith, iii. 399.
 Penryn, iii. 256.
 Pensã, i. 481.
 Pensance, iii. 256.
 Penschina, r. i. 474.
 Pensen, iv. 93.
 Pentford, iii. 273.
 Penthièvre, ii. 521.
 Pentland, iii. 231.
 Peny, iii. 814.
 Penzlein, vi. 382.
 Pequeno, ii. 229.
 Pequigny, ii. 401.
 Pequincourt, ii. 570.
 Pera, ii. 133, 208.
 Peralta, ii. 313.
 Peraſto, ii. 102.
 Perault, ii. 477.
 Perche, ii. 536.
 Perejaſlawl, i. 463.
 Pereira, ii. 204, 6.
 de Sura, ii. 106.
 Perekop, ii. 171.
 Peremyschel, i. 455.
 Pereſlawl Riaſanſkoi, i. 455.
 Saliskoi, i. 451.
 Perewolotschna, i. 404.
 Peridord, ii. 494.
 Perigueux, ii. 435.
 Perinthus, ii. 134.
 Perlberg, v. 650.
 Pernay, i. 425.
 Pernes, ii. 408, 60.
 Perni, ii. 581.
 Perno, i. 371.
 Peronne, ii. 399.
 Perouſe, iii. 33.
 Perpignan, ii. 486.
 Perſclada, ii. 207.
 Perſhore, iii. 361.
 Perth, iii. 425.
 Pertois, ii. 415.
 Pertuis, ii. 447.
 Perugia, iii. 192.
 Peruſe, iii. 32.
 Peſa, r. iii. 119.
 Peraro, iii. 146.
 Peſcara, iii. 207.
 Peuhſenſkoi, i. 447.
 Peſchiera, iii. 87.
 Peſcia, iii. 126.
 Peſenas, ii. 575.
 Peſewzano, iii. 194.
 Peſmes, ii. 608.
 Peſo da regoa, ii. 208.
 Peſthe, ii. 39.
 Peſticia, iii. 199.
 Petaw, iv. 193.
 Peterborough, iii. 368.
 Peterhead, iii. 428.
 Peterhof, i. 430.
 Peterkau, i. 591.
 Petersberg, v. 78. vi. 198.
 Petersburg, i. 431.
 Petersdorf, i. 166.
 Petersfield, iii. 284.
 Petershagen, iv. 353.
 Petershausen, v. 253.
 Peterswaldan, vi. 552.
 Peterwradin, ii. 441.
 Petitſbourg, ii. 382.
 Petkum, iv. 424.
 Petralba, iii. 112.
 Petralia Sotana, iii. 214.
 Petras, ii. 141.
 Petrikau, i. 591.
 Petrina, ii. 93.
 Petrowſka, i. 444. 481.
 Petſihora, i. 448.
 Petſherkoi, i. 444. 462.
 Petſivaradja, ii. 49.
 Petterlingen, iii. 641-2.
 Petworth, iii. 301.
 Peva, ii. 208.
 Peule la, ii. 568.
 Peuplinque, ii. 405.
 Peyret, ii. 484.
 Peyrouſe,

I N D E X.

- Peyrouse, iii. 32.
 Peyruis, ii. 457.
 Peyrussé, ii. 499.
 Pfaffenberg, v. 245.
 Pfaffenhausen, v. 168.
 Pfaffenheim, ii. 59.
 Pfaffenhofen, v. 331. 351.
 ii. 600.
 Pfarrkirchen, v. 334.
 Pfalzel, iv. 547.
 Pfedelbach, v. 482.
 Pfeddersheim, iv. 586.
 Pfellendorf, v. 305.
 Pferd, ii. 604.
 Pfeter, v. 346.
 Pforing, v. 332.
 Pforzheim, v. 222.
 Pfreim, v. 367.
 Pfußlingen, v. 203.
 Phalempen, ii. 568.
 Phalzburg, ii. 606.
 Pharfalia, ii. 141.
 Pheasant-Inland, ii. 272.
 Pheneus, ii. 144.
 Phiilep-Sialas, ii. 43.
 Philippeville, ii. 571.
 Philippi, ii. 136.
 Philippine, iii. 572.
 Philippoli, ii. 129.
 Philippleck, v. 66.
 Philippsburg, i. 153.
 Philipstat, i. 295.
 Philips Morton, iii. 273.
 Town, iii. 438.
 Pianosa, iii. 131.
 Pias, ii. 220.
 Piatek, i. 592.
 Piazza, iii. 215.
 Pic de midi, h. ii. 243.
 Pica de regalados, ii. 193.
 Picardie, ii. 395.
 Pichtowa, h. i. 309.
 Picierno, iii. 198.
 Pickering, iii. 392.
 Pico, I. ii. 238.
 Pie di Luco, iii. 155.
 Piedmont, iii. 24.
 Pienin, i. 602.
 Pienza, iii. 131.
 Pierre Buffiere, ii. 556.
 en lise, ii. 548.
 Fort, ii. 588.
 Late, ii. 442.
 Pierry, ii. 412.
 Piesco, iii. 198.
 Pietola, iii. 54.
 Pietra Bugna, iii. 112.
 Galla, iii. 198.
 Mala, h. iii. 126.
 Prezia, iii. 215.
 Santa, iii. 127.
 Pietro, iii. 42.
 Pieve, iii. 106.
 Pigna, iii. 35.
 Pignani, ii. 453.
 Pignerol, iii. 31.
 Pilaino, iii. 213.
 Pilchowitz, vi. 594.
 Pilgram, iv. 82.
 Pilkalben, i. 561.
 Pilkoppen, i. 547.
 Piltau, i. 544.
 Pilsen, iv. 86.
 Pilten, i. 666.
 Pilzen, iv. 87.
 Plzno, i. 663.
 Pina, ii. 318.
 Pinache, iii. 33.
 Pinczow, i. 604.
 Pindia, ii. 310.
 Pineda, ii. 324.
 Pinen, ii. 405.
 Piney, ii. 411.
 Pinhao, ii. 31.
 Pinheiro de Azere, ii. 207.
 Pinheiros, ii. 208.
 Pinhel, ii. ibid.
 Pinho Velho, ii. 198.
 Pinkafeld, ii. 52.
 Pinnebeg, vi. 421.
 Pinok, i. 621.
 Piombino, iii. 132.
 Pirtokow, i. 591.
 Piperi, I. ii. 149.
 Piperno, iii. 173.
 Pirano, iii. 94.
 Piremskoi, i. 448.
 Piretz, vi. 88.
 Pirgo, ii. 140.
 Pirlipe, ii. 188.
 Pirna, v. 572.
 Pirnasa, r. ii. 144.
 Pirou, ii. 531.
 Pifa, iii. 127.
 Pifano, iii. 127.
 Pifau, ii. 278.
 Pistoia, iii. 126.
 Pifaira, r. ii. 274.
 Pisek, iv. 85.
 Pitea, i. 339.
 Pithiviers, ii. 539.
 le vilie, ii. 540.
 Pitigliano, iii. 131.
 Pitlingen, ii. 585.
 Pitschen, vi. 545.
 Pittenweem, iii. 422.
 Piucerdà, ii. 325.
 Piuri, iii. 791.
 Pizzighetona, iii. 51.
 Pizzo, iii. 201.
 Placentia, iii. 56, 58.
 Pladia, i. 549.
 Pladling, v. 345.
 Planejou, iii. 16.
 Planey, ii. 411.
 Plafentia, ii. 272.
 Plat, vi. 92.
 Platfa Mone, r. ii. 135.
 Platternitz, ii. 91.
 Platters, iv. 92.
 Plau, vi. 382, 383.
 Plauen, v. 612, 660. vi. 119.
 Plazencia, ii. 278.
 Pleaux, ii. 552.
 Pleinting, v. 345.
 Pleskow, i. 413, 444.
 Plepa, v. 59.
 Plesse les tours, ii. 562.
 Plettenberg, iv. 395.
 Plimouth, iii. 258.
 Plimpton, iii. 259.
 Plindenburg, ii. 41.
 Pline, vi. 54.
 Ploizko, i. 596.
 Plon,

I N D E X.

Plon, vi. 410.
 Plonzk, i. 598.
 Plonzkajagora, i. 509.
 Plymlymon, iii. 411.
 Po, r. iii. 4.
 Poanic, ii. 565.
 Pobledo, ii. 322.
 Pocklington, iii. 389.
 Podentes, ii. 205.
 Podhorfan, iv. 90.
 Podkamenie, i. 608.
 Podlachia, i. 606.
 Podol, i. 463.
 Podolia, i. 610.
 Poel, vi. 302.
 Pegen, v. 347.
 Poggio, iii. 125.
 Imperiale, iii. 146.
 Reale, iii. 216.
 Poggiobanci, iii. 125.
 Pogoreloi, ii. 445.
 Pogowka, i. 463.
 Poiana, iii. 89.
 Poigny, ii. 382.
 Poilvache, iv. 310.
 Poissy, ii. 393.
 Poitiers, ii. 513.
 Poitou, ii. 512.
 Poix, ii. 400.
 Pokrowske, i. 454.
 Pola, iii. 94.
 POLAND, i. 567.
 Polanos, ii. 269.
 Polesino di Rorigo, iii. 85.
 Polessia, i. 616.
 Polesworth, iii. 364.
 Poletto, iii. 54.
 Polewskoi, i. 503.
 Polgard, ii. 69.
 Poli, iii. 125. 172.
 Policandro, I. ii. 154.
 Policastro, iii. 197. 200.
 Polignac, ii. 484.
 Polignano, iii. 204.
 Poligny, ii. 609.
 Politz, vi. 83.
 Polizzi, iii. 217.
 Polle, vi. 312.
 Polleben, vi. 138.

Pollenza, ii. 317.
 Pollonia, ii. 140.
 Polno, vi. 93.
 Polock, i. 624.
 Polowinnoi Rudnik, i. 501.
 Polystilo, ii. 135.
 Polzin, vi. 92.
 Pomarico, iii. 199.
 Pomaro, iii. 38.
 Pombal, ii. 218.
 Pombalinko, ii. 204.
 Pombeiro, ii. 192. 204.
 Pomegues, I. ii. 450.
 Pomerania, vi. 63.
 Anterior, vi. 71.
 Hinder, vi. 87.
 Pomerellia, ii. 632.
 Pomfret, iii. 386.
 Pomona, iii. 432.
 Pompey's pillar, ii. 133.
 Pomponseco, iii. 54.
 Ponck, ii. 30.
 Ponferrada, ii. 274.
 Poniwicz, i. 619.
 Ponsk, ii. 508.
 Pont L'abbe, ibid.
 de l'arche, ii. 528.
 Audemer, ii. 529.
 d' Ayn, ii. 428.
 Beauvoisin, ii. 440.
 Camarares, ii. 499.
 Charrod, ii. 557.
 Chateau, ii. 519.
 du Chateau, ii. 554.
 l' Eveque, ii. 530.
 du Guards, ii. 478.
 Mousson, ii. 588.
 Orlon, ii. 532.
 Remy, ii. 402.
 Royan, ii. 439.
 Sec, ii. 565.
 Scitre, ii. 411.
 St. Esprit, ii. 480.
 Sorgue, ii. 460.
 Vaux, ii. 428.
 Veple, ibid.
 le Voi, ii. 542.
 Sur Yon, ii. 417.
 Ponta, delgada, ii. 236.

Ponta do Sol, ii. 234.
 Pontac, ii. 490.
 Pontain, ii. 429.
 Pontarlier, ii. 609.
 Ponthrogny, iii. 21.
 Ponte, ii. 209. iii. 784.
 de Barea, ii. 193.
 de Lima, ibid.
 Molina, iii. 54.
 Nura, iii. 58.
 de Sor, ii. 220.
 Vico, iii. 90.
 Pontefract, iii. 386.
 Pontevedra, ii. 265.
 Ponthieu, ii. 401.
 Pontigny, ii. 417.
 Pontivi, ii. 521.
 Ponto decimo, iii. 105.
 Pontoise, ii. 389.
 Pontre moli, iii. 57. 126.
 Pontypool, iii. 359.
 Ponza, iii. 195.
 Poole, iii. 267.
 Poppocco, ii. 106.
 Popoli, iii. 207.
 Poppenhausen, v. 21.
 Popper, r. 54.
 Porchow, i. 444.
 Porcunna, ii. 290.
 Pordenon, iii. 93.
 Poretta, iii. 141.
 Porige, i. 448.
 Pornaffe, iii. 106.
 Porolo, ii. 66.
 Porquerolles, I. ii. 452.
 Porfanger, i. 211.
 Port Arllington, iii. 438.
 de Fouffey, ii. 431.
 de Lannis, ii. 501.
 Louis, ii. 521.
 L' Orient, ibid.
 Mayor, ii. 327.
 Minor, ibid.
 Patrick, iii. 419.
 St. Marys, ii. 284.
 Port Vendres, ii. 487.
 Portalegre, ii. 228.
 Portano, ii. 216.

Porta

I N D E X.

Porta real, iii. 216.
 Portrecos, I. ii. 452.
 Portel, ii. 227.
 Portelino, ii. 174.
 Portella das cabras, ii. 195.
 Portello, iii. 194.
 Portes, iii. 33.
 Portici, iii. 192.
 Potticiola, iii. 112.
 Portland, iii. 265.
 Port Maurice, 106.
 Portneh. inch, iii. 438.
 Porto, iii. 194, 235. iii.
 133, 159.
 Carreiro, ii. 194.
 Drage, ii. 145.
 ferraio, iii. 131.
 Fino, iii. 134.
 Fortezza, iii. 52.
 eb Grajo, ii. 299.
 Greco, iii. 204.
 Guaro, iii. 93.
 Guiscardo, ii. 159.
 Hercole, ii. 132.
 Leone, ii. 145.
 Longone, iii. 132.
 Magno, iii. 330.
 Marin, ii. 267.
 de Moz, ii. 221.
 Pavone, ili. 191.
 Pedro, ii. 327.
 Sr. Stephano, iii. 132.
 Santo, I. ii. 234.
 Vecchio, iii. 114.
 di Venere, iii. 104.
 Portogallate, ii. 270.
 Portolongone, iii. 131.
 Portopin, ii. 238.
 Portsey, iii. 285.
 Portfoga, iii. 428.
 Portsmouth, iii. 285.
 PORTUGAL, ii. 175.
 Portumna, iii. 444.
 Porus, ii. 151.
 Posad, i. 440.
 Poschechonje, i. 451.
 Poschiavo, iii. 774.
 Posen, i. 588.

Posnania, ibid.
 Posneck, vi. 58.
 Posoltkoi, i. 521.
 Posony, ii. 16.
 Posség, ii. 91.
 Postelberg, vi. 91.
 Psteni, ii. 83.
 Ptama, r. i. 474.
 Ptami, ii. 161.
 Ptenzar iii. 198, 203.
 Potis, ii. 269.
 Potschip, i. 461.
 Potschaken, iv. 82.
 Potsdam, v. 657.
 Pottme, v. 333.
 Potton, iii. 343.
 Pougues, ii. 544.
 Poviglie, iii. 64.
 Poulton, iii. 402.
 Povha, ii. 205, 209, 228.
 de Lanheso, ii. 192.
 de Varzim, ii. 194.
 Pova, ii. 217.
 Poufadella, ii. 192.
 Poufa stores, ii. 221.
 Pouzin, ii. 482.
 Powenetz, i. 444.
 Pozoyfcie, i. 619.
 Prachin, iv. 84.
 Pradas, ii. 322.
 Prades, ii. 488.
 Prado, ii. 193.
 Prague, iv. 69.
 Prals, iii. 33.
 Pramol, ibid.
 Prarustin, ibid.
 Prastoe, i. 110.
 Prate, iii. 126.
 Magno, ibid.
 Vecchio, ibid.
 Pratolino, iii. 125.
 Pratteleno, iii. 576.
 Prats de Molo, ii. 487.
 Prausnitz, vi. 584.
 Praya, ii. 237.
 Preetz, vi. 416.
 Pregel, r. i. 529.
 Pregel, ii. 774.

Premeane, ii. 423.
 Premery, ii. 544.
 Promontre, iii. 388.
 Preobraschenskoi, ii. 454.
 Prepefinthus, I. ii. 152.
 Prescot, iii. 404.
 Preslau, ii. 127.
 Presniz, iv. 90.
 Presnitz, ibid.
 Pressat, v. 354.
 Pressigny, ii. 563.
 Presteigne, iii. 411.
 Preston, iii. 402.
 Preston pans, iii. 417.
 Preszburg, ii. 18.
 Prestowez, ii. 91.
 Pretsch, v. 548.
 Prevese, ii. 140.
 Prevola le comte, ii. 570.
 Preusehmark, i. 557.
 Prezerbe, v. 660.
 Priborn, vi. 544.
 Priebus, vi. 580.
 Prilli, ii. 547.
 Priluki, i. 464.
 Primorge, ii. 100.
 Prisen, iv. 91.
 Prinzenland, iii. 561.
 Prifrendi, ii, 122.
 Pristin, ii. 124.
 Prittlewell, iii. 324.
 Privat, ii. 482.
 Prizzi, iii. 217.
 Prizwald, v. 651.
 Procila, I. iii. 191.
 Procupia, ii. 124.
 Proenza a nova, ii. 229.
 a Velha, ii. 212.
 Prodzelin, iv. 529.
 Prona, i. 455.
 Pronok, ibid.
 Profelzheim, v. 407.
 Profskaun, vi. 592.
 Profske, vi. 379.
 Protiwitza, ii. 127.
 Proszow, r. ii. 97.
 Proszowice, i. 560.
 Protiwin, iv. 86.

Provence,

I N D E X.

Provence, ii. 444.
 Provefende, ii. 196.
 Provins, ii. 418.
 Proufk, i. 455.
 Prozor, ii. 97.
 Proßram, iv. 96.
 Pruilly, ii. 563.
 Prum, v. 24.
 Prundel, ii. 97.
 PRUSSIA, i. 527.
 Pruth, ii. 165.
 Przemecz, i. 589.
 Przemysl, i. 609.
 Przeroff, i. 619.
 Przerow, iv. 106.
 Przeftue, iv. 87.
 Przeworsk, i. 609.
 Prziseznice, iv. 91.
 Przyprez, r. i. 569.
 Pfamatheus, ii. 146.
 Pfloriti, h. ii. 155.
 Pfkow, i. 444.
 Puchow, ii. 26.
 Puddleton, iii. 266.
 Pudgla, vi. 86.
 Pudlein, ii. 55.
 Puentes, ii. 266.
 Puerto reale, ii. 285.
 da St. Maria, ii. 284.
 de Torres, ii. 294.
 Puget, ii. 453.
 des Treize Dames, ii. 455.
 Rouftan, ibid.
 Figette, ii. 456.
 Pugganz, ii. 36.
 Pui, ii. 482.
 de Dome, h. ii. 531.
 Puiſaye, ii. 543.
 Puiſcaux, ii. 541.
 Pulha, ii. 196.
 Pulhely, iii. 413.
 Pulicella, iii. 89.
 Pultawa, i. 464.
 Pultufk, i. 596.
 Punhete, ii. 220.
 Puntadelempador, ii. 298.
 Puntal, iii. 286.
 Purbeck, iii. 266.
 Rurglitz, iv. 95.

Purlock, iii. 269.
 Purmerent, iii. 509.
 Puſignan, ii. 441.
 Pufterthal, iv. 237.
 Puſtozersk, i. 448.
 Putbus, i. 118.
 Putcoli, iii. 190.
 Putiwl, i. 465.
 Putlitz, v. 651.
 Putney, iii. 298.
 Putnock, ii. 31.
 Putten, iii. 503.
 Puttlingen, v. 127.
 Putzig, i. 636.
 Pug l'evêque, ii. 497.
 la Garde, ii. 566.
 laurens, ii. 471.
 Valedor, ii. 488.
 Puzzuolo, iii. 190.
 Pwl Hely, iii. 413.
 Pyha, i. 366.
 Pykie, i. 364.
 Pyrbalum, v. 378.
 Pyrenean hills, ii. 243.
 Pyrgos, ii. 158.
 Pymont, iv. 451.
 Pyschkora, ii. 483.
 Pyschma, r. i. 472.
 Pyttis, i. 441.

Q

Quackenbruck, iv. 344.
 Qualboe, i. 215.
 Quantilly, ii. 561.
 Quarantola, iii. 65.
 Quarata, iii. 205.
 Quarſeboe, i. 290.
 Quartſchen, vi. 11.
 Quedlinburg, vi. 110 11.
 Quednau, iv. 75.
 Queenborough, iii. 209.
 Queens county, iii. 138.
 — ferry, iii. 418.
 Queick, r. 594.
 Queige, iii. 22.
 Queijada, ii. 193.
 Queiras, ii. 438.
 Quelha, ii. 192.
 Quenne, r. ii. 543.
 Quercola, ii. 61.

Quercy, ii. 496.
 Querfurt, vi. 60, 62.
 Quernberg, i. 189.
 Quernen, i. 214.
 Queſnoy, ii. 570.
 Queſtenberg, vi. 142.
 Queville, ii. 527.
 Quickjock, i. 359.
 Quickney, i. 189.
 Quilla, ii. 472.
 Quillebuf, ii. 529.
 Quillinge, i. 274.
 Quindaeth, ii. 520.
 Quine, I. i. 195.
 Quineſdalz, ibid.
 Quingamp, ii. 521.
 Quingey, ii. 608.
 Quimper, r. ii. 522.
 Quimperle, ibid.
 Quintin, ii. 520.
 Quinto, ii. 315.
 Quirieu, ii. 440.
 Quiſſac, ii. 479.
 Quiſtello, iii. 54.
 Quittanen, i. 558.
 Qwarnholm, i. 279.
 Qwarſebo, i. 230.
 Quiſtrom, i. 297.

R

Raab, r. ii. 6-11. 46.
 Raabydelaget, i. 194.
 Raangaarvalla, i. 228.
 Rabagal, ii. 205.
 Rabalteins, ii. 470.
 Rabenau, v. 70, 572.
 Rabenkirchen, i. 164.
 Rabenstein, iv. 91.
 Raby, iv. 86.
 Racella, iii. 201.
 Rachalbuto, iii. 214.
 Racheſtadt, i. 190.
 Raciaz, i. 597.
 Raclia, I. ii. 154.
 Raconigi, iii. 30.
 Radaberg, v. 578, 579.
 Radga, i. 276.
 Radierfani, iii. 131.
 Radmanſoe, i. 314.

Radnor,

I N D E X.

Radnor, iii. 411.
 Radnorskire, *ibid*.
 Radolfhausen, vi. 280.
 Radom, i. 466-604.
 Radomsk, i. 591.
 Radonice, iv. 91.
 Radoschiez, i. 604.
 Radoschotz, ii. 26.
 Radstatt, v. 321.
 Radua, ii. 71.
 Radvany, ii. 30.
 Radzanow, i. 597.
 Radziejow, i. 593.
 Radzielow, i. 596.
 Raffadaly, iii. 216.
 Rafos, i. 195.
 Rafsnas, i. 321.
 Ragatz, iii. 726.
 Raggeolo, iii. 54.
 Raghan, iii. 439.
 Ragnit, i. 561.
 Ragunda, i. 335.
 Ragusa, ii. 103.
 Rahden, iv. 355.
 Rahuen, i. 211.
 Raho, ii. 37.
 Rajetz, ii. 26.
 Raigorodok, ii. 467.
 Raika, ii. 45.
 Rain, v. 333.
 Raincy, ii. 381.
 Raismark, ii. 85.
 Raitenbuch, iv. 193.
 Rakeburg, iv. 93.
 Rakitrán, ii. 52.
 Rakos, ii. 45.
 Rakow, i. 604.
 Rakownitz, iv. 95.
 Ram, ii. 123.
 Rama, ii. 121.
 Ramasse la, iii. 16.
 Ramatuel, ii. 453.
 Rambervillers, ii. 576.
 Ramea, i. 361.
 Ramelies, iv. 266.
 Rameru, ii. 411.
 Ramlofo, i. 303.
 Rammekens, iii. 519.

Rammelberg, vi. 286.
 Rammelburg, vi. 134.
 Ramsgate, iii. 307.
 Ramsey, iii. 342.
 Ramfoe, i. 101.
 Ramundaboda, i. 324.
 Ran, i. 357.
 Rand, i. 188.
 Randan, ii. 327.
 Randafalmi, i. 372.
 Randazzo, iii. 214.
 Randeradt, iv. 403.
 Randers, i. 124, 133.
 Randerfacker, v. 409.
 Randoefund, i. 195.
 Rangendingen, v. 226.
 Rangervalle, i. 228.
 Rangstrup, North, i. 148.
 South, i. 149.
 Ranhados, ii. 201.
 Ranis, v. 616.
 Rankweil, iv. 240.
 Ranstatt, v. 118.
 Ranzaw, vi. 452, 454.
 Raon, ii. 582.
 Rapolla, iii. 104.
 Raphoe, iii. 442.
 Rapolla, iii. 198.
 Rapot, ii. 82.
 Rapperfchweil, iii. 700.
 Rappolstein, ii. 603.
 Rappolweiler, *ibid*.
 Raren, iii. 797.
 Raseborg, i. 371.
 Raspenburg, vi. 29.
 Raftadt, v. 217.
 Raftede, iv. 445.
 Raftenburg, i. 551.
 Ratage, iv. 81.
 Ratino, v. 659.
 Rathconrath, iii. 439.
 Rathdown, iii. 435.
 Rathlin, iii. 439.
 Rathouth, iii. 438.
 Ratibor, vi. 595-6.
 Ratingen, iv. 408.
 Ratibonn, v. 364-84.

Ratko, ii. 63.
 Ratonneau, I. ii. 450.
 Ratseha, ii. 91.
 Ratsehdorf, ii. 20.
 Rattenberg, iv. 231.
 Ratz-Canisa, ii. 50.
 Ratzeburg, vi. 92. 441.
 2-50.
 Ratzkeve, ii. 42.
 Rava, i. 592, 608.
 Raudignupur, i. 227.
 Raudnice, iv. 95.
 Raudten, vi. 507.
 Ravello, iii. 196.
 Ravenglafs, iii. 400.
 Ravenna, iii. 143.
 Ravensberg, iv. 467.
 Ravensburg, v. 299, 311.
 Ravenstein, iii. 558, 559.
 Ravilly, iii. 437.
 Raviz, i. 590.
 Raumarige, i. 190.
 Raume, *ibid*.
 Raumo, i. 365.
 Raumata, i. 360.
 Raunum, i. 287.
 Rauris, v. 321.
 Raurschenburg, v. 54.
 Rautenburg, i. 547.
 Rauwerd, iii. 537.
 Rawa, i. 592.
 Rayley, iii. 324.
 Razimierz, i. 590.
 Razo, ii. 46.
 Re, i. 511.
 Realejo, ii. 282.
 Realmon, ii. 470.
 Real Ville, ii. 498.
 Reban, iii. 437.
 Rebnitz, ii. 164.
 Rebordainhos, ii. 179.
 Rebordaos, ii. 200.
 Recanati, iii. 150.
 Recardoens, ii. 208.
 Rechenberg, v. 600.
 Rechicourt, ii. 576.
 Reckenberg, iv. 347.
 Reckheim, iv. 495.

I N D E X.

- Recklinghausen, iv. 566.
 Reddeber, vi. 146.
 Redelsack, iii. 427.
 Reden, i. 646.
 Redinka, ii. 213.
 Rednitz, ii. 164.
 Redoldesco, iii. 54.
 Redon, ii. 521.
 Redondela, ii. 265.
 Redondillo, *ibid.*
 Redondo, ii. 224.
 Redouth, iii. 256.
 Reephram, iii. 336.
 Rees, iv. 379.
 Reez, vi. 14.
 Ref, i. 127.
 Refeyosde Baste, ii. 192.
 Refoyosde Biba de Ave, ii. 194.
 Regen, v. 348.
 Regensberg, iii. 605.
 Regenstrauf, v. 361.
 Regenstein, vi. 363.
 Regenstorf, iii. 601.
 Regenwald, vi. 92.
 Regetz, ii. 62.
 Reggio, iii. 68, 201.
 in Calabria, iii. 201.
 Regio, v. 623.
 Regnano, iii. 126.
 Reguengo de Belide, ii. 205.
 de Liceira, ii. 205.
 Rehau, v. 422.
 Reher, vi. 312.
 Rehtwisch, vi. 411.
 Reichelsberg, v. 59.
 Reichelsheim, v. 59.
 Reichenau, v. 165.
 Reichenbach, v. 614, vi. 551.
 Reichenberg, iv. 73, v. 61.
 Reichenfels, vi. 156.
 Reichenhal, v. 339.
 Reichenstein, iv. 85, 505.
 Reichenwald, i. 557.
 Reichertshofen, v. 362.
 Reichshofen, ii. 600.
 Reichthal, vi. 526.
 Reiff, iv. 253.
 Reiffniz, iv. 216.
 Reifferscheid, iv. 363.
 Reinbeck, vi. 413.
 Reineberg, iv. 354.
 Reineik, iv. 591.
 Rinenstadir, i. 226.
 Reinheim, v. 75.
 Reinhardts brunn, vi. 48.
 Reipoltz kirchen, v. 139.
 Reilbach, v. 343.
 Reisenburg, i. 555.
 Reita, iv. 233.
 Rekarna, i. 319.
 Releoux, iii. 21.
 Remda, vi. 35.
 Remekela, i. 360.
 Remich, iv. 283.
 Remilli, ii. 576.
 Remiremont, ii. 582.
 Remlingen, v. 489-92.
 Remnik, ii. 164.
 Remois, ii. 412.
 Remsa, vi. 161.
 Renchan, v. 13.
 Rendesoe, I. i. 196.
 Rendsburg, vi. 403-7.
 Renfrew, iii. 420.
 Rennerzhofen, vi. 362.
 Rennes, ii. 472.
 Rens, iv. 562.
 Renty, ii. 409.
 Resle, ii. 500.
 Repts, ii. 85.
 Reris, ii. 607.
 Refan, i. 455.
 Resch, i. 472.
 Refende, ii. 208.
 Refina, iii. 192.
 Refow, i. 609.
 Ressel, i. 653.
 Refuttana, iii. 216.
 Retel, ii. 414.
 Rettteg, ii. 80.
 Retford, iii. 375.
 Retino, ii. 156.
 Retusari, i. 336.
 Retz, iv. 172, v. 350.
 Reval or Revel, i. 426.
 Revel, ii. 471.
 Reventlau, i. 153.
 Revere, iii. 54.
 Revers, ii. 573.
 Reussen, vi. 140.
 Reutlingen, v. 288.
 Rewischtye, ii. 33.
 Reyada, ii. 210.
 Reydarfiordur, i. 228.
 Reykanes, i. 229.
 Reyker, i. 227.
 Reykhola, i. 229.
 RleykolaLaugar, i. 229, 30.
 Reykiadal, i. 230.
 Reykialaug, i. 229.
 Rezieres, ii. 482.
 Rezeins, iii. 764.
 Rhade, vi. 232.
 Rhaden, iv. 355.
 Rhajadr. Gwy, iii. 411.
 Rhatdown, iii. 436.
 Rhatdowne, ii. 435.
 Rheims, ii. 412.
 Rheinau, ii. 598.
 Rheinbach, iv. 561.
 Rheinberg, iv. 565.
 Rheinbruck, iv. 554.
 Rheineck, ii. 715.
 Rheinfeld, vi. 411.
 Rheinfelden, iv. 349.
 Rheinfels, v. 60.
 Rheingau, ii. 525.
 Rheinland, iii. 499.
 Rheinthal, ii. 711.
 Rheinwald, iii. 765.
 Rhena, vi. 377.
 Rhenen, ii. 526.
 Rhine, r. iv. 7.
 — Circle of, iv. 517.
 — Palatinate of, iv. 572.
 Rhins, v. 661.
 Rhinsberg, v. 679.
 Rho, iii. 49.
 Rhoden, v. 99.
 Rhodop, h. ii. 128.
 Rhone,

I N D E X.

- Rhone, r. ii. 335. iii. 16.
 Rhuden, iv. 568.
 Rhuthyn, iii. 413.
 Rhynsberg, iii. 499.
 Riala, i. 314.
 Rians, ii. 447.
 Riasik, i. 466.
 Riba, de Coa, ii. 207.
 Ribadeo, ii. 266.
 Riba de Sella, ii. 269.
 Ribagorza ii. 319.
 Ribaira de Penas, ii. 19.
 Ribar, ii. 31.
 Ribatua, ii. 196.
 Ribbenitz, vi. 383.
 Ribbingeland, i. 321.
 Ribchester, iii. 402.
 Ribe, i. 146.
 Ribeira brava, ii. 234.
 Grande, ii. 236.
 de Pena, ii. 192.
 de Soas, ii. 192.
 Ribelas, ii. 208.
 Riberhus, i. 139.
 Ribeyrat, ii. 495.
 Riblemont, ii. 398.
 Ribnik, vi. 596.
 Ricafoli, iii. 223.
 Richebourg l'adcoue, ii. 408.
 St. Vest, ibid.
 Richborough, iii. 307.
 Richclieu, ii. 514.
 Richmond, iii. 206. 391.
 Richold, iv. 508.
 Richtenberg, vi. 80.
 Ricklingen, vi. 301.
 Rickmansworth, iii. 347.
 Ricla, ii. 316.
 Ridaholm, i. 282.
 Ridboholm, i. 318.
 Rizin, i. 589.
 Riddau, iv. 181.
 Ried, v. 344.
 Rieden, v. 352.
 Riedenburg, v. 332. 372.
 Riedesfel, v. 70.
 Riehen, iii. 678.
 Rienick, v. 496-7.
 Ries, i. 149.
 Riefemohr, ibid.
 Riefenburg, i. 555.
 Riefen-holen, i. 296.
 Roppe, h. vi. 552.
 Rieffa, v. 368.
 Rietberg, iv. 490.
 Rieti, iii. 155.
 Rieux, ii. 471-78.
 Riexingen, v. 190. vi. 484.
 Riez, i. 149.
 Riga, i. 422.
 Riisfoer, i. 193.
 Rille, r. ii. 424.
 Rimagione, iii. 104.
 Rimaszets, iii. 104.
 Rimaszets, ii. 64.
 Rima-szombath, ii. 36.
 Rimini, iii. 145.
 Rind, i. 129. 130.
 Rengerige, i. 188.
 Ringkiobing, i. 137.
 Ringleben, vi. 33.
 Ringsta, i. 322.
 Ringstaholm, i. 275.
 Ringsted, i. 106. vi. 226.
 Ringwood, iii. 282.
 Rinteln, iv. 439.
 Rio de Mochos, ii. 207.
 Rioms, ii. 553.
 Rions, ii. 494.
 Rioux, ii. 311.
 Ripalle, iii. 20.
 Riparansone, iii. 151.
 Ripen Diocese, i. 136.
 City, i. 140.
 Ripperwig, i. 195.
 Riphean hills, i. 491.
 Ripley, iii. 381.
 Ropperg, v. 409.
 Rippon, iii. 381.
 Risano, ii. 102.
 Risdorf, ii. 56.
 Rifeberga, i. 32.
 Rifeby, i. 165.
 Rifele, ii. 424.
 Risquebourg, ii. 407.
 Risum, iv. 424.
 Rittonda, iii. 89.
 Rivalta, iii. 49.
 Rivelaret, iii. 33.
 Rivel, iii. 419.
 Rivello, iii. 199.
 Rivesaltes, ii. 487.
 Riviera, iii. 737.
 Riviera del Lago de Garda,
 iii. 90.
 del Lago d'Isco, ibid.
 di Cambaroguo, iii. 740.
 di Levante, iii. 102.
 di Ponente, iii. 104.
 Riviere, ii. 505.
 Rivoli, iii. 30.
 Rivolo, iii. 64.
 Rivoralo, iii. 60.
 Rizezany, iv. 81.
 Roa, ii. 310.
 Roane, r. ii. 432.
 Roanne, ii. 550.
 Robel, vi. 381.
 Robine, ii. 473.
 Roca, ii. 216.
 Rocca, ii. 324, iii. 63-103.
 Contrada, iii. 147.
 Gloriosa, iii. 197.
 Gorga, iii. 171.
 Guglielma, iii. 194.
 Palumba, iii. 217.
 Fiorita, iii. 214.
 Vecchia, iii. 194.
 Rocca la, iii. 114.
 Roccalumera, iii. 214.
 Rocella, iii. 201.
 Roch, vi. 13.
 Rochdale, iii. 403.
 Roche la, iii. iv. 284.
 Roche-Barnard, ii. 519.
 Rochè-Guion, ii. 389.
 Roche Sur Yon, ii. 515.
 Rochehouart, ii. 514.
 Rochefort, ii. 511. 550.
 Rochefoucaut, ii. 510.
 Rochelle, ii. 511.
 Rochemelon, h. iii. 25.
 Rothenhausen, iv. 585.
 Rocheplate,

I N D E X.

- Rocheplate, iii. 33.
 Rochepofay, ii. 563.
 Rochersberg, ii. 598.
 Rochester, iii. 301.
 Rochlitz, v. 599.
 Rochsburg, vi. 161.
 Rochstedt, vi. 359.
 Rockingham, iii. 365.
 Rockfee, i. 282.
 Rocroy, ii. 413.
 Roda, vi. 156.
 Rodach, vi. 40.
 Rodbye, i. 120.
 Rodding, i. 130.
 Rodesford, i. 228.
 Rodemis, i. 155.
 Rodenastin Norway, i. 190.
 in Iceland, i. 227.
 Rodenberg, iv. 441.
 Rode-nefs, i. 227.
 Roderet, iii. 33.
 Rodez, ii. 498.
 Rodheim, v. 105.
 Rodnia, i. 613.
 Rodofte, ii. 134.
 Rochampton, iii. 297.
 Roermond, iv. 288.
 Roeskild, i. 101.
 Rogux, iv. 304.
 Rogaland, i. 193.
 Rogenhausen, i. 647.
 Rogerwick, i. 427.
 Roggenburg, v. 250.
 Rogleane, iii. 112.
 Rogliano, iii. 200.
 Rogna, iii. 113.
 Rogofzno, i. 589.
 Rohaczow, i. 622.
 Rohans, ii. 53. 521.
 Rohnbach, v. 27. vi. 30.
 Rohonz, ii. 53.
 Rohr, v. 258.
 Rohthof, i. 662.
 Roiffy, ii. 381.
 Rolle, iii. 639.
 Rom, i. 141.
 Romagna, iii. 143.
 Romagnano, iii. 39.
 Romainmoutier, iii. 642.
 Romainia, ii. 128.
 Romano, iii. 91.
 Romanoio, i. 451-66.
 Romans, ii. 441.
 Rome, iii. 160.
 Romerige, i. 190.
 Romhild, v. 471.
 Romney, iii. 304.
 Romorentin, ii. 542.
 Romrod, v. 64.
 Romfdal, i. 201.
 Ronalsha, iii. 431.
 Roncal, ii. 243.
 Roncevaux, h. ii. 243.
 Ronchaglia, iii. 59.
 Ronciglione, iii. 156.
 Ronda, ii. 294.
 Rondenara, iii. 62.
 Ronne, i. 113.
 Ronneburg, vi. 55.
 Ronneby, i. 308.
 Ronnenberg, vi. 298.
 Rono, i. 278.
 Ronsberg, iv. 88.
 Ronse, iv. 295.
 Roque, ii. 506.
 Roquebrou, ii. 552.
 Roquebrun, iii. 67.
 Roquecourbe, ii. 470.
 Roquefort de Marfan, ii. 50.
 Roquelaure, ii. 505.
 Roque de Madure, ii. 497.
 Roquemaure, ii. 480.
 Roquemaux, ii. 469.
 Roquevaire, ii. 447.
 Ror, v. 332.
 Roraas, i. 202.
 Roras, iii. 32.
 Rornbach, v. 370.
 Rornen, vi. 50.
 Rorfchaih, iii. 745.
 Rosai, ii. 527.
 Rosans, ii. 439.
 Rosared, i. 306.
 Rosdogher, iii. 443.
 Roscof, ii. 523.
 Roscommon, iii. 443.
 Roseginfk, i. 425.
 Rosenau, ii. 64. 86.
 Rosenberg, i. 556. vi. 592.
 Rosenburg, vi. 183.
 Rosendahl, iii. 761.
 Rosenfeld, v. 194.
 Rosenheim, v. 338.
 Rosenholm, i. 135.
 Rosenthal, v. 54.
 Roserberg, i. 318.
 Rofes, ii. 324.
 Rosheim, ii. 597.
 Rohira, i. 455.
 Rofiello, iii. 207.
 Rosene, i. 625.
 Rosierres, ii. 581.
 Roslagen, i. 310.
 Roslawl, i. 461.
 Roslin, iii. 418.
 Rosmaninhal, ii. 212.
 Rosnay, ii. 416.
 Rosnye, ii. 86.
 Rofs, iii. 360. 437.
 Rossano, iii. 199.
 Rossas, ii. 192.
 Rosse, iii. 446.
 Rossenau, ii. 86.
 Rossiglione, iii. 105.
 Rossöy, ii. 418.
 Rost, I. i. 305.
 Rostin, vi. 12.
 Rostins, i. 466.
 Rostenholz, ii. 600.
 Rostine, iii. 113.
 Rostoeck, vi. 384.
 Rostow, i. 451.
 Roszbach, v. 66. 556.
 Roszla, vi. 29. 141.
 Roszwein, v. 600.
 Rot, I. i. 196.
 Rota, ii. 184.
 Rotenburg, iii. 646.
 Rotenhof, vi. 339.
 Rotenkirch, vi. 274.
 Rotenmann, iv. 196.
 Roteln, v. 223.

Roth,

I N D E X.

Roth, v. 250. 443.
 Rotha, v. 585.
 Rothbury, iii. 397.
 Rothenberg, v. 355.
 Rothenburg, v. 11. 58.
 Rothelen, v. 165.
 Rothenfels, v. 403.
 Rothenfirben, vi. 538.
 Rotherham, iii. 387.
 Rothmunster, v. 257.
 Rothouven, i. 198.
 Rothsay, iii. 423.
 Rothweil, v. 292.
 Rotigliano, iii. 204.
 Roting, v. 353.
 Rotkirch, vi. 562.
 Rotneby, i. 308.
 Rotnod, ii. 81.
 Rothenbach, v. 277.
 Rottenburg, iv. 232. v. 345.
 Rottenstein, v. 173.
 Rotterdam, iii. 494.
 Rottingen, v. 408.
 Rovasio, iii. 27.
 Rovato, iii. 90.
 Roubaix, ii. 569.
 Rouen, ii. 527.
 Rovereith, iv. 436.
 Rouergue, ii. 498.
 Rouglash, iii. 423.
 Rougsad, i. 132.
 Rovigno, iii. 94.
 Rovigo, iii. 85.
 Roumois, ii. 529.
 Roufa, iii. 432.
 Roussillon, ii. 440.
 Roufzillon, ii. 485.
 Routot, ii. 529.
 Roxburg, iii. 418.
 Roxen, i. 296.
 Roxheim, v. 19.
 Royallane, ii. 457.
 Royan, ii. 511.
 Royanez, ii. 439.
 Roye, ii. 400.
 Royston, iii. 345.
 Rozan, i. 596.
 Rozana, i. 622.

VOL. VI.

Rozenburg, iii. 504.
 Rozendaal, iii. 483.
 Rozoy, ii. 385.
 Rubempre, ii. 401.
 Rubiera, iii. 63.
 Rucella, iii. 214.
 Rudal, i. 464.
 Rudau, i. 546.
 Ruden, vi. 77.
 Rudestert, vi. 33.
 Rudegerhausen, vi. 288.
 Rudkiobing, i. 119.
 Rudna, ii. 85.
 Rudnick, ii. 122.
 Rudniki, i. 618.
 Rudnitz, ii. 122.
 Rudolphstadt, iv. 84.
 Rudolphswerth, iv. 213.
 Rue, ii. 402. vi. 123.
 Ruel, ii. 382.
 Ruemannsfelden, v. 348.
 Ruffach, ii. 599. v. 458.
 Ruffee, ii. 510.
 Rugaand, i. 118.
 Rugby, iii. 365.
 Rugelstein, ii. 606.
 Rugely, iii. 379.
 Rugen, vi. 71. 72.
 Rugenwalde, vi. 93.
 Ruglen, iii. 420.
 Ruhe-Kloster, i. 153.
 Ruhta, vi. 32.
 Rule, iii. 433.
 Ruma, i. 286.
 Rumford, iii. 324.
 Rumilly, iii. 20.
 Rumlaborg, i. 282.
 Rumlang, iii. 602.
 Rummelsburg, vi. 93.
 Rumsey, iii. 282.
 Runh, i. 329.
 Runkel, iv. 433.
 Runoe, i. 435.
 Runpenheim, v. 104.
 Runsa, i. 319.
 Runfala, i. 364.
 Ruppaw, iv. 88.
 Rus, i. 560.

Russe, i. 529.
 Russellsheim, v. 74.
 Russia, i. 377.
 Smaller red, i. 607.
 Lithuanian, i. 620.
 Black, i. 621.
 White, i. 622.

Ruffin, iii. 724.
 Ruffo, iii. 144.
 Rust, ii. 45.
 Rustan, ii. 507.
 Rustenberg, iv. 539.
 Ruzweil, iii. 648.
 Ruthenberg, v. 58.
 Ruthi, iii. 698.
 Ruti, iii. 729.
 Rutignano, iii. 204.
 Rutlandshire, iii. 368.
 Rutzdorf, vi. 21.
 Rutzen, vi. 566.
 Ruvo, iii. 205.
 Ruw, iii. 648.
 Ruys, ii. 521.
 Ruysside, iv. 296.
 Ruyaves, ii. 201.
 Rybnaja, r. i. 428.
 Ryda, i. 317.
 Rydell, iii. 392.
 Rye, i. 135. iii. 303.
 Ryeezyea, i. 622.
 Ryfy Cket, i. 196.
 Rygate, iii. 298.
 Rylsk, i. 465.
 Rymarow, iv. 105.
 Rypen, i. 593.
 Ryfenstein, i. 137.
 Rysoers, i. 193.
 Ryssen, iii. 544.
 Ryfwyck, iii. 501.
 Rzezow, i. 609.

S.

Saastingen, iii. 572.
 Saagh, ii. 36.
 Saalburg, vi. 155.
 Saalfeld, i. 557. vi. 57.
 Saalstadt, i. 319.
 Saarbruck, v. 95.
 Saardam, iii. 510.

Saar-Louis,

I N D E X.

Saar-Louis, ii. 577.
 Saarmund, v. 676.
 Saarwarden, v. 92. 96.
 Saas, iv. 89.
 Sabariz, ii. 195.
 Sabbaburg, v. 48.
 Sabbia, iii. 90.
 Sabbzw, iii. 90.
 Sabina, iii. 155.
 Sabioncello, ii. 105.
 Sabionetta, iii. 60.
 Sable, ii. 536.
 Sables d' Olonne, ii. 515.
 Sabroe, i. 132.
 Sabugal, ii. 211.
 Sabugota, ii. 207.
 Saby, i. 319.
 Sabye, i. 126.
 Sabyegaard, i. 106.
 Saccania, ii. 144.
 Sachsa, vi. 169.
 Sachsenberg, iv. 202. v. 99.
 Sachsendorf, vi. 42.
 Sachsenhaagen, iv. 441.
 Sachsenhausen, vi. 99.
 Sachsenheim, v. 207.
 Sackenhäusen, i. 667.
 Sacmara, r. i. 470.
 Sadunkyla, i. 361.
 Saffellas, iii. 327.
 Saffestholm, i. 322.
 Sagan, vi. 578-9.
 Sagara, ii. 146.
 Sagona, iii. 113.
 Sagres, ii. 222.
 Sahaguri, ii. 275.
 Saillies, ii. 490.
 St. Aaron, ii. 519.
 Abraham, l. i. 574.
 Agate, iii. 197. 201.
 Agnes, iii. 258.
 Agreve, ii. 482.
 Aignant, ii. 560.
 Alban, ii. 560.
 Albans, iii. 346.
 Amand, ii. 543-69.
 Amant, ii. 547.
 Amarin, ii. 602.
 Ambreife, ii. 480.

St. Anatolia, iii. 151.
 Andiol, ii. 481.
 Ander, ii. 269.
 Andre, ii. 528. iii. 21-22.
 Fort, ii. 609.
 Andrea, I. ii. 105.
 Andree, iv. 201.
 Andrews, iii. 422.
 Andelo, iii. 198.
 Anna ter Muiden, iii. 570.
 Anthony, i. 443.
 Antoine, ii. 441.
 Antonin, ii. 491.
 Antonio, ii. 270. iii. 216.
 Afaph, iii. 412.
 Aubin, iii. 289.
 Aubinde Cormier, ii. 518.
 Avod, ii. 584.
 Barthelemi, iii. 33.
 Batholemeu de Missines,
 ii. 233.
 Beat, ii. 472. 505.
 Bees, iii. 400.
 Bellino, iii. 86.
 Benedetto, iii. 54.
 Benoit, ii. 477.
 Bernard, ii. 505.
 Bernhards-Berg, iii. 26.
 Bertrand, ii. 506.
 Blasi, ii. 604.
 Bonnet, ii. 437.
 Brelade, iii. 289.
 Brieu, ii. 520.
 Brix, ii. 604.
 Buriens, iii. 256.
 Calais, ii. 536.
 Calogero, iii. 216.
 Cataline, ii. 286.
 Caterina, ii. 219.
 Catherine } ii. 563.
 de Fierbois, }
 Cecila, ii. 416.
 Cenari, ii. 452.
 Cere, ii. 497. 556.
 Chartier, ii. 560.
 Chaumone, ii. 549.
 Chignan, ii. 474.
 Christophe, iii. 640.

St. Christovao de Nogueira,
 ii. 208.
 Clair, ii. 548.
 Claire, ii. 266.
 Claude, ii. 609.
 Clement, ii. 438.
 Clemente, ii. 301.
 Cloud, ii. 390.
 Colms Inch, iii. 434.
 Columb, iii. 257.
 Columbs, ibid.
 Columb, iii. 425.
 Columbs, iii. 157.
 Combudas, ii. 207.
 Constance, iii. 3.
 Cosmado, ii. 208.
 Crespin, ii. 438.
 Croix, ii. 105. iii. 640.
 Crux de Caravea, ii. 296.
 Cyre, r. ii. 537.
 Damians, iii. 38.
 Danato, iii. 170.
 Dancele, iii. 93.
 Davids, iii. 407.
 Demetris, ii. 133.
 Denis, ii. 537.
 Didier, ii. 431.
 Die, ii. 542.
 Diego, ii. 266.
 Dicien, ii. 415-83.
 Domingo, I. iii. 206.
 de la Calzada, ii. 312.
 Donnaas, iii. 570.
 Ebbes Head, iii. 416.
 Edmundsbury, iii. 329.
 Elia, iii. 201.
 Elma, ii. 327.
 Elmo, iii. 223.
 Emmeram, v. 374.
 Erasmo, I. iii. 82.
 Espin, ii. 568.
 Esteuande Gormas, ii. 310.
 Esteuao de Faxe, ii. 193.
 Estienne de Furans, ii. 549.
 Eufemia, iii. 200.
 Faiths, iii. 336.
 Fargeau, ii. 543.
 Fe, ii. 293.
 Fedele,

I N D E X.

St. Fedele, iii. 40.
 Felice, iii. 63.
 Felix, iii. 86.
 Filippo, ii. 222.
 Filippo, iii. 199.
 Fiorenzo, iii. 112.
 Florentin, ii. 417.
 Flour, ii. 551.
 Foi, ii. 496.
 Foy, ii. 505.
 Francois, ii. 408.
 —Fort, ii. 567.
 Frigne, ii. 499.
 Gall, iii. 742, 751.
 Gauden, ii. 505.
 Geminiano, iii. 125.
 Genaro, iii. 170.
 Gengoux le Roial, ii. 427.
 Geniez de Rivedolt, ii. 498.
 Genis, iii. 21.
 George, ii. 19.
 George, ii. 93.
 Georgen am See, v. 419.
 Georgenfeld, v. 601.
 Georges, iii. 601.
 Germain la Val, ii. 550.
 Germains, iii. 258.
 Germano, iii. 194.
 Giau, ii. 215.
 Gille, ii. 515.
 Gilles, ii. 479.
 Gio in Fiore, iii. 199.
 Giorgio, iii. 201.
 Giovani, iii. 104. 216.
 Giovanni, iii. 51.
 Girons, ii. 506.
 Goar, v. 60.
 Gobin, ii. 398.
 Gothard, ii. 52.
 Gregorio, iii. 196.
 Helena, iii. 82.
 Helens, iii. 288.
 Heliex, iii. 289.
 Hillario, ii. 329.
 Hiob, ii. 133.
 Hipolyte, ii. 608.
 Hippolit, ii. 603.
 Honorat, ii. 454.

St. Hubert, iv. 287.
 Hupolite, ii. 480.
 Jago de Compostella, ii. 266.
 James, iii. 320.
 Jbars, ii. 484.
 Jean, iii. 32.
 —de Angely, ii. 508.
 de Bournay, ii. 441.
 de Luz, ii. 503.
 de Laone, ii. 422.
 de Maurien, iii. 22.
 Pie de Port, ii. 489.
 Ildephonse, ii. 303.
 Joao, ii. 232.
 de Areus, ii. 207.
 Bautista, ii. 207.
 de Dios, ii. 200.
 de Foz, ii. 194.
 de Gufete, ii. 229.
 de Monte, ii. 207.
 de Pasqueira, ii. 209.
 de Pico, ii. 234.
 de Rey, ii. 192.
 Johann, v. 95.
 Johannes, ii. 22.
 John, v. 420.
 Johns im Pougau, v. 321.
 Johns town, iii. 437. 442.
 Joire, iii. 20.
 Jol, ii. 133.
 Jorge, ii. 237.
 Jorgen, iv. 180.
 Irier de la Perche, ii. 556.
 Juan, ii. 282.
 Ives, iii. 255, 342.
 Juliao, ii. 215.
 Julien, ii. 609.
 Junien, ii. 555.
 Jurgén, i. 114.
 Jurgensberg, i. 137.
 Juste, ii. 499.
 Justin, ii. 501.
 Knur, i. 116.
 Lacandro, iii. 206.
 Laurence, iv. 238.
 Laurent, ii. 455-82.
 Leo, iii. 146.

St. Leonard, ii. 556.
 Leou, ii. 531.
 Leu, ii. 389.
 Liebault, ii. 411.
 Lizier, ii. 506.
 Lorenzo, iii. 152. 170.
 197.
 Louis, ii. 575.
 Lourenzo, ii. 215.
 Lucar de Guadicena, ii. 281.
 la Mayor, ii. 282.
 de Barrameda, ii. 284.
 Lucea, iii. 113. 213.
 Maixant, ii. 511.
 Malo, ii. 519.
 Marcelin, ii. 441.
 Marco, iii. 199. 205. 213.
 Marcoul, ii. 388.
 Margarethen, ii. 45.
 Margerita, iii. 40.
 Margherita, iii. 223.
 Margueta, ii. 454.
 Maria, I. ii. 135.
 Maria di Leuca, iii. 203.
 Maria, de Mugalon, ii. 318.
 Maria de real de la Rieva, ii. 309.
 Maria Portiuncula, iii. 153.
 Mariadella Suerte, iii. 104.
 Mariade Tindaro, iii. 215.
 Maria, ii. 491.
 Maria delle Gratie, iii. 126.
 Maries, I. iii. 258.
 Marinha, ii. 211.
 Marino, iii. 175-6.
 Martha de Bouro, ii. 198.
 Martin, ii. 266.
 Martin, ii. 269, iii. 33.
 Cabo, ii. 298.
 Martins, ii. 511.
 Martino, iii. 35, 63.
 Martino, iii. 27.
 Martenho de Mourao, ii. 208.
 Martenzell, v. 172.
 Martoy,

I N D E X.

St. Martory, ii. 506.
 Mary, iii. 256.
 Mary's, ii. 284.
 Matheo, ii. 300.
 Maudits, iii. 256.
 Maura, ii. 160.
 Maurice, i. 21. 220. 800.
 Maws, iii. 256.
 Maximin, ii. 451, 511.
 Menaio, iii. 196.
 Menchoud, ii. 412.
 Mefme, iii. 22.
 Michael, v. 321.
 Michaels, iii. 256.
 Michel, iii. 22.
 Michele, iii. 42, 87.
 Michele in Bosco, iii. 141.
 Michele, I. iii. 83.
 Micheli, iii. 215.
 Miguel, I. ii. 235.
 Mihel, ii. 587.
 Miniato, iii. 125.
 Monans, iii. 422.
 Morizzo, iii. 775.
 Mulian, iii. 437.
 Nazaire, ii. 487.
 Neots, iii. 342.
 Niclais, iv. 297.
 Nicola, ii. 581.
 Nicolo, iii. 126, 206.
 Ninfa, iii. 216.
 Olive, ii. 431.
 Omen, ii. 408.
 Omero, iii. 208.
 Ofwald, v. 349.
 Onen, iii. 289.
 Oyen de Joux, ii. 609.
 Palais, ii. 489.
 Paavo, iii. 64.
 Papoul, ii. 471.
 Paterne, ii. 521.
 Paul de Venice, ii. 455.
 Paul trois, } ii. 441.
 Châteaux, }
 Paul, ii. 402-7. 73.
 Payo, ii. 199.
 Pedro d' Arcanza, ii. 312.
 Pedro Doful, ii. 207.

St. Pelegrino, iii. 113.
 Peter in the Au, iv. 178.
 Peterfburg, iii. 799.
 Petro li, ii. 287.
 Phillippo, iii. 213.
 Picore di Moutier, ii. 515.
 Pietro, iii. 203.
 Pietro d' Ingretto, iii. 128.
 Pietro in Galatina, iii. 203.
 Pietro Vernotico, ibid.
 Pild, ii. 603.
 Pilon, ii. 451.
 Pol de Leon, ii. 527.
 Pons de Tormieres, ii. 474.
 Pres, iii. 639.
 Quiles, ii. 319.
 Quirico, iii. 131.
 Rambert, ii. 440, 549.
 iii. 21.
 Rambert de Joux, ii. 429.
 Reine, ii. 424.
 Remich, ii. 600.
 Remi, ii. 449.
 Remo, iii. 106.
 Rinand, ii. 523.
 Riquier, ii. 401.
 Roch, ii. 288.
 Romano, iii. 64.
 Romao, ii. 211.
 Rome de Tarn, ii. 499.
 Roque, ii. 238.
 Saloni, ii. 324.
 Salvador de Leyre, ii. 314.
 Salvatore, iii. 153.
 Salvatore, iii. 38.
 Saphorin, ii. 443. iii. 639.
 Saturnin, ii. 554.
 Saulge, ii. 545.
 Savin, ii. 507-14.
 Savourin, ii. 460.
 Sauveur, ii. 531.
 Sebastian, ii. 271.
 Sebastianberg, iv. 90.
 Sebastias, ii. 237.
 Sebastias de, Fradeira,
 ii. 205.
 Second, iii. 32.

St. Secondo, iii. 52.
 Scine, ii. 423.
 Seriz, ii. 199.
 Sernin, iii. 499.
 Sever, ii. 501-7.
 Severa, iii. 159.
 Severina, iii. 200.
 Severino, iii. 151.
 Severino Camarota, iii. 156.
 Severo, iii. 206.
 Sorlin, ii. 429, iii. 21.
 Stephano, iii. 132, 216.
 Stepheno, I. i. 524.
 Sulpice, ii. 471.
 Suzanne, ii. 536.
 Thiebour, ii. 587.
 Themeis, iii. 22.
 Tiberi, ii. 575.
 Trieas, ii. 405.
 Trivier, ii. 231.
 Tropez, ii. 453.
 Tuyen, iv. 333.
 Valere, ii. 402, 526.
 Vallier, ii. 440.
 Varao, ii. 205.
 Ubes, ii. 222.
 Veit, v. 320.
 Venant, ii. 408.
 Victor, iii. 22.
 Viet, iv. 201, 221.
 Vincent, ii. 426.
 — Cape, ii. 230.
 Vincente de la Barquera,
 ii. 269.
 Vincent's rock, iii. 276.
 Vir, iv. 286.
 Vito, iii. 93. 203, 216.
 Ulrich, v. 310.
 Walpurg, ii. 600.
 Wendel, iv. 549.
 Wibert, iv. 265.
 Sainte Beaume, ii. 451.
 Saintes, ii. 508.
 Saintonge, ii. 507.
 Sairala, i. 370.
 Sairaila, i. 372.
 Saiffan, i. 471.

Sakmarfk,

I N D E X.

Sakmarfk, i. 480.
 Sala, i. 324.
 Salamanca, ii. 276.
 Salamea de la, Serena, ii. 208.
 Salampria, r. ii. 141.
 Salancie, iii. 20.
 Salandra, iii. 199.
 Salberg, i. 324.
 Salda, r. i. 472.
 Saldagna, ii. 275.
 Salder, vi. 340.
 Salee, v. 22.
 Salerni, iii. 216.
 Salerno, iii. 196.
 Salers, ii. 552.
 Salfelden, v. 320.
 Salga, ii. 38.
 Salice, iii. 92.
 Salinas, ii. 272.
 Cape, ii. 327.
 Salini, iii. 218.
 Salins, ii. 609.
 Salir do Matto, ii. 219.
 do Porto, ii. 218.
 Salisbury, iii. 280.
 Salland, iii. 542.
 Salle, vi. 189.
 Salling in Funen, i. 115.
 in Jutland, i. 129.
 Salm, ii. 586. iv. 285, v. 84-5.
 Salmanfweil, v. 242.
 Salmbach, ii. 600.
 Salmunster, v. 22.
 Salo, iii. 90.
 Salobregna, ii. 294.
 Salon, ii. 447.
 Salona, ii. 99.
 Salonichi, ii. 137.
 Salpe, iii. 205.
 Salsa, iii. 33.
 Salsadella, ii. 300.
 Salfes, ii. 486.
 Salfo, iii. 58, 211.
 Salt, ii. 437.
 Saltash, iii. 258.
 Saken, i. 204.
 VOL. VI.

Saltfleet, iii. 372.
 Saltholm, i. 95.
 Salto della Serva, iii. 127.
 Salton, i. 465.
 Saltshom, i. 204.
 Saltwood castle, iii. 305.
 Salvaterra, ii. 212.
 de Magos, ii. 221.
 Salvatierra, ii. 267-73-317.
 Salvetat, ii. 496.
 Salurn, iv. 235.
 Saluzzo, iii. 35.
 Salzburg, v. 313.
 Salzallum, vi. 336.
 Salz der Helden, vi. 275.
 Salze, vi. 179.
 Ungen, v. 470.
 Salz Hemmendorf, vi. 310.
 Ufslen, iv. 452.
 Salzwedel, v. 642.
 Samara, i. 464.
 Samaria, ii. 21.
 Samarowfk, i. 510.
 Sambek, ii. 41.
 Samblancay, ii. 562.
 Samblancéau, iv. 519.
 Samborg, i. 609.
 Sambokret, ii. 24.
 Sambuca la, iii. 216.
 Sambura la, ibid.
 Samcona, ii. 126.
 Sameland, i. 341.
 Samenolmai, i. 341.
 Samland, i. 544.
 Sammatan, ii. 506.
 Samoen, iii. 20.
 Samogitia, i. 625.
 Samogyrrar, ii. 50.
 Samondrachi, I. ii. 147.
 Samowa, i. 465.
 Sampigni, ii. 590.
 Samsoe, i. 105.
 Samuans, ii. 608.
 Sanalria, ii. 275.
 Sancerre, ii. 559.
 Sanci, ii. 587.
 Sancourt, ii. 402.
 Sanczurfk, i. 482.

Sanda, I. iii. 432.
 Sandud, i. 365.
 Sandao, r. ii. 222.
 Sandau, vi. 187.
 Sandbach, iii. 383.
 Sande, ii. 208.
 Sandecz, i. 602.
 Sandefjord, i. 187.
 Sanderleben, vi. 103.
 Sanddown castle, iii. 307.
 Sandfoot castle, iii. 265.
 Sandgate castle, iii. 305.
 Sandhamn, i. 314.
 Sanditten, i. 548.
 Sandmare, i. 322.
 Sandoe, I. i. 214-86.
 Sandomil, ii. 207.
 Sandomir, i. 603.
 Sandown castle, iii. 288.
 Sandfvard, i. 185.
 Sandwich, iii. 307.
 Sanfins, ii. 208.
 Sangatte, ii. 405.
 Sangerhausen, v. 559.
 Sanguesa, ii. 314.
 Sanguinedo, iii. 85.
 Sanife, iii. 199.
 Sanok, i. 609.
 Sanperi, iii. 213.
 Santa cruz, ii. 237-8.
 de Riba Samega, ii. 192.
 Santatiere, iii. 131.
 Santarens, ii. 221.
 Santelma, ii. 327.
 Sant fa, iii. 27.
 Santiao di Cafem, ii. 223.
 Santillana, ii. 269.
 Santo Dio, ii. 213.
 Santogna, ii. 269.
 Santok, i. 589.
 Santorin, I. ii. 157.
 Santvliet, iv. 275.
 Saone, r. ii. 574.
 Sa Ofins, ii. 195.
 Saorgio, iii. 35.
 Sapienze le, I. i. 159.
 Saponara, iii. 197, 213.
 Saptaa, h. i. 223.
 Saragozza,

I N D E X.

Saragozza, ii. 315.
 Sarajio, ii. 122.
 Sarali, ibid.
 Saransk, i. 481.
 Sarapul, ibid.
 Saratow, ibid.
 Sarbourg, ii. 584.
 Sarbruck, ibid.
 Sarburg, iv. 548.
 Sarcow, I. i. 414.
 Sardin, ii. 126.
 SARDINIA, iii. 41.
 Sardoal, ii. 221.
 Sargans, iii. 715-6.
 Sarijiole, ii. 138.
 Saris, i. 365.
 Sark, iii. 290.
 Sarkau, I. i. 414, 546.
 Sarke, ii. 33.
 Sarkeresztur, ii. 48.
 Sarlat, ii. 495.
 Sarnen, iii. 663.
 Sarno, iii. 196.
 Saro, ii. 158.
 Saros, ii. 60.
 Sarpen, i. 190-92.
 Sarpfburg, i. 192.
 Sarrancolin, ii. 504.
 Sarreal, ii. 322.
 Sarria, ii. 267.
 Sarfina, iii. 104. 146.
 Sarfkoefelo, i. 430.
 Sarfuela, ii. 203.
 Sarte, r. ii. 534.
 Sartene, iii. 114.
 Sarvar, ii. 53.
 Sarvitza, ii. 138.
 Sarum, iii. 280.
 Sarwerden, ii. 585.
 Sarzana, iii. 104.
 Sarzedas, ii. 211.
 Safellas, iii. 105.
 Salko, ii. 33.
 Salfalbo, iii. 126.
 Salfari, iii. 42.
 Salfello, iii. 105.
 Saffenage, ii. 437.
 Saffenberg, iv. 323.

Saffo, ii. 61.
 Saffuola, iii. 63.
 Saffago, ii. 315.
 Saffmola, i. 363.
 Saffz, iii. 797.
 Saffagunda, i. 365.
 Satao, ii. 207.
 Satillans, ii. 442.
 Satoralja, ii. 61.
 Satuans, iii. 198.
 Satterup, i. 153.
 Saturnia, iii. 131.
 Satzig, vi. 91.
 Saucitanges, ii. 554.
 Saudre, r. ii. 558.
 Sauer, r. ii. 594.
 Save, r. ii. 87.
 Saverdun, ii. 484.
 Savigliano, iii. 30.
 Savignane, iii. 145.
 Savine, ii. 438.
 Sauion, ii. 510.
 Saulieu, ii. 425.
 Sault, ii. 458-72.
 Saumur, ii. 566.
 Savona, iii. 105.
 Savournin, ii. 460.
 Savoy, iii. 15.
 Saufenberg, v. 223.
 Sauvel, ii. 593.
 Sauveterre, ii. 490-99.
 Saux, ii. 422.
 Sauzon, ii. 522.
 Sawolax, i. 362.
 Saxkiobing, i. 121.
 Sax Lauenburg, vi. 436.
 Saxmundham, iii. 332.
 Saxony Upper, v. 526.
 Saxony Lower, vi. 171.
 Sayda, v. 598.
 Sayn, ii. 523, iv. 428.
 Sborow, i. 604.
 Scagnas, i. 204.
 Scala, iii. 92, 196.
 Scaletta, iii. 214.
 Scalloway, iii. 433.
 Scandalak, i. 551.
 Scanderburg, i. 132-34.

Scandiano, iii. 64.
 Scarba, I. iii. 425.
 Scarborough, iii. 392.
 Scardona, ii. 105.
 Scarena la, iii. 35.
 Scarewalsh, iii. 436.
 Scarlino, iii. 132.
 Scaro, ii. 158.
 Scarpanto, ii. 157.
 Scarpe, r. ii. 396.
 Scarperia, iii. 126.
 Scavn, i. 126.
 Scepus, i. 603.
 Schaaffstadt, v. 622.
 Schaaken, i. 545.
 Schackenburg, i. 141.
 Schad, i. 139.
 Schaffhausen, iii. 691-2.
 Schafheim, v. 108.
 Schagarca, i. 471.
 Schaitanskie, i. 503.
 Schalaginskoy, i. 523.
 Schalfik, iii. 780.
 Schalkau, vi. 40.
 Scham, i. 116.
 Schandau, v. 576.
 Schanis, iii. 710.
 Scharding, v. 341.
 Schaifenstein, ii. 22.
 Scharkioi, ii. 126.
 Scharmbeck, vi. 222.
 Scharnitk, iv. 232.
 Scharzfeld, vi. 278.
 Schaffin, ii. 25.
 Schatfk, i. 466.
 Schauen, vi. 475.
 Schauenburg, ii. 583. iv.
 434. v. 13. vi. 49.
 Schauenstein, v. 421.
 Schaumberg, iv. 182.
 Schaumburg, v. 149.
 Schauna, i. 187.
 Schedrin, i. 479.
 Scheel, i. 135.
 Scheelsborg, i. 114.
 Scheen, v. 268. r. ii. 594.
 Scheeren the, i. 313.
 Scheerweiler, ii. 599.
 Scheiben.

I N D E X.

- Scheibenberg, v. 607.
 Scheibs, iv. 170.
 Scheinfeld, v. 397.
 Schekfna, r. i. 451.
 Schelde, r. iv. 290.
 Schelesenca, r. i. 472.
 Schelesinsk, i. 508.
 Schelesnie, i. 503.
 Schellenberg, v. 334, 598.
 Schelnora, i. 319.
 Schemnitz, iii. 35.
 Schemte, ii. 23.
 Schening, vi. 340-42-44.
 Schenkenberg, iii. 622.
 Scheppinstedt, vi. 337.
 Scherenberg, vi. 121.
 Scherpenheuvel, iv. 268.
 Scherpenisse, iii. 523.
 Scheiburg, ii. 85.
 Scheshminsk, i. 481.
 Scheffup, r. i. 529.
 Scheferkow, i. 482.
 Scheveling, iii. 501.
 Schezlitz, v. 395.
 Schiedam, iii. 490.
 Schioggia, iii. 147.
 Schieland, iii. 508.
 Schierling, v. 346.
 Schierstein, v. 94.
 Schievelbein, vi. 15.
 Schilda, v. 58.
 Schildsche, iv. 171.
 Schilk, r. i. 474.
 Schilling der, iii. 513.
 Schiltach, v. 200.
 Schio, iii. 88.
 Schippen Geil, i. 552.
 Schipping, i. 105.
 Schirmek, ii. 598.
 Schirwind, i. 561.
 Schisch, r. i. 472.
 Schkeuditz, v. 621.
 Schlackenwald, iv. 92.
 Schlackenwerth, ibid.
 Schlangerz, iv. 257.
 Schlangenbad, v. 62.
 Schlatten, ii. 82.
 Schlaustedt, vi. 360.
 Schlaux, i. 149.
 Schlawentitz, vi. 594.
 Schleiden, iv. 506.
 Schleiz, vi. 155.
 Schlenaken, iv. 498.
 Schlenksengfeld, v. 78.
 Schlettat, ii. 597.
 Schlettau, v. 604.
 Schlies, i. 159.
 Schlitz, vi. 505.
 Schlobitten, i. 558.
 Schlodien, ibid.
 Schlossberg, ii. 19.
 Schloßhof, iv. 174.
 Schluchtern, v. 106.
 Schluckup, vi. 457.
 Schluffelburg, iv. 356.
 Schuffelfeld, v. 406.
 Schmaalekne, i. 184.
 Schmalenberg, iv. 572.
 Schmalkalden, v. 472.
 Schmidburg, iv. 549.
 Schmidmuhl, v. 362.
 Schmiedeberg, v. 546-76,
 vi. 555.
 Schmogger, vi. 540.
 Schmollen, vi. 55.
 Schmolnitz, ii. 58.
 Schnaitbach, v. 355.
 Schnatthorst, iv. 355.
 Schneeberg, v. 605.
 Schnecken, ii. 561.
 Schockland, iii. 514.
 Schockwitz, vi. 139.
 Schodborg, i. 136.
 Schoeberry, iii. 224.
 Schonau, iv. 248. vi. 555.
 Schonbach, iv. 92.
 Schonberg, i. 156. iv. 550.
 v. 349. vi. 450.
 Schonborg, I. i. 136.
 Schonebeck, vi. 183.
 Schoneck, v. 614.
 Schonek, i. 637.
 Schonen, i. 289.
 Schonenwerth, iii. 690.
 Schonewalde, v. 548.
 Schonfeld, iv. 92.
 Schongau, v. 337.
 Schonlee, i. 646. v. 371.
 Schonstein, v. 51.
 Schoonhoven, iii. 491.
 Schopfen, v. 223.
 Schorndorf, v. 187.
 Schoterland, iii. 539.
 Schotten, v. 65.
 Schoubye, i. 118.
 Schouwen, iii. 521.
 Schraplaw, vi. 137.
 Schreiberthau, vi. 556.
 Schründen, i. 663.
 Schufflich, iv. 32.
 Schumberg, iv. 104.
 Schurgast, vi. 592.
 Schuffenried, v. 252.
 Schutt the, ii. 21.
 Schuttenhofen, iv. 8.
 Schuttorf, iv. 459.
 Schwabeck, v. 272.
 Schwaben, v. 337.
 Schwabmunchen, v. 168.
 Schwabstedt, i. 157.
 Schwammendingen, iii. 602.
 Schwan, vi. 383.
 Schwanden, iii. 671.
 Schwandorf, v. 362.
 Schwanebeck, vi. 359.
 Schwansen, i. 165.
 Schwartzburg, iv. 113.
 Schwarzach, v. 406, 407.
 Schwarzenberg, v. 473.
 Schwarzenborn, v. 51.
 Schwarzenburg, v. 604.
 Schwarzenfels, iv. 352.
 Schwarzenfels, v. 107.
 Schwarzhofen, v. 353.
 Schwarzwald or the *Black
 forest*, v. 151. vi. 49.
 Schwarz Zella, vi. 49.
 Schwatz, iv. 232.
 Schweidnitz, vi. 546-7.
 Schweina, v. 470.
 Schweinfurt, v. 524.
 Schweinitz, iv. 84.
 Schweinsberg, v. 56.
 Schwelm, iv. 3.
 Schwentzar,

I N D E X.

Schwentzar, i. 340.
 Schwerdtberg, v. 56.
 Schwerin, vi. 166, 376, 380.
 449.
 Schwerte, iv. 387.
 Schwetz, i. 638.
 Sciara, iii. 217.
 Sciatho, ii. 148.
 Sciglio, iii. 201.
 Scilly, iii. 258.
 Sciro, ii. 149.
 Sclafani, iii. 217.
 Sclavonia, ii. 87.
 Scone, iii. 426.
 Scopamene, iii. 114.
 Scordia, iii. 214.
 SCOTLAND, iii. 415.
 Scratadile, iii. 427.
 Scupi, ii. 124.
 Scutari, ii. 139.
 Sczebizefzin, i. 608.
 Sczerzye, i. 596.
 Sdili, I. ii. 152.
 Seaton, iii. 417.
 Seaux, ii. 382.
 Sebenico, ii. 98.
 Sebes, ii. 60.
 Sebnitz, v. 576.
 Secca, ii. 208.
 Secchia, r. iii. 61.
 Sechi Sigeth, ii. 51.
 Seckau, iv. 196.
 Seckbach, v. 105.
 Seckingen, iv. 249.
 Seelen, ii. 568.
 Seda, ii. 229.
 Sedan, ii. 419.
 Sedavin, ii. 209.
 Sedenhorst, iv. 323.
 Seebergen, vi. 125.
 Seeburg, i. 653.
 Seedork, vi. 443.
 Seekhausen, vi. 183.
 Seekirchen, v. 319.
 Seelburg, i. 665.
 Seeland, I. i. 84.
 Seelo, v. 673.
 Seels, 304.

Seesen, vi. 347-8.
 Seestedt, i. 164.
 Seetia, ii. 157.
 Seevenborren, iv. 271.
 Seewald, i. 555.
 Seez, ii. 553.
 Segadaens, ii. 206.
 Segorve, ii. 299.
 Segovia, ii. 309.
 Segre, r. ii. 319.
 Segura, ii. 212-72.
 de la Sierra, ii. 301.
 r. ii. 295.
 Sehesten, i. 553.
 Seidenstatt, vi. 43.
 Seiglstrup, i. 123.
 Seignelay, ii. 424.
 Seille, r. ii. 574.
 Seine, r. ii. 334.
 Seinsheim, v. 507.
 Seira, ii. 319.
 Seissel, ii. 429.
 Seissen, v. 598.
 Seittenstotten, iv. 171.
 Seixa, ii. 232.
 Seixo, ii. 211.
 Selanger, i. 334.
 Sell, v. 423.
 Selboe, i. 202.
 Selby, iii. 381.
 Selency, I. i. 414.
 Selenginsk, i. 519.
 Seliere, ii. 609.
 Selino, ii. 156.
 Seliffa, ii. 96.
 Selgenthal, iv. 529.
 Seligenstadt, iv. 528.
 Selivrea, ii. 133.
 Selkirk, iii. 418.
 Sella, ii. 219.
 Selles, ii. 560.
 Sellewalla, i. 323.
 Selloe, i. 195, 200.
 Sellye, ii. 23.
 Selongey, ii. 422.
 Selters, v. 190.
 Selva, ii. 102.

Selz, iv. 584.
 Selzbach, r. ii. 591.
 Selzlach, v. 406.
 Sem, r. i. 465.
 Semar, iii. 16.
 Semdalfwerk, i. 199.
 Semender, ii. 122.
 Semenonskoi, i. 454.
 Sengallen, i. 664.
 Semlin, ii. 91.
 Semminara, iii. 201.
 Sempack, iii. 646, 649.
 Sempalat, i. 509.
 Semp, iii. 420.
 Semur Auxois, ii. 424.
 in Briennois, ii. 426.
 Sendomier, i. 603.
 Seneffe, iv. 271.
 Sennen, ii. 604.
 Senecz, ii. 456.
 Senftenberg, v. 580.
 Senglea, iii. 223.
 Senhorin, ii. 207.
 Senlis, ii. 385.
 Sennien, i. 204-11.
 Senonches, ii. 395.
 Sens, ii. 417.
 Sensburg, i. 553.
 Sensenstein, v. 43.
 Sentale, iii. 34.
 Sepris, iii. 49.
 Sepiszek, ii. 84.
 Sepulveda, ii. 308.
 Seran, ii. 17.
 Seraquino, I. ii. 149.
 Seravalle, iii. 40.
 Sereth, r. ii. 165.
 Serino, iii. 197.
 Sermione, iii. 87.
 Sermioneta, iii. 174.
 Sermur, ii. 553.
 Sernansfelhe, ii. 209.
 Serpa, ii. 225.
 Serpaisk, i. 455.
 Serphanto, I. ii. 152.
 Serpho, ibid.
 Serpuchou, i. 455.

Serra

I N D E X.

Serra la, iii. 113. 641.
 Capriola, iii. 206.
 Dicalfo, *ibid.*
 Serravalla, iii. 27-151.
 Serrei, i. 564.
 Serres, ii. 439.
 Serva, ii. 192.
 Servia, ii. 122. iii. 145.
 Sefia, r. iii. 25.
 Sefia, iii. 193.
 Sessau, i. 664.
 Sessole, iii. 36.
 Sesta, iii. 104.
 Sesto, ii. 134. iii. 49.
 Sestola, iii. 63.
 Sestri di Levante, iii. 104.
 Ponente, iii. 105.
 Sethia, ii. 155.
 Seton Cockenny, iii. 417.
 Sette, ii. 575.
 Vellas, ii. 169.
 Settenil, ii. 294.
 Settevitone, iii. 27.
 Settia, ii. 157.
 Settle, iii. 384.
 Setuval, ii. 222.
 Setzins, i. 604.
 Sevebiery, i. 202.
 Sevenach, iv. 380.
 Sevennes, ii. 462.
 Sevenoak, iii. 313.
 Sever, ii. 207.
 Severac le Chatteau, ii. 949.
 l'eglise, *ibid.*
 Severien, i. 461. 602.
 Severin, ii. 164.
 Severn, iii. 228.
 Severus's Wall, iii. 421.
 Seville, ii. 281.
 Seure, ii. 422.
 Sewa, i. 325.
 Sewelanga, r. i. 290.
 Sext, iii. 22.
 Seyda, v. 547.
 Seyne, ii. 452.
 Sezane, iii. 34.
 Sezanne, ii. 418.
 Sezembra, ii. 223.

VOL. VI.

Sezembre, ii. 520.
 Sezulfe, ii. 198.
 Sezze, iii. 173.
 Sfaccia, ii. 139.
 Sfachia, ii. 156.
 Shaftesbury, iii. 363.
 Shannon, r. iii. 438.
 Shap, iii. 401.
 Shapinsha, iii. 432.
 Shapnose Castle, iii. 288.
 Shattfk, i. 466.
 Sheals, iii. 395.
 Sheerneys, iii. 309.
 Sheffield, iii. 387.
 Shefford, iii. 343.
 Shelaly, iii. 436.
 Shelburne, iii. 436.
 Shette, iii. 437.
 Shilli logar, iii. 437.
 Shenkursk, i. 449.
 Shepey, iii. 309.
 Shepholms, iii. 276.
 Sherbourn, iii. 381.
 Shetland, iii. 433.
 Sheilds, iii. 395.
 Shereburn, iii. 268.
 Shoeberry nefs, iii. 324.
 Shonberg, vi. 551.
 Shoreham, iii. 300.
 Shrewsbury, iii. 381.
 Shropshire, iii. 380.
 Shroule, iii. 443.
 Shrowle, iii. 439.
 Siaffa Longa, iii. 113.
 Sibbo, i. 371.
 Siberia, i. 483.
 Sichelburg, ii. 93.
 Sichen, iv. 268.
 Sicily, I. iii. 409.
 Siculiana, iii. 216.
 Sicyon, ii. 145.
 Sidmouth, iii. 263.
 Sidova, ii. 164.
 Siebeneichen, vi. 558.
 Siebenlehn, v. 600.
 Siebenlinden, ii. 59.
 Siedenburg, iv. 480.
 Siegberg, iv. 409.

Siegen, iv. 412.
 Siegfriedsquelle, i. 318.
 Siemiatycze, i. 606.
 Siena, iii. 130.
 Sier, r. iii. 16.
 Sierpecz, i. 597.
 Sierra la, ii. 301.
 Sierra d'Alcaraz, ii. 224.
 Molina, ii. 244.
 d'Occa, ii. 244.
 Sieva, r. iii. 119.
 Siewierz, i. 602.
 Siewlk, i. 465.
 Sigean, ii. 474.
 Siggewara, i. 360.
 Sigmaringen, v. 227.
 Signaéd, iii. 627.
 Sigtana, i. 315.
 Siguenza, ii. 309.
 Sihun, r. 470.
 Sikino, I. ii. 154.
 Siklos, ii. 49.
 Silandowo, i. 481.
 Silberberg, vi. 545.
 Silesia, vi. 511.
 Silianfors, i. 329.
 Silistri, ii. 127.
 Silkeborg, i. 132.
 Sille, ii. 535.
 Sillery, ii. 414.
 Silstedt, vi. 145.
 Simaneds, ii. 275.
 Simbirk, i. 481.
 Simensberg, i. 227.
 Simelfjauer, i. 358.
 Simmem, v. 27.
 Simon Thurn, ii. 49.
 Simorre, ii. 505.
 Simpach, v. 344.
 Sinagra, iii. 213.
 Sinara, r. i. 472.
 Sinbirsk, i. 481.
 Sinde, ii. 207.
 Sindelfingen, v. 198.
 Sindim, ii. 209.
 Sindringen, v. 402.
 Sinagaglia, iii. 146.
 Sines, ii. 226.

Sinew,

I N D E X.

- Sinew, ii. 317.
 Sinfaons, ii. 452.
 Sing, ii. 85.
 Singawena, r. i. 428.
 Sinopoli, iii. 201.
 Sinzheim, iv. 583.
 Sinzig, iv. 406.
 Sio, i. 319.
 Sioholm, i. 322.
 Siomini, r. ii. 139.
 Sion, h. iii. 327, iii. 798.
 Sioring, i. 128,
 Siofa, i. 322.
 Sioftad, ibid.
 Sip, ii. 123.
 Sips, ii. 54.
 Siphanto, I. ii. 152.
 Siphno, I. ii. 152.
 Sira, I. ii. 152.
 Siracuse, iii. 214.
 Sirac, i. 591.
 Siratfeh, ii. 91.
 Sirilsgorod, i. 456.
 Sirkas, i. 350.
 Sirmione, iii. 87.
 Siro, I. ii. 152.
 Sirque, ii. 583.
 Sifeby, i. 165.
 Sifert, r. i. 472.
 Siffek, ii. 87.
 Sifta, r. i. 428.
 Sifteron, ii. 456.
 Sitanskoi, i. 522.
 Sittard, iv. 403.
 Sittingbourn, iii. 309.
 Sivrana, ii. 322.
 Sixfours, ii. 452.
 Skaale, i. 214.
 Skaaliholdt, i. 226-28.
 Skaftefield, i. 228.
 Skagafjeld, i. 226.
 Skagen, i. 126. 203.
 Skagernhack, i. 126.
 Skal, i. 626.
 Skalife, iv. 76.
 Skanderborg, i. 132.
 Skanderburg, i. 123.
 Skanelaholm, i. 319.
 Skanoe, i. 300.
 Skaptafel, i. 228.
 Skara, i. 291.
 Skaraborg, ibid.
 Skarsfield, i. 202.
 Skaugna, i. 203.
 Skavn, i. 126.
 Skaw-cape, i. 123.
 Skeidraah, i. 228.
 Skelleftea, i. 340.
 Skelmaliere, iii. 436.
 Skena, r. i. 275.
 Skenas, i. 276.
 Skeninge, ibid.
 Skepshamn, i. 334.
 Skiaalfandafliot, r. i. 225.
 Skialewad, r. i. 338.
 Skieen, i. 187.
 Skieskior, i. 109.
 Skiern, r. i. 124, 37.
 Skierniewice, i. 592.
 Skierrove, i. 211.
 Skinofa, I. ii. 154.
 Skiofde, i. 292.
 Skion, i. 334.
 Skipping, i. 105.
 Skipton, iii. 384.
 Skiffytta, i. 329.
 Skive, i. 131.
 Skivehuns, i. 129, 30.
 Skodny, v. 592.
 Skogkloster, i. 317.
 Skogn, i. 203.
 Skognao, i. 202.
 Skreene, iii. 438.
 Skrida, i. 228.
 Skula, i. 337.
 Skumagin, i. 524.
 Skuoe, I. i. 214.
 Skuttilshjordur, i. 231.
 Skye, I. iii. 430.
 Slagelse, i. 108.
 Slags, i. 137.
 Slan, iv. 95.
 Slane, iii. 438-9.
 Slangerup, i. 97.
 Slawe, vi. 93.
 Slawkow, i. 602.
 Sleaford, iii. 372.
 Slegi, iii. 443.
 Sleswick, i. 142-61.
 Slet, i. 128.
 Slewmarge, iii. 438.
 Slewardagh, iii. 444.
 Slitehamn, i. 286.
 Slonin, i. 621.
 Sloten, iii. 535.
 Slottfladagarden, i. 286.
 Sloujanka, r. i. 428.
 Slowiankoi, i. 445.
 Sluchau, i. 638.
 Sluck, i. 616. 22.
 Sluckau, i. 637.
 Sluen, ii. 93.
 Sluis, iii. 569.
 Sluppez, i. 605.
 Smaland, i. 278.
 Smale-comte, iii. 445.
 Smila, i. 612.
 Smiths found, i. 245.
 Smoland, i. 278.
 Smolensko, r. i. 428-57.
 Smorum, i. 85.
 Sna, r. i. 466.
 Snafellsnefs, i. 230.
 Snath, iii. 387.
 Sneek, iii. 534.
 Sneethham, iii. 337.
 Sniatyn, i. 610.
 Soalhaens, ii. 194.
 Soana, iii. 154.
 Sobernheim, v. 29.
 Sobieslaw, iv. 84.
 Sobor, r. ii. 197.
 Sobral de Monte Agraao,
 ii. 217.
 Sobrarbe, ii. 319.
 Sobrofa, ii. 201.
 Sochaezow, i. 592.
 Sochetund, i. 85.
 Sockjock, i. 359.
 Sockzowa, ii. 166.
 Soderhamn, i. 332.
 Soderkioping, i. 276.
 Sodertalge, i. 322.
 Sodomiura, iii. 105.
 Soeborg,

I N D E X.

Soeborg, i. 99.
 Soen, i. 129.
 Soefdyke, iii. 530.
 Soeft, iv. 397.
 Soham, iii. 340.
 Sohlen, vi. 180.
 Soiffons, ii. 316.
 Sokal, i. 613.
 Solanto, iii. 217.
 Solarofa, iii. 42.
 Soldau, i. 554.
 Soldin, vi. 10.
 Solfatara, iii. 189.
 Solferino, iii. 67.
 Solfwitzborg, i. 308.
 Solidor, ii. 520.
 Solignac, ii. 483.
 Solikamskaia, i. 482.
 Solingen, iv. 408.
 Soller, ii. 327.
 Sollnhofen, v. 445.
 Solloer, i. 189.
 Solms, v. 111.
 Sologne, ii. 542.
 Solothurn, iii. 686.
 Solowefkoi, i. 448.
 Solfona, ii. 323.
 Soltau, vi. 268.
 Solweitftregotzk, i. 449.
 Somborn, v. 107.
 Somersfetshire, iii. 269.
 Somerton, iii. 242.
 Somieres, ii. 479.
 Somlyo, iii. 68, 83.
 Somme, i. 101. ii. 401.
 Sommerda, iv. 536.
 Sommerfeld, iv. 19.
 Sommerhaufen, v. 506.
 Sommerfchanburg, vi. 182.
 Son, ii. 484.
 Soncino, iii. 51.
 Sonderburg, i. 151.
 Sonderhaufen, vi. 121.
 Sondezlyng, i. 129.
 Sondermore, i. 200.
 Sondrio, iii. 784.
 Sonnberg, iv. 90. 240. vi.
 41.

Sonenburg, iv. 232. vi. 17.
 Sonnenfeld, vi. 44.
 Sonnewald, v. 549.
 Sontbein, iv. 377.
 Sonhofen, v. 169.
 Sontra, v. 58.
 Sophia, ii. 126.
 Sophienberg, i. 97.
 Sophien magda lenenkoeg,
 i. 157.
 Soprana, iii. 214.
 Sora, iii. 194.
 Soraggio, iii. 63.
 Soragna, iii. 58.
 Sorefina, iii. 51.
 Soreze, ii. 471.
 Sorgenfrey, i. 96.
 Sori, iii. 103.
 Soria, ii. 312.
 Soriano, iii. 201.
 Sorn, iii. 112.
 Soroe, i. 107.
 Soroka, ii. 166.
 Soronza, iii. 113.
 Soroftinskoy, i. 448.
 Sorr, r. ii. 593.
 Sogr, iv. 74.
 Sorronte, ii. 192.
 Sorron, ii. 535.
 Sorfele, i. 357.
 Sortelha, ii. 212.
 Soru, ii. 112.
 Sorvaag, i. 214.
 Sorunzu, iii. 114.
 Sos, ii. 317.
 Sofa, v. 607.
 Sofna, i. 412.
 Sospello, iii. 35.
 Sofwa, i. 471.
 Sofnitzowitz, vi. 594.
 Sotto, ii. 209.
 de Rebordaens, ii. 193.
 Sovana, iii. 131.
 Sovar, ii. 60.
 Soubife, ii. 511.
 Sovreira formofa, ii. 220.
 Souillac, ii. 497.
 Souillieres, ii. 587.

Sore, ii. 503.
 Soullieres, ii. 453. iii. 23.
 Soure, ii. 218.
 Source, r. ii. 445.
 Soutello, ii. 209.
 Souteraine, ii. 555.
 Southam, iii. 365.
 Southampton, iii. 286.
 Southmoulton, iii. 260.
 South Petherton, iii. 272.
 Southwark, iii. 321, 397.
 Southwell, iii. 375.
 Southwold, iii. 332.
 Souto, ii. 193.
 de Ribeira de Homem,
 ii. 193.
 Souvigni, ii. 547.
 Souzel, ii. 227.
 Sowerby, iii. 394.
 Spacca Furno, iii. 215.
 SPAIN, ii. 241.
 Spalatro, ii. 100.
 Spalding, iii. 371.
 Spandau, v. 659.
 Spangenberg, v. 43.
 Spaneraid, i. 195.
 Spanheim, v. 79, 82.
 Spantiko, vi. 85.
 Sparbygia, i. 204.
 Sparenberg, iv. 471.
 Sparefund, i. 282.
 Spatza, ii. 21.
 Spello, iii. 153.
 Spennazola, iii. 198.
 Sperdillen, i. 188.
 Sperello, iii. 152.
 Sperlinga, iii. 214.
 Spetia, iii. 104.
 Spezzano, iii. 63.
 Spiegelberg, iv. 488.
 Spielberg, v. 237.
 Spiez, v. 51.
 Spigno, iii. 36.
 Spilamberto, iii. 63.
 Spilimbergo, iii. 93.
 Spilby, iii. 372.
 Spina Longa, ii. 157.
 Spirding,

I N D E X.

- Spirding, i. 565.
 Spires, v. 10, 144.
 Spithead, iii. 285.
 Spolet, iii. 152-3.
 Spolofchenskajia, i. 518.
 Sponck, ii. 604.
 Sprendlingen, v. 121.
 Sprince, vi. 308.
 Sproe, i. 116.
 Spurnhead, iii. 389.
 Squilace, iii. 200-1.
 Squinzano, iii. 203.
 Sroda, i. 589.
 Ssheken, iv. 86.
 Staatenhoeck, i. 243.
 Staberholz, i. 166.
 Stablauken, i. 550.
 Stade, vi. 217, 219.
 Staden, vi. 310.
 Stadt am Hof, v. 347.
 Stadtberg, iv. 362, 357.
 Stadthagen, iv. 436-7.
 Staffarda, iii. 35.
 Staffelstein, v. 396.
 Staffio, i. 220.
 Staffis, iii. 684.
 Stafford, iii. 378.
 — shire, *ibid.*
 Staffort, v. 221.
 Staggia, iii. 125.
 Stagno, ii. 105.
 Staines, iii. 323.
 Stainthorp, iii. 395.
 Stalimene, I. ii. 148.
 Stalleupehnen, ii. 324.
 Stambs, iv. 233.
 Stamford, iii. 370.
 Stampala, I. ii. 157.
 Stanar, iii. 307.
 Standia, I. ii. 157.
 Standon, iii. 345.
 Stanengo, iii. 91.
 Stanes, iii. 323.
 Stang, r. i. 275.
 Stanhope, iii. 395.
 Stanislawow, i. 610.
 Stanley, iii. 357.
 Stanton, iii. 372.
 Stapelburg, vi. 447.
 Stapelholm, i. 162.
 Staraia Ladoga, i. 443.
 Stara-Plaemina, h. ii. 125.
 Staraia-Rusta, i. 444.
 Starby, i. 278.
 Stargard, i. 637. vi. 89,
 387, 388.
 Starigard, ii. 96.
 Starodup, i. 461.
 Stasfurt, vi. 181.
 Stat, i. 200.
 Stato della Chiesa, iii. 132.
 de Gli Presidii, iii.
 132.
 di Landi, iii. 59.
 Pallavicino, iii. 59.
 Statt, i. 271.
 Stats hav. i. 200.
 Stavenger, i. 196.
 Stavenghagen, vi. 302.
 Stavenisse, iii. 523.
 Staveren, iii. 535.
 Stavern, i. 157.
 Stauffenberg, v. 63. vi. 348.
 Stedeland, i. 163.
 Steenbergen, iii. 561, 462.
 Steenhammer, i. 323.
 Steeninge, i. 319.
 Steenwiggholm, i. 203.
 Steenwyk, iii. 545.
 Stefft, v. 448.
 Stege in Den. i. 112.
 in Norw. i. 204.
 Stegeborg, i. 276.
 Stegeholm, i. 281.
 Stegers, ii. 567.
 Stegestrand, i. 116.
 Steilhubb, v. 233.
 Stein, v. 8. vi. 159.
 Steinach, iii. 494.
 Stein am Anger, ii. 52.
 — am Rhein, iii. 609.
 Steinau, v. 106. vi. 566.
 Steinbach, v. 63, 217.
 Steinfurt, iv. 361.
 Steinhauser, vi. 267.
 Steinheid, vi. 40.
 Steinheim, iv. 318, 526.
 v. 191.
 Steinhorft, vi. 261, 413.
 Steinhuder, iv. 437.
 Steinort, i. 551.
 Steinstein, v. 371.
 Stemmwederberg, iv. 175.
 211, 355.
 Stenar, iii. 307.
 Stenay, ii. 576.
 Stendal, v. 641.
 Stepanowze, ii. 166.
 Stepenitz, vi. 91.
 Sterling, iii. 421.
 Sternberg, iv. 454. vi. 15.
 377.
 Stetten, vi. 30.
 Stettin, vi. 82.
 — new, vi. 91.
 Steven, i. 111.
 Stevenage, ili. 343.
 Stevenfwaard, iii. 568.
 Slevn, i. 111.
 Stevnsklint, i. 112.
 Steyerberg, iv. 480.
 Steyning, iii. 301.
 Steyr, iv. 183.
 Steyrech, iv. 107.
 Stezyez, i. 604.
 Stibes, ii. 144.
 Stiernholm, i. 278.
 Stiernorp, i. 278.
 Stiernfund, i. 328.
 Stigliano, iii. 199.
 Stillfried, iv. 174.
 Stilo, iii. 201.
 Stilton, iii. 362.
 Stiordola, i. 203.
 Stiria, iv. 188.
 Stirling, iii. 421.
 Stockenay, ii. 283.
 Stocken, vi. 302.
 Stockesly, iii. 394.
 Stockholm, i. 310.
 Stockport, iii. 384.
 Stockton, iii. 394.
 Stoffring, i. 132.
 Stoffringaard,

I N D E X.

- Stoffringaard, i. 132.
 Stolberg, v. 604.
 Stolbooa, i. 444.
 Stol, vi. 85.
 Stollberg, vi. 139. 141.
 Stollhoffen, v. 218.
 Stolpemeride, vi. 33.
 Stolpen, v. 577.
 Stols, vi. 94.
 Stolzenu, iv. 471.
 Stompha, ii. 22.
 Stone, iii. 378.
 Stoney Stratford, iii. 348.
 Stoos, ii. 58.
 Stora Rocknen, i. 274.
 Storbyn, i. 337.
 Stordalen, i. 203.
 Storell, r. i. 190. 194.
 Streelve, I. i. 192.
 Storefofen, i. 202.
 Storetaarn, i. 191.
 Storjungfrun, i. 333.
 Storko, v. 680.
 Stormfels, v. 56.
 Stormont, iii. 427.
 Storoe, I. i. 197.
 Storho, i. 336.
 Storta, ii. 159.
 Stortford, iii. 345.
 Stoffen, v. 554.
 Stoftorp, i. 278.
 Stotel, vi. 224.
 Stotten, v. 286.
 Stourbridge, iii. 363.
 Stow, iii. 348.
 Market, iii. 330.
 On the Would, iii. 355.
 Stabane, iii. 442.
 Stradbally, iii. 438.
 Strakonice, iv. 85.
 Stralen, iv. 288.
 Stralfund, vi. 77.
 Strammehl, vi. 92.
 Stranda, i. 231.
 Strangford, iii. 441.
 Stranrawer, iii. 419.
 Strassburg, i. 646. ii. 595.
 v. 11.
 Vol. VI.
- Straska, ii. 57.
 Straßberg, v. 230.
 Strazz Walchen, v. 319.
 Stratford upon Avon, iii. 365.
 Strathawen, iii. 428.
 Strathbogy, iii. 427-8.
 Strathdee, iii. 427.
 Strathdon, iii. 427.
 Strathdowern, iii. 408.
 Stratherin, iii. 429.
 Strathern, iii. 426-9.
 Strathnairn, iii. 42.
 Strathnavern, iii. 431.
 Strathardile, iii. 427.
 Stratton, iii. 257.
 Straubing, v. 347.
 Strauszberg, v. 670. vi. 126.
 Strebernich, ii. 122.
 Strech, r. ii. 162.
 Streden Hof, i. 430.
 Strehla, v. 582.
 Streitberg, v. 420.
 Strelen, vi. 543.
 Strelitz, vi. 389. 593.
 Strelnamusa, i. 430.
 Strengnas, i. 321.
 Streufdorf, vi. 42.
 Stridova, ii. 50.
 Striegau, vi. 550.
 Strielki, i. 519.
 Strigowa, ii. 50.
 Strindan, i. 202.
 Strivali, I. ii. 159.
 Stroe, i. 98.
 Stromberg, iv. 323.
 Stromboli, iii. 218.
 Stromoe, r. i. 214.
 Stromsberg, i. 371.
 Stromsdal, i. 329.
 Stromsholm, i. 325.
 Stromfoe, i. 185.
 Stromstad, i. 298.
 Strongoli, iii. 199.
 Strongyle dia, I. ii. 159.
 Stronfa, iii. 432.
 Stroppen, vi. 578.
 Stroud, iii. 310. 357.
- Strugebroe, i. 193.
 Struxdorf, i. 159.
 Strymon, r. ii. 135.
 Strzelno, i. 593.
 Stubbekioing, i. 122.
 Stubey, iv. 237.
 Stubholm, i. 306.
 Stuhlingen, v. 241.
 Stuhl-Weissenburg, ii. 48.
 Stuop, vi. 201.
 Stum, i. 650.
 Stumdorf, ibid.
 Stupnicie, iii. 29.
 Stuttgart, v. 185.
 Styksholmur, i. 230.
 Stymphalis, ii. 144.
 Styx, r. ii. 144.
 Suanneke, i. 113.
 Suave, iii. 87.
 Suayo, ii. 193.
 Subola, i. 503.
 Suchona, i. 312.
 Suckau, i. 637.
 Suda, I. ii. 156.
 Sudak, ii. 172.
 Sudbury, iii. 328.
 Sudenburg, vi. 180.
 Sudermanland, i. 319.
 Suderoe, i. 143. 215.
 Sudertelge, i. 321.
 Sudertom, ibid.
 Suel, ii. 294.
 Suenborg, i. 116.
 Sunete, r. i. 648.
 Suerresborg, i. 198.
 Suffolk, iii. 236.
 Suhl, v. 466.
 Suinesund, i. 191.
 Suinnegarns, i. 317.
 Suinoe, I. i. 213.
 Sulau, vi. 590.
 Sulbeck, vi. 275.
 Sullah, iii. 444.
 Sully, ii. 542.
 Sulmona, iii. 207.
 Sulow, i. 604.
 Sulpice, iii. 22.
 Sulte, vi. 382.

I N D E X.

- Sulz, ii. 598.
 Sulz, v. 203.
 Sulza, vi. 36.
 Sulzbach, v. 358-63.
 Sulzburg, v. 222. 378.
 Sulzmath, ii. 598.
 Sumboe, i. 215.
 Sumeg, ii. 51.
 Sunmatino, iii. 216.
 Sumyn, i. 465.
 Sund, i. 119. 201.
 Sundawara, i. 360.
 Sundby, i. 322.
 Sundlyholm, i. 321.
 Sunddal, i. 201.
 Sunderland, iii. 395.
 Sundewit, i. 153.
 Sundfiord, i. 199.
 Sundgaw, i. 264.
 Sundholm, i. 293.
 Sundhord, i. 197.
 Sundmor, i. 208.
 Sundswal, i. 333.
 Sunino, iii. 173.
 Suomi, i. 361.
 Superque, iii. 29.
 Supino, iii. 206.
 Supplingenburg, vi. 346.
 Supraßl, i. 620.
 Suran, ii. 23.
 Suraz, i. 606.
 Sure, r. ii. 432.
 Surgres, ii. 511.
 Surgut, i. 510.
 Surrey, iii. 294.
 Surface, iii. 649.
 Surfk, i. 465-81.
 Sufa, i. 465. iii. 31.
 Sufanskoi, i. 503.
 Sufchkoï, i. 503.
 Sufdal, i. 451.
 Sussen, v. 287.
 Suffes les, iii. 16.
 Suffex, iii. 298.
 Suftera, iii. 216.
 Sufterbeek, i. 441.
 Sutherland, iii. 430.
 Sutri, iii. 158.
 Sutton cole Field, iii. 363.
 Sütze, i. 536.
 Suzanne, ii. 536.
 Suze, ii. 536.
 la Rouffe, ii. 443.
 Swabach, v. 441.
 Swabia, v. 150.
 Swanike, i. 113.
 Swanzey, iii. 408.
 Swartelbe, i. 295.
 Swartoe, i. 315.
 SWEDEN, i. 249.
 Sweaburg, i. 371.
 Swenigorod, i. 455.
 Sweri, r. i. 372.
 Swerrstett, vi. 30.
 Swiatoittoi, i. 447.
 Swiafk, i. 481.
 Swietla, iv. 78.
 Swihelschi, vi. 86.
 Swinoez, i. 213.
 Swir, i. 414.
 SWISSERLAND, iii. 577.
 Swords, iii. 436.
 Sworneek, ii. 122.
 Swyaschk, i. 482.
 Syberg, iv. 388.
 Syckle, iv. 470.
 Sygnafylke, i. 199.
 Syl, r. ii. 83.
 Sylet, i. 141-50.
 Sylvas, ii. 207.
 Sylves, ii. 233.
 Syndestett, vi. 30.
 Syra, I. ii. 152.
 Syracuse, iii. 214.
 Syre, i. 195.
 Syfarga, I. ii. 265.
 Szabad-Szalas, ii. 43.
 Szabadka, ii. 43.
 Szabadistye, ii. 26.
 Szabats, ii. 122.
 Szakolts, ii. 26.
 Szadek, i. 591.
 Szadvar, ii. 86.
 Szakolz, ii. 25.
 Szaladin, ii. 51.
 Szalankamen, ii. 90.
 Szalanz, ii. 62.
 Szalavar, ii. 51.
 Szamos, ii. 36.
 Szamos-Jalva, ii. 80.
 Szaneos Uivar, ibid.
 Szanto, ii. 36.
 Szarvas, ii. 71.
 Szarvasko, ii. 65.
 Szafz, ii. 31.
 Beyer, ii. 67.
 Bereny, ii. 66.
 Szathmar-Nemmethi, ii. 69.
 Szebeklib, ii. 35.
 Szebeny, ii. 86.
 Szeged, ii. 66.
 Szegesoar, ii. 85.
 Szekely Hid, ii. 70.
 Szekzad, ii. 49.
 Szeldietra, ii. 414.
 Szelist, ii. 86.
 Szelitze, ii. 62.
 Szelnetze, ii. 28.
 Szenderow, ii. 122.
 Szendro, ii. 64.
 Szenitze, ii. 26.
 Szent Peter, ii. 65.
 Miholy, ii. 84.
 Miklos, ii. 43. 81.
 Gyorgy, ii. 66.
 Szentes, ibid.
 Szeplak, ii. 62.
 Szefi, ii. 61.
 Szerdahely, ii. 22-60.
 Szered, ii. 21.
 Szeregyna, ii. 61.
 Szerents, ibid.
 Szetseny, ii. 38.
 Szigeth, ii. 50-68.
 Szikfzo, ii. 62.
 Szilagi, ii. 68.
 Szitna, ii. 34.
 Szkaafany, ii. 24.
 Szkalabinya, ii. 28.
 Szklow, i. 623.
 Szobofzlo, ii. 69.
 Szlnock, ii. 66.
 Szolos, ii. 34.
 Szomolan,

I N D E X.

Szomolan, ii. 20.
 Szrzem, i. 789.
 Sztopkow, ii. 60.
 Szud, ii. 36.
 Suzha, ii. 20.
 Szutan, ii. 29.
 Szydlow, i. 604.
 Szydlowiec, *ibid.*
 T.
TAaffer, iii. 410.
 Taanaas, i. 195.
 Taarnebye, i. 95.
 Taasing, I. i. 114.
 Taboa, ii. 207.
 Taboado, ii. 192.
 Taboaffo, ii. 208.
 Tabor, iv. 82.
 Tachow, iv. 89.
 Tachtale, ii. 123.
 Tadcaster, iii. 381.
 Tafalla, ii. 313.
 Taff's Well, iii. 409.
 Taggae, i. 481.
 Taganrok, i. 468.
 Taggia, iii. 106.
 Taghmon, iii. 437.
 Tagil, r. i. 472.
 Tagliacozzo, iii. 207.
 Tagus, r. ii. 244.
 Taillebourg, ii. 509.
 Tain, ii. 440.
 Taipol, i. 373.
 Talamone, iii. 132.
 Talavera de Badajoz, ii.
 279.
 de Reyna, ii. 306.
 de Vieja, *ibid.*
 Talavo, r. iii. 110.
 Talba, r. i. 674.
 Talcini, iii. 113.
 Talets, ii. 300.
 Talez, i. 466.
 Tallagh, iii. 445.
 Tallard, ii. 439.
 Tallemond, ii. 508.
 Tallestome, iii. 436.
 Talfang, v. 125.
 Talmats, ii. 86.

Talmont, ii. 515.
 Talsen, i. 663.
 Talussen, i. 563.
 Talya, ii. 61.
 Tamarit, ii. 22, 319.
 Tamaro, r. ii. 264.
 Tambow, i. 465.
 Tambra, r. ii. 266.
 Tamsfweg, v. 321.
 Tame, iii. 350.
 Tamega, r. ii. 197.
 Tamela, i. 370.
 Tamogrod, i. 608.
 Tamworth, iii. 464.
 Tana, i. 207.
 Tance, ii. 483.
 Tancos, i. 220.
 Tangermunde, v. 643.
 Tanieres, ii. 570.
 Taninge, iii. 20.
 Tanlay, ii. 424.
 Tanna, vi. 156.
 Tannay, ii. 544.
 Tannenberg, i. 554.
 Tanroda, vi. 28.
 Tantallon, iii. 417.
 Taormina, iii. 214.
 Tapiau, i. 548.
 Taplaken, *ibid.*
 Tapoltza, ii. 51.
 Tara, r. i. 472. 506.
 Tartezyń, i. 596.
 Tarentaise, iii. 22.
 Tariffa, ii. 287.
 Tarkany, ii. 60.
 Tarmon, iii. 449.
 Tarna, i. 322.
 Tarnaway, iii. 429.
 Tarnow, i. 602.
 Taro, r. iii. 56.
 Tarotzko, ii. 81.
 Tarouca, ii. 208.
 Tarragona, ii. 322.
 Tarrega, *ibid.*
 Tartary, i. 469.
 Tartas, ii. 501.
 Tartaskoi, i. 514.
 Tartzal, ii. 61.

Tatufa, i. 455.
 Tarza, ii. 59.
 Taschnad, ii. 68.
 Tasseouskoi, i. 517.
 Tata, ii. 47.
 Tatara, iii. 85.
 Tatterfall, iii. 372.
 Tavagna, iii. 113.
 Tavara, ii. 296.
 Tavareda, ii. 205.
 Tavares, ii. 207.
 Taucha, v. 585.
 Tauchel, i. 638.
 Taverna, iii. 200.
 Taverscherthal, iii. 763.
 Tauffers, iv. 238.
 Tavignano, r.
 Tavira, ii. 232.
 Tavistock, iii. 259.
 Taulignan, ii. 442.
 Taunton, iii. 271.
 Tavolara, iii. 42.
 Tavora, r. ii. 177. 209.
 Taurogen, i. 524.
 Taurominius, iii. 211.
 Taufkow, iv. 89.
 Taufte, ii. 317.
 Taufz, iv. 87.
 Taut, ii. 730.
 Tawastehus, i. 369.
 Tawastland, i. 369.
 Tawda, r. i. 472.
 Tawgutscheir, i. 472.
 Tawisalmi, i. 372.
 Tawrow, i. 466.
 Taxford, iii. 375.
 Tayne, iii. 30. 429.
 Tecino, r. iii. 34.
 Teffereg, v. 321.
 Teg, iii. 443.
 Teineer, iv. 96.
 Teine, iv. 84.
 Teins, iv. 89.
 Tejor, ii. 177.
 Teisbach, v. 343.
 Teisendortz, v. 319.
 Teisholz, ii. 37.
 Teixeira, ii. 28.

Telamone

I N D E X.

- Telamone, iii. 132.
 Telegd, ii. 70.
 Telefe, iii. 193.
 Teleze, iv. 114.
 Teliskoi, i. 475.
 Telgat, iv. 323.
 Temar, i. 481.
 Temblade, la, ii. 510.
 Temeni, ii. 157.
 Temes, ii. 6.
 Temeswar, ii. 72.
 Temetveny, ii. 25.
 Temnikow, i. 466.
 Tempe, ii. 141.
 Tempelburg, vi. 92.
 Tenaro, r. iii. 25.
 Tenbigh, iii. 407.
 Tenbury, iii. 362.
 Tenckitten, i. 545.
 Tenda, iii. 35.
 Tendens, ii. 208.
 Teneins, ii. 496.
 Tenneberg, vi. 47.
 Teno, i. 360.
 Tentstadt, v. 552.
 Tenterden, iii. 313.
 Tentugal, ii. 205.
 Teplice, iv. 94.
 Ter, r. ii. 320.
 Teramo, iii. 208.
 Terraffon, ii. 495.
 Terawninskoi, i. 522.
 Terceira, ii. 236.
 Terceira, I. ii. 235.
 Terebes, ii. 60.
 Terena, ii. 228.
 Tergovisto, ii. 164.
 Terlizzo, iii. 205.
 Termenez, ii. 474.
 Termignon, iii. 23.
 Termini, iii. 211. 217.
 Termini, r. iii. 217.
 Termoli, iii. 206.
 Termopyle, ii. 142.
 Terni, iii. 154.
 Ternowa, ii. 127.
 Terokenedy, iii. 443.
 Terouenne, ii. 408.
 Terra di Bari, iii. 204.
 di Lavora, iii. 185.
 Nova, iii. 215.
 Nuova, iii. 42. 125. 199.
 d Otranto, iii. 203.
 Vecchia, iii. 112.
 Terracina, iii. 173.
 Terraffon, ii. 495.
 Terrakenedy, iii. 443.
 Terre franche, ii. 567.
 Terskhane, ii. 208.
 Terslofe, i. 108.
 Teruel, ii. 316.
 Tervis, ii. 164.
 Terza, iii. 204.
 Tescore, iii. 91.
 Tessino, r. ii. 34.
 Teszien, vi. 382.
 Tetbury, iii. 357.
 Tete de Buch, ii. 494.
 Teteghem, ii. 572.
 Tetero, vi. 383.
 Tetscha, r. 472.
 Tetschen, iv. 93.
 Tetschinskajia, iii. 505.
 Tettang, v. 264.
 Tetto, ii. 60.
 Tetzen, iv. 93.
 Teufen, iii. 300.
 Teupitz, v. 676.
 Teufel nitz, v. 396.
 Teusing, iv. 87.
 Tewksbury, iii. 356.
 Texeb, iii. 512.
 Thaemesing, v. 444.
 Thal-Ther, v. 69.
 Thalland, i. 295.
 Thames, r. iii. 228.
 Thamsbusch, v. 56.
 Thanet, I. iii. 307.
 Thann, ii. 605. vi. 503.
 Thannhausen, v. 280.
 Thanweiler, ii. 600.
 Thapsos, I. ii. 148.
 Tharenie, ii. 439.
 Thau, ii. 477.
 Thaur, iv. 232.
 Thaxted, iii. 326.
 Theil palazzo de, iii. 54.
 Thebes, ii. 144.
 Theis, r. ii. 39.
 Themaë, v. 472.
 Theinis, ii. 86.
 Thengen, v. 230.
 Therapia, ii. 133.
 Thermia, I. ii. 152.
 Thermopyle, ii. 142.
 Thessalia, I. 141.
 Thetford, iii. 338.
 Thiancourt, ii. 587.
 Thielt, iv. 296.
 Thierbach, v. 424.
 Thiers, ii. 554.
 Thierheim, v. 423.
 Thierstein, iii. 690.
 Thiesfelde, i. 99.
 Thiingeyar, i. 228.
 Thiingeyre, i. 216.
 Thingau, v. 172.
 Thingvalavatn, i. 228.
 Thionville, ii. 577.
 Thioorfaa, i. 227.
 Thirsko, iii. 391.
 Thoanes, iii. 21.
 Tholen, iii. 523.
 Thomar, ii. 219.
 Thomas Fort, ii. 401.
 Thomas-Town, iii. 437.
 Thonon, iii. 20.
 Thophana, ii. 208.
 Thorbere, iii. 635.
 Thoreko, i. 304.
 Thorn, i. 639. iii. 387.
 Thornbury, iii. 35.
 Thorney, iii. 340.
 Thornton-College, iii. 373.
 Thorshaven, i. 214.
 Thorflind, h. i. 274.
 Thouars, ii. 515.
 Thrapston, iii. 367.
 Thrun, iv. 336.
 Thruske, iii. 391.
 Thule, vi. 715.
 Thulerseel, i. 107.
 Thumo, v. 603.
 Thun, iii. 608.
 Thunderfly,

I N D E X.

Thunderfly, iii. 234.
 Thune in Denmark, i. 101.
 in Norway, i. 190.
 Thuneo, i. 106.
 Thur, r. ii. 594.
 Thurau, i. 553.
 Thurgau, iii. 701.
 Thuringia, v. 550.
 Thurles, iii. 444.
 Thurnau, iii. 500.
 Thurotz, ii. 28.
 Thurflo, ii. 431.
 Thyarfting, i. 132.
 Thykvalabae, i. 228.
 Thyfttrup, i. 148.
 Tiano, iii. 194.
 Tiaquin, iii. 444.
 Tibaens, ii. 192.
 Tiber, r. iii. 5.
 Tiberville, ii. 529.
 Ticinello, iii. 34.
 Tickhill, iii. 387.
 Tidalen, i. 262.
 Tiddefwal, iii. 377.
 Tidon, i. 325.
 Tiefenort, vi. 32.
 Tiel, iii. 493.
 Tiene, iii. 88.
 Tienen, iv. 265.
 Tierache, ii. 398.
 Tiermas, ii. 317.
 Tjetjerksradeel, iii. 537.
 Tignas, iii. 22.
 Tihany, ii. 54.
 Til, ii. 527.
 Tilborg, iii. 555.
 Tilbury, iii. 324.
 Tille, r. ii. 420.
 Tillemarken, i. 187.
 Tilly, iv. 271.
 Tilte, r. i. 529.
 Tilte, i. 560.
 Tilsit, i. 560.
 Timerais, ii. 537.
 Tind, i. 175.
 Tine, I. ii. 151.
 Tinen, ii. 99.
 VOL. VI.

Tingwalla, ii. 294.
 Tiniek, i. 599.
 Tinow, I. i. 414.
 Tibirk, i. 99.
 Tinsfk, i. 481.
 Tiorn, i. 196.
 Tipperary, iii. 444.
 Tiraghrill, iii. 443.
 Titan, iii. 783.
 Tirawly, iii. 443.
 Tirtgarten, ii. 63.
 Tirimont, iv. 272.
 Tirmenitz, ii. 85.
 Tirmice, iv. 94.
 Tirnaw, iv. 18.
 Tirschenrieh, v. 354.
 Tirfoe, i. 84.
 Tifana la, iii. 43.
 Tiftedal, i. 191.
 Tifzolz, ii. 37.
 Titan, I. ii. 482.
 Titmaning, v. 319.
 Titul, ii. 44.
 Tiverton, iii. 261.
 Tivica, ii. 322.
 Tiviotdale, iii. 418.
 Tiumen, i. 505.
 Tivoli, iii. 171.
 Tnja, i. 481.
 Tobarra, ii. 296.
 Tobo, i. 318.
 Tobol, r. i. 472.
 Tobolfsk, i. 501-6.
 Todi, iii. 153.
 Toggenburg, iii. 746-8.
 Toifley, ii. 430.
 Tokay, ii. 61.
 Tokoly, ii. 42.
 Tolder, r. ii. 594.
 Toledo, ii. 306.
 Tolentino, iii. 151.
 Tokemit, i. 653.
 Tollagarvy, iii. 439.
 Tolmefe, iii. 92.
 Tolofa, ii. 72. 90. 229.
 Tolofetta, ii. 272. 501.
 Tolva, iii. 158.
 Tolz, v. 337.
 Tomarup, i. 304.
 Tom, r. i. 471.
 Tomifvar, ii. 127.
 Tomfk, i. 513.
 Tonay-Boutonne, ii. 509.
 Charente, ibid.
 Toncino, iii. 51.
 Tondern, i. 150.
 Tondorf, iv. 535.
 Tonna, vi. 50.
 Tonquin, iv. 333.
 Tonna, vi. 50.
 Tonnere, ii. 417.
 Tonningen, ii. 158.
 Tonsberg, i. 186.
 Toom, iii. 441.
 Toppliwoda, vi. 582.
 Tor, i. 467.
 Torbay, iii. 259.
 Tor-wood, iii. 421.
 Torcello, iii. 83.
 Torda, ii. 81.
 Tordefillas, ii. 275.
 Torgau, v. 580.
 Torgelo, vi. 85.
 Torghatten, h. 204.
 Torigni, ii. 532.
 Tornaway, iii. 429.
 Tornea, i. 340. 359.
 Torning, i. 148.
 Tornoua, ii. 142.
 Toreoua, iii. 83.
 Toro, ii. 275.
 Torras, ii. 223.
 Torre de Candelaro, ii. 285.
 de Dona Chama, ii. 198.
 di Forti, iii. 40.
 de Greco, iii. 192.
 Maggiore, iii. 206.
 de Moncorvo, ii. 197.
 di Rovigliano, iii. 192.
 de las Salinas, ii. 297.
 S. Sufanna, iii. 283.
 di S. Vincenzo, iii.
 187.
 Velha, ii. 215.
 Torre-

I N D E X.

- Torrequemada, ii. 275.
 Torres Novas, ii. 21, 206.
 Vedras, ii. 16, 17.
 Torricella, iii. 64.
 Torrington, iii. 260.
 Torrione del Carmine, iii.
 187.
 Torrozello, ii. 211.
 Torshoc, i. 445.
 Torfkminde, i. 137.
 Torso, i. 322.
 Torsting, i. 132.
 Tortona, iii. 40.
 Tortonefe, *ibid.*
 Tortorico, iii. 213.
 Tortosa, ii. 21, 307.
 Torvedal, i. 194.
 Toryburn, iii. 422.
 Toscanetta, iii. 158.
 Toscoa, ii. 209.
 Tosna, i. 428.
 Tost, vi. 593.
 Tossa, ii. 324.
 Tossignano, iii. 144.
 Tofz, iii. 604.
 Totana, ii. 296.
 Toten, i. 181.
 Totfalu, ii. 82.
 Totma, i. 449.
 Totneis, iii. 259.
 Tot Prona, ii. 29.
 Tottenham, iii. 323.
 Touca, ii. 216.
 Tavis, ii. 82.
 Toul, ii. 590.
 Toulon, ii. 51, 426.
 Touloufe, ii. 467.
 Touques, ii. 524.
 Tour la, iii. 32.
 de Bouc, ii. 448.
 de Coddes, ii. 545.
 Grife la, ii. 537.
 du Pin, ii. 440.
 Tourain, ii. 561.
 Tournay, iii. 573, iv. 290.
 Tournon, ii. 482, iii. 22.
 Tournus, ii. 427.
 Touro, ii. 212.
 Tours, ii. 562.
 Touvre, r. ii. 509.
 Towcester, iii. 367.
 Towmond, iii. 444.
 Towton field, iii. 281.
 Towrany, iii. 440.
 Traben, v. 83.
 Trachenberg, vi. 583-4.
 Trachselwald, iii. 627.
 Trackenen, i. 562.
 Trafalgan, ii. 287.
 Traghticoner, iii. 445.
 Tragonisi, I. ii. 151.
 Trajanopoli, ii. 134.
 Trajans bridge, ii. 164.
 gate, ii. 126.
 Traietto, iii. 195.
 Traiguera, ii. 300.
 Traiqueros, ii. 281.
 Traina, iii. 214.
 Trally, iii. 445.
 Tramutola, iii. 199.
 Trandberg, i. 105.
 Tranekiar, i. 119.
 Trani, iii. 205.
 Transylvania, ii. 73.
 Trapa, ii. 207.
 Trapani, iii. 216.
 Trapanodel Monte, iii. 216.
 Trappe la, ii. 537.
 Trarbach, v. 83.
 Trasmaur, iv. 168.
 Traw, ii. 99.
 Travanca, ii. 192.
 Trauchburg, v. 269.
 Travemund, vi. 456.
 Travendahl, vi. 411.
 Traun, iv. 183.
 stein, v. 338.
 Trausnitz, v. 352.
 Trasfz, h. ii. 176.
 Traz Oz montes, ii. 197.
 Trebben, v. 673.
 Trebbenitz, iv. 94.
 Tre Taverne, iii. 173.
 Trebia, r. iii. 56.
 Trebigne, ii. 105.
 Trebilaccia, iii. 199.
 Trebniez, iv. 144.
 Trebnitz, vi. 578.
 Trebowa, iv. 104.
 Trebzen, v. 589.
 Trecato, iii. 39.
 Treen, r. i. 143-53.
 Treffenbach, v. 27.
 Treffurt, v. 58.
 Tregacon, iii. 411.
 Tregony, iii. 256.
 Treguier, ii. 520.
 Treiden, i. 424.
 Trelleberg, i. 300.
 Tremfbuttel, vi. 413.
 Tremiti, I. iii. 206.
 Tremouille, ii. 514.
 Tremp, ii. 325.
 Trendelburg, v. 48.
 Trenscheen, ii. 26.
 Trent, iv. 252.
 Trent, r. iii. 228.
 Trentham, iii. 378.
 Treport, ii. 526.
 Trepto, vi. 84-9.
 Trepuzzè, iii. 203.
 Trefchie, iii. 126.
 Tresco, I. iii. 258.
 Trefmes, ii. 518.
 Trethimerow, i. 464.
 Tretto, iii. 88.
 Trevail, iii. 21.
 Treuchtlingen, v. 445.
 Treuen, v. 614.
 Brietzen, v. 676.
 Trevigio, iii. 91.
 Trevigno, ii. 273.
 Treviso, iii. 91.
 Trevoens, ii. 209.
 Trevoil, iii. 21.
 Trevoux, ii. 430.
 Treya, i. 160.
 Treysa, v. 51.
 Trezzo, ii. 48.
 Triana, iii. 282.
 Triberg, iv. 248.
 Tribsees, vi. 79.
 Tricarico, iii. 198, 204.
 Tricastin, ii. 441.
 Triers,

I N D E X.

Triers, iv. 542.
 Triest, iv. 221.
 Trignano, iii. 63.
 Trim, iii. 438.
 Triniti Isles, iii. 206.
 Trimlinger, i. 194.
 Tring, iii. 347.
 Trinity, iii. 289.
 — iii. 37.
 Triola, iii. 106.
 Triord, ii. 441.
 Tripalda, iii. 197.
 Tripento, iii. 206.
 Trittau, vi. 413.
 Trivento, iii. 206.
 Trivico, iii. 197.
 Trivigliano, iii. 159.
 Trium-Szlekes, ii. 28.
 Trivolzo, iii. 50.
 Trobridge, iii. 277.
 Trochtelfingen, v. 233.
 Trock, i. 118.
 Trogen, iii. 700.
 Trogenborg, i. 281.
 Trognon, ii. 587.
 Trogonish, I. ii. 151.
 Troia, iii. 205.
 Trois Maries, ii. 149.
 Troitz, i. 454.
 Troitzkaja, i. 520.
 Troitzkoi, i. 521.
 Troki, i. 618.
 Trollhata, i. 287.
 Trollbo, i. 328.
 Tromlitz, vi. 30.
 Trompia, iii. 90.
 Tromfoe, i. 193, 209.
 Tronda, iii. 433.
 Tronea, iii. 201.
 Tropetz, i. 445.
 Tropplowitz, vi. 599.
 Trofa, i. 320.
 Trofburg, v. 340.
 Trouard, ii. 530.
 Trough, iii. 440.
 Troyes, ii. 410.
 Trubtschewsk, i. 465.
 Trufttern, v. 344.

Trugillo, ii. 278.
 Trumellio, iii. 39.
 Truro, iii. 256.
 Truxillo, ii. 278.
 Tryggevelde, i. 111.
 Trymoe, i. 195.
 Tschaja, r. i. 474.
 Tscharanda, i. 445.
 Tscharysch, r. i. 471.
 Tschauksai, i. 514.
 Tschebakfar, i. 482.
 Tschebarkalskaja, i. 503.
 Tschebaxar, i. 482.
 Tschebischue, r. i. 474.
 Tscherdyn, i. 482.
 Tscherkaska, i. 467.
 Tschern, i. 465.
 Tschernaufk, i. 466.
 Tschernetz, ii. 164.
 Tscherniekow, i. 462.
 Tschernigrad, ii. 164.
 Tschernojar, i. 478.
 Tschernuja, r. 472.
 Tschheus, r. i. 471.
 Tschilzapinskaja, i. 504.
 Tschohpa, v. 598.
 Tschuehloma, i. 450.
 Tschuchona, r. i. 451.
 Tschudskoi Ofera, i. 413.
 Tschugnew, i. 465.
 Tschuketschoi, i. 523.
 Tschulem, i. 471.
 Tschumysch, r. i. 471.
 Tsetnek, ii. 63.
 Tuam, iii. 444.
 Tuas, ii. 192.
 Tuban, r. i. 473.
 Tubingen, v. 196.
 Tucan, ii. 479.
 Tuckum, i. 663.
 Tuddington, iii. 343.
 Tudelie, r. 313.
 Tuela, r. ii. 197.
 Tuera, ii. 318.
 Tui, ii. 265.
 Tula, i. 455.
 Tulatha, iii. 439.
 Tulahonoho, iii. 439.

Tulba, v. 21.
 Tulle, ii. 556.
 Tullgarn, i. 322.
 Tullibardin, iii. 426.
 Tully castle, iii. 443.
 Tulmino, iv. 223.
 Tuln, iv. 168.
 Tullsk, iii. 413.
 Tumbello, ii. 532.
 Tuna, i. 278.
 Tunbridge, iii. 313.
 Tundarn, i. 149-50.
 Tundhoffs, i. 151.
 Tundegesford, i. 136.
 Tungulca, r. i. 473.
 Tunkinskoi, i. 520.
 Tura, r. 472.
 Turan, ii. 29.
 Turbigio, iii. 49.
 Turcorin, ii. 569.
 Turenne, ii. 556.
 Turiago, iii. 126.
 Turin, iii. 27.
 Turinsk, i. 504.
 TURKEY, ii. 109.
 Turkheim, v. 8.
 Turndorf, v. 355.
 Turnhout, iv. 276.
 Turnow, iv. 72-4.
 Turobin, i. 608.
 Turopole, ii. 93.
 Turpen, i. 358.
 Turquel, ii. 219.
 Turfan, ii. 501.
 Turfi, iii. 199.
 Turfis, iii. 765.
 Turuchan, r. i. 473.
 Turuschansk, i. 473.
 Turzburg, ii. 86.
 Tuscany, iii. 117.
 Tusta, iv. 87.
 Tuszshing, v. 340.
 Tutling, v. 345.
 Tuttlingen, v. 199.
 Tutze, i. 104.
 Tuyfins, ii. 441.
 Tuxford, iii. 375.
 Twer, i. 445.

Twee.

I N D E X.

Tweedale, iii. 418.
 Twerfza canal, i. 443.
 Twickenham, iii. 323.
 Twrdoffin, ii. 27.
 Tyan, iii. 440.
 Tyberg, i. 110.
 Tybein, iv. 217.
 Tye, i. 127.
 Tyge, r. 648.
 Tykkebay, i. 228.
 Tykoizin, i. 606.
 Tym, i. 471.
 Tyniec, i. 599.
 Tynello, i. 321.
 Tyrconel, iii. 442.
 Tyre-y, iii. 425.
 Tyrekeri, iii. 442.
 Tyrefjord, i. 188.
 Tyrol, iv. 226.
 Tyrone, iii. 442.
 Tyrreagh, iii. 443.
 Tyrrild, i. 137.
 Tyrough, iii. 442.
 Tyftedt, i. 127.
 Tzgupri-Cupruszi, ii. 229.

V

V Aag, i. 205.
 Vaagsfjord, i. 215.
 Vabres, ii. 499.
 Vaca, v. 46.
 Vacarica, ii. 204.
 Vada, iii. 129.
 Vadkert, iii. 39.
 Vadla, i. 226.
 Vado, ii. 105.
 Vaena, ii. 290.
 Vager, ii. 287.
 Vahebaro, ii. 269.
 Vailate, iii. 49.
 Vailon, ii. 460.
 Vaivre, ii. 589.
 Val, ii. 451.
 d' Amours, ii. 519.
 di Arno, iii. 126.
 Brenbana, iii. 91.
 di Calepio, ibid.
 di Chiana, iii. 125.
 di Chiusontio, iii. 91.

Val des Choux, ii. 423.
 de Coelha, ii. 210.
 di Compare or Ithaca, I.
 ii. 159.
 di Domino iii. 212.
 des Ecoliers, ii. 416.
 de Galilee, ii. 582.
 di St. Giacomo, iii. 790.
 Guarnera, iii. 116.
 Longo, ii. 209.
 Margia, iii. 740.
 di Mazaca, iii. 216.
 da Mustair, iii. 776.
 di Noto, iii. 214.
 de Nougaira, ii. 200.
 de Passio, ii. 199.
 de Porras, iii. 311.
 de Prudo, ii. 269.
 de Prudos, ii. 200.
 Seriana, iii. 91.
 di Sefia, iii. 40.
 di Taro, iii. 59.
 Valais, iii. 793.
 Valano, iii. 91.
 Valdagno, iii. 19.
 Valdasner, ii. 198.
 Valdervo, iii. 27.
 Valdigem, ii. 208.
 Valdino, iii. 213.
 Valdrome, ii. 442.
 Valenca, ii. 195.
 di Alcantara, ii. 278.
 do Douro, ii. 210.
 Valençay, ii. 560.
 Valence, ii. 441-96.
 Valencia, ii. 298.
 Valenciennes, ii. 570.
 Valensole, ii. 255.
 Valentano, iii. 156.
 Valentin, ii. 442.
 Valentine, ii. 472, iii. 29.
 Valentinois, ii. 441.
 Valenza, iii. 39.
 Valengay, ii. 560.
 Valerano, iii. 156.
 Valeria, ii. 302.
 Valery, ii. 402.

Valestra, iii. 63.
 Valletta la, iii. 222.
 Valette la, ii. 510.
 Valhelhas, ii. 210.
 Valjara, ii. 122.
 Valincourt, ii. 570.
 Valke, i. 424.
 Valkenburg, iii. 566.
 Valkovar, ii. 90.
 Valladares, ii. 196.
 Valladolid, ii. 310.
 Vallage, ii. 415.
 Vallazim, ii. 211.
 Valle di Blegno, iii. 737.
 di Manca, iii. 91.
 di St. Martino, iii. 91.
 Ruste, iii. 113.
 Vallendar, iv. 553.
 Vallendas, ii. 763.
 Vallendorf, ii. 56.
 Vallerhow, i. 200.
 Vallombrosa, iii. 126.
 Valmontone, ii. 172.
 Valna, ii. 290.
 Valoe, ii. 187.
 Valogne, ii. 531.
 Valoire, iii. 22.
 Valois, ii. 385.
 Valona, ii. 140.
 Valromay, ii. 429.
 Vals, ii. 482.
 Valspir, ii. 487.
 Valva, iii. 207.
 Valverda, ii. 279.
 Vannes, ii. 521.
 Var, r. ii. 445.
 Varadein great, ii. 70.
 Varadja, ii. 71.
 Varaggio, iii. 105.
 Varallja, ii. 20.
 Vardan, r. ii. 135.
 Varel, iv. 445.
 Varennes, ii. 414, 547, 561.
 Varese, iii. 104.
 Varese, iii. 49.
 Varfalba, ii. 84.
 Vargeas, ii. 209.

Vargula,

I N D E X.

Vargula, iv. 535.
 Varhely, ii. 83.
 Varna, ii. 127.
 Varneville, ii. 527.
 Varo, r. iii. 25.
 Vary, ii. 67.
 Varzea da Serra, ii. 208.
 Varzeo, iii. 40.
 Vasarhely, ii. 66.
 Vas capu or Iron gate pass,
 ii. 83.
 Vafony, ii. 54.
 Vassy, ii. 415.
 Vastan, ii. 560.
 Vasto, iii. 207.
 Vati, ii. 152.
 Vatia, ii. 290.
 Vatz, iii. 773.
 Vatz, ii. 39.
 Vaurelles, ii. 570.
 Vaucluse, ii. 461.
 Vaucouleurs, ii. 417.
 Vaudemont, ii. 583.
 Vaujour, iii. 565.
 Vaularas, ii. 461.
 Vaux du Loire, ii. 536.
 de Villars, ii. 394.
 de Nevers, ii. 543.
 Vayhingen, v. 196.
 Uba, i. 472.
 Ubeda, ii. 290.
 Uberkingen, v. 287.
 Ubignau, v. 549.
 Ubinskoi pass, i. 514.
 Ubriatico, iii. 199.
 Ucanha, ii. 208.
 Uckermark, vi. 1.
 Uckermund, vi. 85.
 Ucria, iii. 213.
 Ud, r. i. 474.
 Uda, r. i. 461.
 Uddevalla, i. 298.
 Udem, iv. 375.
 Uderwangen, i. 548.
 Udine, iii. 93.
 Udinsk, i. 520.
 Udinskoi, i. 514-17.
 VOL. VI.

Udsire, I. 196.
 Udsteen, ibid.
 Udrarhely, ii. 84.
 Ueberlingen, v. 291.
 Uebernstieg, iv. 355.
 Uebu, i. 508.
 Vechta, iv. 328.
 Vecse, ii. 81.
 Veehendal, iii. 528.
 Veere, iii. 517.
 Vogel, ii. 287.
 Vegesack, vi. 233.
 Vegia, ii. 102.
 Vehiers, ii. 565.
 Veillane, iii. 31.
 Veilsdorf, vi. 42.
 Veiros, ii. 229.
 Vela de Velas, ii. 237.
 Velada, ii. 298.
 Velbach, ii. 59.
 Velberg, v. 291.
 Velberg, v. 362.
 Velden, v. 343.
 Veldenz, i. 231.
 Velez Malaga, ii. 294.
 El Rubio, ii. 295. 301.
 Velino, r. iii. 154.
 Veletri, iii. 170.
 Vellevar, ii. 92.
 Veloso, ii. 209.
 Velteline, iii. 781.
 Veluive, iii. 482.
 Velzen, iii. 509.
 Venafre, iii. 194.
 Venago, iii. 113.
 Venaissin, ii. 458.
 Venasque, ii. 319, 460.
 Vence, ii. 454.
 r. ii. 432,
 Vendier, ii. 519.
 Vendome, ii. 541.
 Vendres, ii. 475.
 Vene la, iii. 153.
 Venerie la, iii. 29.
 Venetico, iii. 213.
 Venice, iii. 68-77.
 Vento, iii. 567.
 5 N

Venosa, iii. 198, 204.
 Ventadour, ii. 506.
 Ventemiglia, iii. 217.
 Venzone, iii. 93.
 Veowie, r. ii. 432.
 Vera, ii. 295.
 Creuz de Figueira, ii. 232.
 Vera de Plazencia, ii. 277.
 Verbas, r. ii. 121.
 Verberie, ii. 385.
 Verbofania, ii. 121.
 Verbowetz, ii. 93.
 Vercelli, iii. 27.
 Verchen, vi. 85.
 Verdula, iii. 223.
 Verdalen, i. 203.
 Verde, iii. 113.
 Verden, iv. 356.
 Verdola, i. 203.
 Verdon, i. 638.
 Verdun, ii. 427-565-90.
 Verdunois, ii. 589.
 Verebely, ii. 34.
 Veret, ii. 562.
 Verfeuil, ii. 469.
 Vergara, ii. 272.
 Vergato, iii. 141.
 Verger le, ii. 565.
 Veria, ii. 138, 294.
 Verkez, ii. 68.
 Vermandois, ii. 398.
 Vermejo, ii. 271.
 Vemoim, ii. 195.
 Vernassa, iii. 104.
 Vernet, ii. 487.
 Verneuil, ii. 529.
 Verni, iii. 116.
 Vernon, ii. 528.
 Verona, iii. 86.
 Verotze, ii. 89.
 Verrex, iii. 27.
 Verron, ii. 561.
 Versailles, ii. 390.
 Versine, ii. 385.
 Verfmold, iv. 473.
 Verfoy, ii. 429.
 Verteuil, ii. 510.
 Vertus,

I N D E X.

- Vertua, iii. 37.
 Vertus, ii. 411.
 Vervins, ii. 398.
 Vescovato, iii. 54. 113.
 Vescovio di Salina, iii. 155.
 Vesly, ii. 387.
 Veso, h. iii. 4.
 Vesoul, ii. 608.
 Vesten, i. 188.
 Vestenberg, v. 440.
 Vesterdaalen, i. 205.
 Vesuvius, h. iii. 178. i. 85 9.
 Vesz prin, ii. 53.
 Vets, ii. 81.
 Uetza, vi. 262.
 Vevay, iii. 638.
 Veurdre le, ii. 446.
 Veurne, iv. 302.
 Vexin Francois, ii. 389.
 — Norman, ii. 526.
 Veyeroe, i. 106.
 Vezelay, ii. 544.
 Vezelise, ii. 583.
 Vezere, r. ii. 556.
 Ufa, i. 480.
 Uffenheim, v. 448.
 Ugento, iii. 203.
 Uggel, i. 155.
 Ugine, iii. 22.
 Uglitsch, i. 431.
 Ugotz, ii. 67.
 Ugzotz, ii. 26.
 Uhtholm, i. 159.
 Ui, r. i. 472.
 Via, Æmilia, iii. 58.
 — Appia, iii. 170.
 Viadana, iii. 54.
 Viana, ii. 267-314.
 Vianden, iv. 285.
 Vianen, iii. 505.
 Vianna, ii. 192. 225.
 Viano, iii. 64. 159.
 Viareggio, iii. 116.
 Viasson, i. 596.
 Viassum, i. 592.
 Vi Banya, ii. 33.
 Vibrais, ii. 535.
 Vic, ii. 504-52-76.
 Vic de Bigorre, ii. 507.
 le Comte, ii. 554.
 Vicarella, iii. 159.
 Vicco, iii. 30.
 Vicenza, iii. 88.
 Vicheri, ii. 591.
 Vichy, ii. 547.
 Vico, iii. 113. 206.
 — Equeuse, iii. 192.
 Victorseck, vi. 362.
 Vicovaro, iii. 155.
 Videeffo, r. ii. 272.
 Vide de Foz de Piodao, ii. 29.
 Videroe, I. i. 113.
 Videy, I. i. 229.
 Vidigueira, ii. 225.
 Vie, r. ii. 524.
 Viechtach, v. 348-53.
 Vieille Eglise, ii. 405.
 Vieira, ii. 192.
 Vieland, vi. 224.
 Vienna, iv. 159.
 Vienne, r. ii. 335. 512-55.
 Vienne, ii. 440.
 Vier Bruderseule, i. 546.
 — Dorfern, iii. 775.
 — Thurnen, ii. 600.
 Vierzon, ii. 559.
 Vieste, iii. 206.
 Vigevanasco, iii. 39.
 Vigevano, ibid.
 Viggiano, iii. 114.
 Vignano, iii. 199.
 Vigiole, iii. 40.
 Vigles, ii. 31.
 Vigne de la Reine, iii. 29.
 Vignola, iii. 63. 199.
 Vignory, ii. 416.
 Vigo, ii. 265.
 Uihely, ii. 25.
 Uihiers, ii. 565.
 Vihitz, ii. 95.
 Vilaine, r. ii. 517.
 — la Juel, ii. 535.
 Vilbele, vi. 105-18.
 Vililla, ii. 318.
 Villa-Alva, ii. 225.
 — Bispo, ii. 332.
 Boa de Quires, iii. 194.
 Boim, ii. 227.
 Borghefe, iii. 164.
 Bricca, iii. 63.
 de Calheda, ii. 237.
 Chaa, ii. 195.
 di Conde, ii. 195.
 Cova, ii. 208.
 Cova á Coelheira, ii. 24.
 des Enguias, ii. 222.
 Fernando, ii. 227.
 Frol, ii. 199. 229.
 Franca, ii. 200-36-67-
 72-74-76. iii. 27-35.
 126.
 Panades, ii. 322.
 de Xira, ii. 217.
 Garcia, ii. 193.
 Hermosa, ii. 299.
 de Horta, ii. 238.
 d' Iglefias, iii. 42.
 Imperiale, iii. 125.
 das Lagens, ii. 238.
 Loyfa, ii. 298.
 Mayor, ii. 318.
 Neva, iii. 30.
 de Alvito, ii. 225.
 de Ancos, ii. 204.
 de Corveira, ii. 193.
 de Milfontes, ii. 226.
 de Montcarros, ii. 204.
 de Portinao, ii. 232.
 de Porto, ii. 194.
 de Puffos, ii. 220.
 de Sobacco, ii. 207.
 Villaneuva de Ba- } ii. 180.
 ca Rota, }
 delos Infantes, ii. 301.
 Pouca de Aquiar, ii. 192.
 Real, ii. 196. 201-99.
 de Rey, ii. 220.
 de la Reyna, ii. 280.
 Rubia, ii. 307.
 Rubia de lo Oynos, ii. 301.
 Ruiva, ii. 225.
 do Topo, ii. 237.
 de Valas, ii. 237.
 Velha, de Rodio, ii. 212.
 Verde,

I N D E X.

Verde, ii. 205.
 Verde dos, } ii. 217.
 Francos, }
 Villa Viciffa, ii. 269.
 —Vicofo, ii. 226.
 Villa boa de Roda, ii. 19.
 Villacais, ii. 192.
 Villach, iv. 203.
 Villalpanda, ii. 275.
 Villanow, i. 596.
 Villar, iii. 32.
 —de Arcas, ii. 193.
 de Frades, ii. 195.
 Mayor, ii. 209.
 Pedrofa, ii. 282.
 Secco da lomba, ii. 199.
 Villard, ii. 458.
 Vilarinho da Caftanheira,
 ii. 198.
 Villars, ii. 428. iii. 32.
 Villafboas, ii. 198.
 Ville, ii. 432.
 dieu, ii. 531.
 Franche, ii. 414-87-99.
 547-50.
 franche de Laurigais, ii.
 496.
 Neuve, ii. 431. 99. iii.
 638.
 Neuvel'Archeveque, ii.
 417.
 Neuve le Roi, ibid.
 Neuve S. George, ii. 385.
 Savin, ii. 542.
 Villebourg, ii. 562.
 Villecroffe, ii. 453.
 Villemorant, ii. 562.
 Villemur, ii. 469-70.
 Villena, ii. 301.
 Villeneuve, ii. 546.
 —de Agenois, ii. 496.
 d' Avignon, ii. 480.
 de Berg, ii. 481.
 les Clermont, ii. 470.
 Villilla, ii. 313.
 Villepinte, ii. 471.
 Villers Cotterets, ii. 386.
 Villette, iii. 639.

Villiers, ii. 558.
 Villingen, iv. 251.
 Vils-Biburg, v. 343.
 Villhofen, v. 345.
 Vilvorden, iv. 269.
 Vimarcato, iii. 48.
 Vimeu, ii. 402.
 Vimiaro, ii. 192.
 Vimieiro, ii. 224.
 Vinca, ii. 488.
 Vincennes, ii. 384.
 Vinchiatturo, iii. 206.
 Vinhaes, ii. 199.
 Vinitza, ii. 92.
 Vinna, ii. 61.
 Vins, ii. 451.
 Vinstrow, iv. 233.
 Vintimiglia, iii. 106.
 Uj-Palanka, ii. 72.
 Vique, ii. 321.
 Vire, ii. 532.
 Virgi, ii. 255.
 Virgiliana la, iii. 54.
 Virieu, ii. 440.
 Virnenburg, iv. 484.
 Virton, iv. 283.
 Virzon, ii. 559.
 Vifea, ii. 206.
 Vifet, iv. 333.
 Vifk, ii. 68.
 Vifkaja, i. 504.
 Vifkaleth, ii. 21.
 Vifnitza, ii. 122.
 Vifo, h. iii. 25.
 Vifokie, ii. 606.
 Vifp, iii. 791.
 Vifegrad, ii. 41.
 Viffelhovede, iv. 359.
 Vift, iii. 425.
 Viftabella, ii. 299.
 Viftriza, r. ii. 135.
 Viftula, r. i. 569.
 Viterbo, iii. 157.
 Vitoria, ii. 273.
 Vitrei, ii. 518.
 Vitry le Brulé, ii. 415.
 le Francois, ii. 415.
 Vittenz, ii. 25.

Vitulano, iii. 197.
 Vivar, ii. 311.
 Vivarais, ii. 25. 482.
 Vj-Var, ii. 62.
 Vjvaros, ii. 25.
 Vivero, ii. 266.
 Viviers, ii. 481.
 Vivonne, ii. 513.
 Viza, ii. 130.
 Vizan, ii. 461.
 Uklykaragaifkaja, i. 504.
 Ukraine, i. 460.
 Ula, i. 624.
 Vlaardingen, iii. 502.
 Ulaborg, i. 368.
 Ulba, i. 472.
 Ulderup, i. 153.
 Ulea, i. 368.
 Ulefowwerk, i. 188.
 Ulfborg, i. 136.
 Ulla, r. ii. 266.
 Ulla, iii. 126.
 Ulleraker, i. 318.
 Ullefwater, iii. 401.
 Ulm, v. 284.
 Ulmbach, I. v. 22.
 Ulme, ii. 218.
 Ulodau, i. 607.
 Vlothe, iv. 474.
 Ulrichsdal, i. 313.
 Ulrichstein, v. 64.
 Ulrikaburg, i. 371.
 Ulrikahamn, i. 290.
 Ulfen, iv. 461.
 Ulfnis, i. 163.
 Ulfunda, i. 319.
 Ulfter, iii. 439.
 Ulten, iv. 234.
 Ulturfton, iii. 401.
 Ulu-kem, i. 472.
 Ulverton, iii. 401.
 Umago, iii. 94.
 Umar, i. 401.
 Umea, i. 339.
 Umea-Byn, i. 339.
 Umrewensk, i. 514.
 Umftadt, iv. 587.
 Uncaftillo, ii. 317.

I N D E X.

- Ung-Var, ii. 61.
 Unhao, ii. 192.
 Uniczow, iv. 104.
 Unkel, iv. 562.
 Unmerftadt, vi. 43.
 Unmanz, vi. 77.
 Unna, iv. 385.
 Unfcha, i. 452.
 Unterfeen, iii. 628.
 Unterwalden, iii. 662.
 Unzain, ii. 542.
 Vodable, ii. 553.
 Vodrod, ii. 20.
 Voghera, iii. 40.
 Vogogna, iii. 40.
 Vogtland, vi. 150.
 Vohb, v. 69.
 Vohburg, v. 332.
 Vohenfhauz, v. 364.
 Voigtfdalum, v. 344.
 Voihberg, iv. 193.
 Voiketz, ii. 58.
 Volcanello, I. iii. 217.
 Volcano, ibid.
 Volhinia, i. 612.
 Volkach, v. 407.
 Volkerode, vi. 50.
 Volkersberg, v. 21.
 Volkmarfen, iv. 572.
 Voltaggio, iii. 105.
 Volterra, iii. 129.
 Voltri, iii. 105.
 Volturara, iii. 197.
 Volwil, ii. 553.
 Vomo Telheiro, ii. 210.
 Vonage, ii. 479.
 Vonekocz, i. 604.
 Voom, iii. 501.
 Vopnafjordur, i. 228.
 Vorden, iv. 345.
 Vofenwalde, vi. 301.
 Vosfeld, vi. 345.
 Vofge, ii. 482.
 Upa, r. i. 455.
 Upbergen, iii. 473.
 Upland, i. 309.
 Uppingham, iii. 368.
 Uplal, i. 315.
 Upton, iii. 361.
 Urach, v. 188.
 Urack, i. 474.
 Urania, iii. 126.
 Uranianburg, i. 302.
 Uranowo, ii. 60.
 Urbino, iii. 146.
 Vreden, iv. 325.
 Vreeswyk, iii. 529.
 Urin, i. 481.
 Urgel, ii. 325.
 Uri, iii. 650.
 Urick, i. 519.
 Vrieffeven, iii. 545.
 Urk, iii. 514.
 Urmeny, ii. 24.
 Ur-mezo, ii. 67.
 Vrokerhove, iii. 565.
 Urfel, v. 118.
 Uroperg, v. 248.
 Urfun, r. i. 482.
 Urtamask, i. 514.
 Urulla, i. 188.
 Ury, ii. 575.
 Urzedon, i. 605.
 Urzel, v. 22.
 Ufeldange, iv. 287.
 Ufchowa, i. 589.
 Ufcocs the, ii. 88.
 Ufcup, ii. 124.
 Ufedom, vi. 186.
 Uferche, ii. 536.
 Ufingen, v. 92.
 Ufiza, ii. 124.
 Uflar, vi. 320-6.
 Ufman, i. 466.
 Uffel, ii. 556.
 Uffeldon, ii. 497.
 Uffhant, I. iii. 523.
 Uffon, ii. 554.
 Uftariz, ii. 503.
 Uftiano, iii. 54.
 Uftica, iii. 218.
 Uftiugweliki, i. 449.
 Uftiuchkefche, Circle of, i. 449.
 Uftiufhna Scheliefopolskaja, i. 445.
 Uftkamenogorfk, i. 472.
 509.
 Ufkutskoi, i. 518.
 Uftungufkoi, i. 517.
 Ufwiataz, i. 623.
 Utoxeter, iii. 378.
 Utphe, v. 116.
 Utrecht, iii. 523-5.
 Utrera, ii. 253.
 Utria, iii. 213.
 Utsjocki, i. 360.
 Uttendorf, v. 341.
 Utznach, iii. 719.
 Utznangerberg, iii. 719.
 Vucht, iii. 555.
 Vuits, iii. 435.
 Vulpiliere la, ii. 440.
 Vulturara, iii. 206.
 Uxbridge, iii. 323.
 Uxem, ii. 572.
 Uxkul, i. 424.
 Uzeda, ii. 308.
 Uzez, ii. 479.
 Uzille, ii. 437.
 Uzon, ii. 84.
 W.
 WA, i. 303.
 Waag, r. ii. 18.
 Waagoe, I. i. 214.
 Waakhaußen, vi. 222.
 Waal, i. 167.
 Wabs, i. 165.
 Wachenbuchen, v. 104.
 Wachenheim, iv. 585.
 Wacheroth, v. 397.
 Wachopdale, iii. 429.
 Wachsenburg, vi. 49.
 Wachtendonk, iv. 288.
 Wachtersbach, v. 122.
 Wadbridge, iii. 296.
 Wadenschweil, iii. 608.
 Wadften, i. 277.
 Wae, i. 303.
 Waes, iv. 297.
 Waefmunfter, iv. 297.
 Waeften, iv. 300.
 Waging, v. 319.
 Wagrain, v. 321.
 Wahben, vi. 38.
 Wahe,

I N D E X.

Wahe, i. 303.
 Wahlstadt, vi. 562.
 Wahre, i. 132.
 Waigatz, i. 511.
 Wainfleet, iii. 372.
 Wak, r. i. 471.
 Wakefield, iii. 386.
 Wakering, iii. 324.
 Walachia, ii. 161.
 Walbeck, vi. 134.
 Walcheren, iii. 516.
 Walcourt, ii. 571. iv. 308.
 Waldai, i. 444.
 Waldau, i. 547. vi. 561.
 Waldeck, v. 99, 354.
 Waldemarburg, i. 115.
 Walden, iii. 327.
 Waldenburg, v. 480. vi.
 159, 547.
 Waldenfels, v. 396.
 Walder, i. 188.
 Waldheim, v. 592.
 Waldhuchen, v. 370.
 Waldkappel, v. 46.
 Waldmunchen, v. 353.
 Waldsee, v. 268.
 Waldshut, iv. 250.
 Waldstetten, v. 258.
 Waldturn, v. 371.
 Wald Ulm, ii. 599.
 Walecz, i. 588.
 WALES, iii. 405.
 Walhausen, vi. 30.
 Walichen, vi. 30.
 Walk, i. 424.
 Walkenried, vi. 112.
 Wallanfoj, i. 194.
 Wallenburg, iii. 679.
 Wallensen, vi. 310.
 Wallenstadt, iii. 717.
 Wallerstein, v. 259.
 Wallingford, iii. 291.
 Walloe, i. 111.
 Wallstadt, iv. 528.
 Wallthurn, iv. 529.
 Walmer castle, iii. 309.
 Walpo, ii. 90.
 Walfal, iii. 380.

Walschen Lande, iii. 636.
 Walfey, iii. 433.
 Walfham, iii. 336.
 Walsingham, iii. 337, 395.
 Walsmuhlen, vi. 378.
 Wallrode, vi. 263.
 Waltershausen, vi. 40.
 Waltham abbey, iii. 324.
 Waltham on the would, iii.
 361.
 Walton, iii. 296.
 Waluiki, i. 465.
 Wandersleben, vi. 59.
 Wandlacken, i. 55.
 Wandbeck, vi. 418.
 Wandsworth, iii. 322.
 Wanfield, i. 136.
 Wanfried, v. 58.
 Wangen, ii. 598, v. 302.
 Wangenheim, vi. 47.
 Wangerin, vi. 92.
 Wanfworth, iii. 322.
 Wanfgarn, i. 319.
 Wantloefjord, i. 190.
 Wantage, iii. 291.
 Wantholmen, i. 315.
 Wanzenau, ii. 598.
 Wanzleben, vi. 180.
 Wapftebyn, i. 357.
 Waradein, ii. 70.
 Warangen, i. 201.
 Warasdin, ii. 92.
 Warberg, vi. 344.
 Warea, i. 596.
 Warde, i. 139.
 Warde, r. i. 124.
 Wardoe, I. i. 207.
 huus, ibid.
 Ware, iii. 345.
 Wareham, iii. 265.
 Warendorff, iv. 323.
 Warkullen, h. i. 287.
 Warle, vi. 432.
 Warmbrunn, vi. 556.
 Warmeland, i. 293.
 Warminster, iii. 277.
 Warnstadt, i. 653.
 Warneton, iv. 300.

Warnhem, i. 291.
 Warnitz, i. 149. ii. 168.
 Warpan l. i. 329.
 Warppa, i. 294.
 Warrens town, iii. 138.
 Warrington, iii. 403.
 Warsaw, i. 595.
 Warfen, iv. 568.
 Warta, r. i. 569.
 Wartau, iii. 717.
 Wartoeck, vi. 236.
 Wartberg, ii. 20.
 Wartburg, vi. 32.
 Wartemberg, v. 140.
 Wartenberg, vi. 585, 587.
 Wartenburg, i. 653.
 Waittha, vi. 583.
 Warton, iii. 402.
 Warwick, iii. 365.
 Wafa, i. 369.
 Wasch, i. 449.
 Wasgau, h. ii. 591.
 Wasiligröd, i. 482.
 Waslenheim, ii. 596.
 Wassen, iii. 653.
 Wassenberg, iv. 404.
 Wassenburg, i. 427.
 Wasseralfingen, v. 170.
 Wasserburg, v. 277.
 Wasserhudingen, v. 445.
 Wasserleben, vi. 146.
 Wassugar, i. 451.
 Watchet, iii. 270.
 Waterford, iii. 444.
 Waterland, iii. 511.
 Watford, iii. 347.
 Wathington, iii. 350.
 Watten, ii. 567.
 Watton, iii. 339.
 Watweil, iii. 744.
 Wauroffe, iv. 309.
 Waxholm, i. 313.
 Wayes, iii. 432.
 Waynfleet, iii. 372.
 Wechmar, vi. 52.
 Wechselburg, vi. 162.
 Weda, r. i. 451.
 Wedbo, i. 279.

I N D E X.

Weddingen, vi. 436.
 Wedel, i. 138.
 Wedelsberg, i. 118.
 Wedle, i. 138.
 Wedoe, i. 201.
 Wedwa, r. i. 327.
 Weems, iii. 422.
 Ween, i. 302.
 Weerdt, iv. 327.
 Wefsen, i. 211.
 Wegeleben, vi. 358.
 Wegrow, i. 606.
 Wegscheid, v. 370.
 Wehen, v. 93.
 Wehlen, v. 576.
 Wehrheim, iv. 415.
 Weibstat, iv. 11.
 Weisfelch, r. i. 569.
 burg, iv. 213.
 Weichselmund, i. 637.
 Weickendorf, iv. 574.
 Weickersheim, v. 485.
 Weil, v. 302.
 Weilburg, v. 90.
 Weile, i. 124. 138.
 Weilheim, v. 202, 336.
 Weiller, ii. 600.
 Weilmunster, v. 90.
 Weilnau, v. 92.
 Weilingen, vi. 209.
 Weimar, vi. 26.
 Weingarten, iv. 583. v. 243.
 Weinheim, iv. 581.
 Weinitz, iv. 217.
 Weinland, ii. 85.
 Weinsberg, v. 204.
 Weischenfeld, v. 395.
 Weismayn, v. 315.
 Weissenau, v. 254.
 Weissenburg, ii. 597.
 Weissenfels, v. 544.
 Weissenfee, v. 560.
 Weissenstadt, v. 423.
 Weissenstein, i. 427.
 Weisterhausen, v. 56.
 Welaw, i. 548.
 Welchain, v. 360.
 Weliconä, ii. 27.

Welikie Luki, i. 445.
 Welikoluk, i. 445.
 Welka Polya, ii. 32.
 Wellingborough, iii. 367.
 Wellington, iii. 381.
 Wells, iii. 273, 337.
 Welnich, iv. 556.
 Welp, v. 303.
 Wels, iv. 179.
 Welschbillig, iv. 550.
 Welterzburg, v. 132.
 Welwary, iv. 95.
 Welzheim, v. 509.
 Wem, iii. 381.
 Wembdingen, v. 334.
 Wemble, i. 190.
 Wemmeltofte, i. 111.
 Weinmerby, i. 280.
 Wemo, i. 365.
 Wemys, iii. 422.
 Wend, i. 118.
 Wendelzheim, v. 442.
 Wenden, i. 423, vi. 381.
 Wendlingen, v. 209.
 Wendover, iii. 349.
 Wener, i. 287.
 Wenersborg, i. 290.
 Wenlock, iii. 381.
 Wenneburg, i. 125.
 Wennegarn, i. 319.
 Wennings, v. 120.
 Weobly, iii. 360.
 Wepe, ii. 568.
 Werben, v. 643. vi. 88.
 Werchjaitzkaja, i. 504.
 Werchisetzkoj, i. 523.
 Werchneikaraulnoi, i. 526.
 Werchnei Lomow, i. 466.
 Werchnoi Komschatkoi, i.
 513.
 Werchnotagelskoi Sawod, i.
 502.
 Werchojanskoi, h. i. 490.
 Werchotofnizy, i. 465.
 Werchotur, h. i. 472.
 Werchoturic, i. 501.
 Werchowachskoipofad, i.
 449.

Werchz, i. 416.
 Werdau, iv. 365. v. 609.
 Werden, i. 560.
 Werdenberg, iii. 672.
 Werdensfels, v. 357.
 Werder, v. 650.
 Werders the, i. 647.
 Werdola, i. 204.
 Wereja, i. 455.
 Werfer, v. 320.
 Werheim, iv. 557.
 Wering, iv. 564.
 Werl, iv. 570.
 Werlenheim, ii. 596.
 Wermdo, i. 314.
 Wermeland, vi. 142.
 Wermisdorf, v. 590.
 Wernberg, v. 368.
 Werne, iv. 324.
 Weroe, i. 205.
 Werra, v. 58.
 Werfchetz, ii. 73.
 Werfen, iv. 464.
 Werfitze, ii. 73.
 Werth, v. 366.
 Wertheim, v. 490, 492.
 Wesel, iv. 377, 556.
 Wesen, iii. 719.
 Wessenberg, vi. 390.
 Weser, r. iv. 9.
 district, vi. 350.
 Wesslingbuhren, vi. 414.
 Westan Itang, i. 276.
 Westburg, iii. 277.
 Westdeerham, iii. 339.
 Westeraalen, i. 205.
 Westeraks, i. 324.
 Westerberg, v. 131, iv. 365.
 Westergo, iii. 537.
 Westersham, iii. 314.
 Westerhausen, vi. 464.
 Westerhofe, vi. 325.
 Westerling, vi. 361.
 Westerschanze, i. 637.
 Westerswick, i. 281.
 Westerswijg, i. 127.
 Westtiorden, i. 205.
 Westhalten, ii. 599.

West-

I N D E X.

Westhofen, ii. 601.
 Westhoven, iv. 387.
 Westhyth, iii. 305.
 Westloe, iii. 257.
 Westmannaeyar, i. 230.
 Westmannhaun, i. 214.
 Westmannland, i. 324.
 Westminster, iii. 320.
 Westmoreland, iii. 400.
 Westphalia, iv. 310, 566.
 Westra, iii. 452.
 Westrafsyslet, i. 295.
 Westrehorn, i. 228.
 Wesum, i. 301.
 Wetherby, iii. 381.
 Wettlesheim, ii. 604.
 Wettenhausen, v. 254.
 Wetter, i. 274. v. 54.
 Wettin, vi. 197.
 Wetzlar, v. 148.
 Wexford, iii. 436, 437.
 Wexio, i. 281.
 Weyr, iii. 260.
 Weybridge, iii. 296.
 Weyda, v. 617. vi. 538.
 Weyden, v. 364.
 Weyer, ii. 603.
 Weyerfheim, ii. 601.
 Weyerhof, i. 649.
 Weymouth, iii. 265.
 Weytra, iv. 175.
 Wezep, iii. 496.
 Whitby, iii. 393.
 Whitchurch, iii. 284, 382.
 Whitehaven, iii. 400.
 Whitkern, iii. 419.
 Whitney, iii. 354.
 Wiasma, i. 457.
 Wiarka, i. 481.
 Wiazyszeze, i. 624.
 Wiborg, i. 129, 136, 441.
 Wibyholm, i. 323.
 Wichenn, iii. 474.
 Wick, iii. 431.
 Wickenfen, iv. 352.
 Wickerade, iv. 504.
 Wickham, iii. 349.
 Wicklow, iii. 436.

Wickwar, iii. 358.
 Widau, i. 143.
 Widin, ii. 126.
 Widminnen, i. 563.
 Wiedenbruek, iv. 347.
 Wiedenstett, vi. 134.
 Wiede Runkel, iv. 431.
 Wiehe, v. 558.
 Wieliczta, i. 560.
 Wieliz, i. 460.
 Wielun, i. 521.
 Wienhausen, vi. 265.
 Wieringen, iii. 513.
 Wies, i. 164.
 Wieselburg, ii. 45.
 Wiesenfels, iii. 500.
 Wiesensteig, v. 262.
 Wiesenthal, iv. 93, v. 607.
 Wietliefbach, iii. 624.
 Wifflesburg, iii. 641.
 Wigan, iii. 403.
 Wigenhausen, v. 59.
 Wight, I. ii. 287.
 Wighton, iii. 389.
 Wigton, iii. 419.
 Wik, iii. 431.
 Wike, i. 298.
 Wildan, iv. 193.
 Wildbald, v. 193.
 Wildberg, v. 102, 679.
 Wildenbruch, vi. 88.
 Wildenfels, v. 610.
 Wildeshausen, vi. 234.
 Wildungen, v. 99, 100.
 Wilhelmsburg, v. 135, vi. 250.
 Wilhelmthal, v. 41.
 Wilhelmstein, iv. 403.
 Wilhermsdorf, iii. 501.
 Wilkomierz, ii. 618.
 Willenstadt, iii. 561.
 Willenberg, i. 554.
 Willifau, iii. 646.
 Willmanstrand, i. 411.
 Willomnitz, iv. 90.
 Wilmenroth, v. 132.
 Wilna, i. 617.
 Wilno, ibid.

Wildruf, v. 572.
 Wilsbach, v. 654.
 Willstadt, ii. 601. v. 111.
 Wilster, vi. 402, 406.
 Wilton, iii. 281.
 Wiltshire, iii. 276.
 Wilui, r. i. 774.
 Wilzburg, v. 444.
 Wimberg, iv. 85.
 Wimburn, iii. 267.
 Wimmelburg, vi. 133.
 Wimmenthal, v. 453.
 Wimmerby, i. 280.
 Wimpffen, v. 304.
 Winandermeer, iii. 401.
 Wincomb, iii. 356.
 Winchelsea, iii. 302.
 Winchester, iii. 282.
 Windau, r. i. 655.
 town, i. 662.
 Windecken, v. 104.
 Windel, i. 357.
 Windesheim, v. 85.
 Windham, iii. 339.
 Winding, i. 114.
 Windisch, iii. 633.
 Matray, v. 321.
 Windorf, iv. 370.
 Windfbach, v. 445.
 Windfheim, v. 523.
 Wingar, i. 189.
 Winkel, vi. 108.
 Winneckendonk, iv. 377.
 Winnenburg, iv. 456.
 Winnenden, v. 195.
 Winnika, i. 611.
 Winnigen, vi. 362.
 Winschoten, iii. 550.
 Winsen, vi. 251.
 Winslow, iii. 348.
 Winterberg, iv. 572.
 Winterburg, v. 82.
 Winterzburg, i. 121.
 Winterthuur, iii. 610.
 Winweiler, v. 138.
 Winzenburg, vi. 432.
 Winzenen, ii. 604.
 Winzer, v. 349.

Wippe,

I N D E X.

- Wippe, i. 529.
 Wippa, vi. 131.
 Wira, i. 314.
 Wirksworth, iii. 377.
 Wirmo, i. 365.
 Wirrland, i. 425.
 Wisbaden, v. 93.
 Wisbich, iii. 339.
 Wisby, i. 285.
 Wisingbore, i. 283.
 Wislingo, ibid.
 Wisnithal, v. 20.
 Wiskow, iv. 100.
 Willa, i. 593.
 Wislica, i. 603.
 Wismar, vi. 391.
 Wisnia, i. 609.
 Wisniowiec, i. 613.
 Witzloch, iv. 581.
 Wizzogrod, i. 596.
 Witpefk, i. 623.
 Witgenstein, v. 135.
 Witham, iii. 325.
 Wilim, r. i. 474.
 Witimfk, i. 522.
 Willage, iv. 346.
 Witolscha, ii. 125.
 Wittstock, v. 653.
 Wittala, i. 282.
 Willelsberg, v. 54.
 Wittem, iv. 498.
 Wittenberge, v. 650.
 Wittenburg, v. 545. vi. 378.
 Wittengau, iv. 84.
 Wittenstein, i. 427.
 Wittichenau, iv. 131.
 Wittingen, vi. 259.
 Wittlich, iv. 550.
 Wittmund, iv. 425.
 Witto, vi. 75.
 Wittstock, vi. 11.
 Wizna, i. 596.
 Wladislau, i. 593.
 Wlahm, iv. 84.
 Wlodzimierz, i. 613.
 Wodnian, iv. 85.
 Woer, i. 132.
 Woerden, iii. 496.
 Woerren, iii. 500.
 Wolhusdorf, i. 548.
 Wokey-Hole, iii. 273.
 Woking, iii. 296.
 Wola, i. 595.
 Wolan, vi. 564.
 Wolborz, i. 593.
 Wolcow, r. i. 443.
 Woldborg, i. 101.
 Woldegge, vi. 389.
 Woldenberg, vi. 13.
 Wolffach, v. 263.
 Wolffegg, v. 267.
 Wolfenbuttle, vi. 329-37-9.
 Wolfesheim, v. 114.
 Wolfsberg, iv. 201. vi. 142.
 Wolfsdorf, i. 552.
 Wolfseck, iv. 181.
 Wolfstein, iv. 585.
 Wolgar, i. 411.
 Wolgast, vi. 82.
 Wolin, iv. 85.
 Wolkensteen, iv. 237. v. 602.
 Wolkowisks, i. 621.
 Wollbeck, iv. 321.
 Wollenoven, iii. 545.
 Wolin, iv. 85.
 Wollin, vi. 87.
 Wollishofen, iii. 600.
 Wolmar, i. 423.
 Wolmirstadt, vi. 181.
 Wolnzach, v. 346.
 Wolodimeritz, i. 444. 52.
 Wologda, i. 450.
 Woltingham, iii. 395.
 Woltin, vi. 88.
 Wolverhampton, iii. 379.
 Wolynia, i. 612.
 Wolynskoi, i. 482.
 Wonsee, v. 420.
 Wonseradeel, iii. 538.
 Wonsoz, i. 596.
 Wooburn, iii. 343.
 Woodbridge, iii. 331.
 Woodstock, iii. 383.
 Wooller, iii. 397.
 Woolstrobe, iii. 374.
 Woolwich, iii. 311.
 Wooton-Basset, iii. 279.
 Worasch, ii. 609.
 Worbis, iv. 538.
 Worcestershire, iii. 361.
 Wordingborg, i. 110.
 Workington, iii. 400.
 Workop, iii. 375.
 Workum, iii. 535.
 Worlitz, vi. 102.
 Wormits, i. 653.
 Worms, iv. 7. v. 142.
 Wormstett, v. 30.
 Woronie, i. 625.
 Woronesch, i. 444-66.
 Woronowka, i. 612.
 Worotinsk, i. 455.
 Worskla, r. 464.
 Worsted, iii. 336.
 Woschnich, vi. 593.
 Woskresch, h. i. 510.
 Wotton, iii. 358.
 Woudenberg, iii. 530.
 Woudrichem, iii. 497.
 Woxen, r. i. 373.
 Wrad, i. 132.
 Wrbowo, ii. 25.
 Wredenhagen, vi. 383.
 Wreta, ii. 277.
 Wrew, i. 444.
 Wrexham, iii. 413.
 Wroclawek, i. 593.
 Wrotham, iii. 312.
 Wschowa, i. 588.
 Wsseruby, iv. 87.
 Wuisikoi, i. 502.
 Wulperode, vi. 365.
 Wulpit, iii. 330.
 Wunnenberg, iv. 315.
 Wunstorf, vi. 294.
 Wurkhausen, vi. 56.
 Wurmannsquick, v. 344.
 Wurtemberg, v. 174. 272.
 vi. 139.
 Wurzach, v. 267.
 Wurzbach, v. 402.
 Wurzeland, ii. 86.
 Wurzen, v. 595.
 Wusterhausen, v. 675. 678.
 Wultro,

I N D E X.

Wustro, vi. 257.
Wyck, i. 150.
Wye, iii. 313.
Wyk, i. 319. 425. iii. 527.
Wyken, iii. 646.
Wyl, iii. 740.
Wynendale, iv. 302.
Wyschnei Wolotschok, i.
444.

Wyshegourood, ibid.
Wytegra, r. i. 414.
Wytshегда, i. 448.

X.

XAca, ii. 317.
Xacca, iii. 216.

Xalon, r. ii. 314.
Xanten, iv. 376.
Xarahes, ii. 278.
Xarama, r. ii. 300.
Xativa, ii. 298.
Xavier, ii. 314-17.
Xenil, r. ii. 292.
Xeres de Badajoz, ii. 280.
de Guadiana, ii. 281.
de la Frontera, ii. 284.

Xerica, ii. 299.
Xeti, i. 602.
Xias, i. 557.
Xiloca, r. ii. 314.
Xicona, ii. 298.
Xucar, r. ii. 300.

Y.

YAik, r. i. 479.
Yarkutzk, i. 522.
Yarensk, i. 448-82.
Yarley, iii. 362.
Yarmouth, iii. 288. 333.
Yaroslavl, i. 451.
Yarrow, iii. 395.
Yarum, iii. 394.
Yaxley, iii. 342.
Yell, iii. 433.
Yem, r. i. 470.
Yeniseisk, i. 516.
Yenne, iii. 21.
Yeovil, iii. 272.
Yepes, ii. 307.

VOL. VI.

Yeu, I. ii. 516.
Yonne, r. 544.
York-shire, iii. 384.
City, iii. 390.
Youg-hill, iii. 445.
Youfet, ii. 480.
Ypres, iv. 299.
Yrsee, iv. 247.
Yssendyk, iii. 570.
Ysne, v. 269.
Ysni, v. 303.
Ysselmonde, iii. 503.
Ysseux, r. ii. 543.
Ystadt, i. 300.
Yvetot, ii. 525.
Yuriew, i. 451-7.

Z.

ZAandam or Zaurdam,
iii. 510.

Zabern, ii. 598.
Zabola, ii. 83.
Zabzich, iv. 104.
Zacra, ii. 93.
Zafra, ii. 280.
Zagon, ii. 84.
Zagoria, ii. 93.
Zagrab, ii. 93.
Zahara, ii. 288.
Zahna, v. 546.
Zaiden, ii. 86.
Zakrocim, 594-96.
Zakakna, ii. 82.
Zambrow, i. 596.
Zambujal, ii. 205.
Zamora, ii. 276.
Zamosk, i. 605.
Zano, vi. 93.
Zante, I. ii. 159.
Zantoch, vi. 12.
Zapfenburg, v. 48.
Zapporogs, i. 497.
Zara, ii. 97.
Zara, Veichia, ii. 98.
Zarand, ii. 70.
Zardam, iii. 510.

5 P

Zargulan, r. i. 472.
Zarizin, i. 478.
Zarnotz, ii. 33.
Zarren Thien, vi. 379.
Zaslau, i. 613.
Zasmuk, iv. 81.
Zalor, i. 620.
Zauditiz, vi. 600.
Zuvelstein, v. 193.
Zawichost, i. 605.
Zawalow, i. 609.
Zawskrzyn, i. 597.
Zbaraz, i. 611.
Zborow, i. 609.
Zbralavica, iv. 78.
Zdislawice, iv. 81.
Zeal, iii. 433.
Zeben-Sebeny, ii. 49.
Zeeland, iii. 514.
Zeevang, iii. 511.
Zehden, vi. 11.
Zehnland, i. 314.
Zeil, v. 266. 397.
Zeilon, ii. 142.
Zeitiz, v. 621. vi. 104.
Zelao, iii. 114.
Zelnzea, ii. 126.
Zell, iv. 551. v. 321. 410.
vi. 245. 624.
am Hammerback, v. 308.
Zellenberg, ii. 603.
Zellin, v. 111.
Zembla, i. 511.
Zembs, r. ii. 597.
Zemonico, ii. 98.
Zemplin, ii. 60.
Zengh, ii. 97.
Zenta, ii. 106.
Zenth, ii. 43.
Zerbft, vi. 107.
Zerkwitz, vi. 578.
Zernigrod, ii. 164.
Zernowitz, i. 637.
Zernouta, r. i. 428.
Zevaco, iii. 114.
Zeven, vi. 220.
Zevenbergen, iii. 507.
Zevenwolden,

I N D E X.

Zevenwolden, iii. 538.
 Zeulen, v. 396.
 Zeulenrode, vi. 153.
 Zeyst, iii. 528.
 Zezere, r. ii. 177.
 Zia, ii. 151.
 Zibreira, ii. 212.
 Ziegenhain, v. 51.
 Ziegenruck, v. 617.
 Ziegefar, v. 677.
 Zielenzieg, vi. 17.
 Zienwald, v. 575.
 Zierenberg, v. 49.
 Ziesar, v. 677.
 Zilah, ii. 68.
 Zilly, vi. 366.
 Zingst, vi. 79.
 Zinna, vi. 201.
 Zinsfel, r. ii. 594.
 Zinsweiler, ii. 601.
 Zinten, i. 549.
 Zips, i. 603.
 Zipfenhaus, ii. 58.
 Zirkfee, iii. 521.
 Zittau, iv. 136.

Zlatna, ii. 82.
 Zloczow, i. 609.
 Znio, ii. 29.
 Znoymo, iv. 112.
 Zobeln, i. 663.
 Zoblitz, v. 602.
 Zoen, i. 190.
 Zofingen, iii. 634.
 Zoffingen, iii. 643.
 Zolkiew, i. 607.
 Zolyom, ii. 31.
 Zombor, ii. 43.
 Zons, iv. 564.
 Zorberg, v. 587.
 Zorndorf, vi. 11.
 Zossen, v. 675.
 Zrin, ii. 94.
 Zschorlau, v. 608.
 Zuccarello, iii. 105.
 Zucca, iii. 82.
 Zug, iii. 664.
 Zullichaw, iv. 19.
 Zulpich, iv. 563.
 Zulz, vi. 595.

Zumala, ii. 371.
 Zurich, iii. 556, 598.
 Zurita, ii. 307.
 Zurzac, iii. 726.
 Zusmarhausen, v. 168.
 Zutphen, iii. 476-8.
 Zuytcote, ii. 572.
 Zwarte Sluis, iii. 546.
 Zwenkau, v. 621.
 Zwetz, iv. 175.
 Zwickau, v. 608.
 Zwingenberg, iii. 497. iv.
 75.
 Zwifel, v. 318.
 Zwonigrod, ii. 97.
 Zwonitz, v. 604.
 Zwornick, ii. 122.
 Zype, iii. 510.
 Zytonierz, i. 612, 613.
 Zywiec, i. 602.
 Zwifalten, v. 254.
 Zwingen, v. 15.
 Zvoll, iii. 543.
 Zywilsk, i. 482.

F I N I S.



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